ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHAVNAGAR STATE

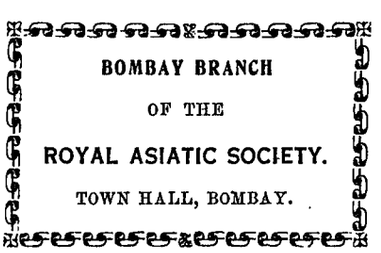
FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903.

to

1905-06

00134770



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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHAVNAGAR STATE

134770

FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903.

6.
1905-06

BHAVNAGAR:
PRINTED AT THE "STATE PRINTING PRESS."
1903.

00134770

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INTRODUCTION.

The practice of the Bhavnagar State for some years past has been to prepare a brief annual report on the principal events and features of the administration. It is proposed this year for the first time to prepare the report in a manner suitable for publication, and also, in pursuance of the method followed in the preparation of British Administration Reports, to accompany the narrative with an account of the State, its History, People and Institutions, which shall serve to throw a fuller light upon the condition of His Highness' territory than the administrative details alone would supply. The first part therefore gives a summary of the principal events of the year in the Bhavnagar State, while the second part in addition to a fuller account of the administration during the year supplies information of a historical and descriptive character—corresponding somewhat to the "red letter" chapters in the Bombay Administration Report—which, it is thought, will prove to be of permanent utility. A map of the State is also attached.

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PART I.

PART I.

SUMMARY.

Celebration of the Coronation.

The most important event of the year in Bhavnagar, as in every portion of the British Empire, was the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Preparations had been made on an elaborate scale for celebrating the auspicious event on the 26th of June, the date originally fixed and when the news of His Majesty's serious and unexpected illness reached the capital, the most profound grief was experienced by all classes of His Highness' subjects. Telegrams expressive of His Highness' grief and sympathy were at once sent to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, His Excellency the Viceroy, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. His Highness, attended by his personal staff, and by the Diwan and other principal officers of the State, proceeded to the Jasunath Temple, and offered up prayers for the speedy recovery of His Majesty. The happy restoration of His Majesty to health enabled the Coronation to be celebrated on the 9th of August, and on that day, in accordance with orders promulgated by His Highness, the occasion was kept throughout the State with the most cordial rejoicings. A general holiday was observed, and all the Offices and Schools were closed. In Bhavnagar itself the auspicious day was ushered in by a salute of 31 guns at sunrise. His Highness, with the principal officers of the State, attended a full dress review of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers, as well of the State Infantry. An interesting, and, it is thought, appropriate incident of the parade was the calling out from the ranks by His Highness of the non-commissioned officers, sowars and syces, who had just returned from South Africa, where they had been sent at the beginning of the war with 150 trained horses as His Highness' contribution to the Imperial army. These men, as a mark of the Thakore Saheb's appreciation of their services and good conduct, were presented with swords and money gifts. A popular character was given to the rejoicings by a children's fête in the Peile Gardens, and sweetmeats were distributed among the school-children in all the towns and villages of the State while the inmates of the Sir Takhtsinhji Poor-house were sumptuously fed, and new suits of clothes were given to them. In the evening a very enjoyable garden-party was given in the Nilambag Palace-grounds, to which the European ladies and gentlemen in the town were invited. And finally, in order that a day of such auspiciousness for the Empire should long be kept in the memory of his subjects, His Highness gave orders that memorial trees should be planted in all parts of the State. His Highness himself, his daughter, his brother, and all the principal officials as well as the leading citizens of Bhavnagar, placed a number in the Victoria Park, and in all no less than 33,544 of these highly appropriate as well as useful memorials of Coronation day were planted.

Celebration of His Majesty's Birthday.

The 30th May, the day officially set apart for the purpose, was celebrated as the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. In Bhavnagar City a salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise, and the Royal Standard was hoisted on the city flag-staff, and remained flying the whole of the day. A parade of the Imperial Service Lancers and of the State Infantry was held in the presence of the Thakore Saheb

and the chief officers of the State, and terminated in a *feu-de-joie*. The men of the two regiments were given a day's *batta*, and the day was further observed by a grant of Rs. 5,000 for improvements in the Victoria Park, and also by a grant of Rs. 500 to the Christian Poor Fund.

His Highness' Birth-day.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the birth-day of His Highness was celebrated by the foundation of scholarships and in other ways. Thirteen scholarships, of the collective value of Rs. 110 per month, and tenable for from one to two years, and in five cases until the completion of the course of education, were founded for students attending the Veterinary College at Bombay, the Ayurveda Shala, Bombay, the Medical Student's Class at Ahmedabad, the Grassia College and the Boarding School at Gondal, and the High School and Anglo-vernacular School at Bhavnagar. Grants were made to several charitable institutions, and life pensions were given to twenty-eight widows of different castes, the number, it will be observed, corresponding with His Highness' years.

The Coronation Celebration, January 1st, 1903.

In His Highness' absence at the Delhi Darbar the State ceremonies in celebration of the Coronation were carried out by his officers in accordance with the instructions for the worthy commemoration of the occasion, which His Highness had published before his departure. The rejoicings were organised on a scale befitting so great an event. The entire week was observed as a holiday throughout the State, and all the Darbar Offices, Courts, and Educational Institutions were closed. A Darbar was held on the morning of the first of January, in the Motibag Palace, to which European and Native Officials, the leading citizens of Bhavnagar, and other gentelmen were invited. The following speech was read on behalf of His Highness by the leading senior State Officer present.

"In connection with the Imperial Ceremony at Delhi of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and his dearly beloved Consort Queen Alexandra, His Highness Maharaja Rawal Shree Bhavsinhji, Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, has issued an order for its due observance in this territory, including the holding of various festivities, and the remission of the punishment of a certain number of prisoners, the details of which are duly notified in *Darbar Gazette Extraordinary*. As further directed in that Notification this Darbar is held for the purpose of publicly reading the following

Speech of His Highness Maharaja Rawal Shree Bhavsinhji, Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar :—

I have convened this State Darbar and invited my prominent Officials and the Representatives of my beloved subjects in the Capital Town of my State to this assemblage, for the purpose of assisting me in the celebration of the great historical event which is being proclaimed to-day to the Indian Empire by our illustrious Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Curzon of Kedelston. The Coronation of our august King-Emperor Edward VII., and his beloved Consort Queen Alexandra, has for all the people of Hindustan to-day a peculiar significance, in that, from the ancient Mogal capital of our beloved country, by the mouth of their Viceroy, their Imperial Majesties declare to them that deep concern for their welfare, and that personal regard and friendship for the Chiefs and Princes of India which so conspicuously marked the reign of our

late lamented and revered Queen-Empress Victoria, and which have become the inalienable attributes af the British Throne. That Imperial message of good-will and affection will, I have no doubt, so appeal to the minds and hearts of Prince and peasant alike throughout this vast continent that it will draw them into closer union with and devotion towards that Throne, of which the joyful acclamations which are resounding from its myriad tongues to-day might well be taken to be a solemn and willing expression.

On an occasion which calls forth such universal joy and revivifies in us all the best national emotions, it is but natural that as the Chief of this State I should take adequate steps for the local observance of the great ceremonial which is being performed at Delhi. My predecessors on the *Gadee* of Bhavnagar have, from the early days of the British advent in India when the factory at Surat was in its infancy, through the gradual stages of the establishment of British authority, down to the time when I succeeded to that *Gadee*, maintained the most friendly relations with Government, and it has been, and will ever be, my pride and privilege to uphold in their integrity, and if possible to further foster, the traditions so handed down to me. You are aware how, when the painful news reached us last July that a serious malady had laid His Imperial Majesty on a sick bed, my prayers and those of you, my people, went forth for his speedy recovery, and how we all rejoiced when, on the termination of his illness, the ceremony of placing on his head the Crown of the mightiest Empire on earth was performed. On this day when that ceremony is being observed for us specially, we may feel both thankful and glad. The part I have the privilege of bearing in the main function at Delhi compels my absence from amongst you ; but my thoughts will be with you when you will respond to my call, as I have no doubt you will, to pray to the Almighty for the health and long life of our gracious Sovereign and his beloved Consort, and for the welfare of their subjects both in India and throughout their vast dominions, which to their Majesties cannot fail to prove a source of their own supreme happiness."

At the conclusion of the speech a translation of the Royal Proclamation as received from the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar was read, upon which a royal salute of 101 guns was fired, and the State Imperial Service Lancers and the Infantry, who were assembled in the compound of the Palace, fired a *feu-de-joie*. Native music and the distribution of sweetmeats followed, and the Darbar ended. Popular rejoicings were organised on an appropriate scale. At a fête in the Peile Gardens the pupils from every school in the town, including those from the Railway School at Ghadechi (Bhavnagar Para), were present, and no fewer than fifteen thousand children, representing all classes and castes, heartily enjoyed themselves. Rich food and clothing were distributed to the inmates of the Takhtsinhji Poorhouse at Adhewada, and numerous prisoners received the boon that is customary in this State on occasions of great public rejoicing, for His Highness, as notified in the Darbar Announcement, having taken into consideration the cases of all prisoners undergoing imprisonment on the 1st of January, and having weighed the fact of their good conduct while in gaol, and other circumstances entitling them to clemency, gave orders for the release of 56 prisoners, while the sentences of 46 others were partially remitted. And lastly, Bhavnagar was brilliantly illuminated ; the Palaces, the public buildings, the temples, the principle streets, and a large number of shops and private houses contributing to the display. In the districts, too, the rejoicings were general. The Vahiwatdars held darbars at their several head-quarters, at which all the notabilities of the neighbourhood assembled

to hear the Maharaja's Address ; the towns were illuminated, and in a hundred and fifty towns and villages treats were given to, in the aggregate, over five thousand children.

His Highness at Delhi.

His Highness, having been invited by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to attend the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, left for that city on the morning of the 25th December 1902, halting at Ajmere on the way, and arriving at Delhi on the morning of the 27th. His Highness was pleased to dispense with an official reception at the railway station. His Highness was present at the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy, as also at the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. He took no part in the elephant procession, but he attended numerous important functions, and at the Darbar addressed His Excellency as follows : " I beg respectfully to offer my most loyal and devoted homage to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on the most auspicious occasion of His Coronation in the ancient capital of our beloved Hindustan, and wish him and his illustrious consort long life and a prosperous career." His Highness, who exchanged visits with several brother chiefs, left Delhi on the night of the 10th January, and reached Bhavnagar on the 12th, carrying away with him deep and abiding impressions of the solemnities which it had been his privilege to witness, and an even more profound sense than ever of the greatness of the Empire of which his State forms a part.

Personnel of the Administration.

There has been no change of importance during the year in the personnel of the Administration. His Highness Bhavsinhji has uninterruptedly and energetically remained in direct personal control of the affairs of the State. His Highness' prompt disposal of all matters brought before him greatly facilitates the work of Administration, and his frequent tours through the districts, with a small retinue, make him accessible to all his subjects, and enable him to make himself personally acquainted with the condition and needs of the people.

Rajya Kutumb.
His Highness' brother.
His Highness' daughter.

The relations of His Highness with his brother, Kumar Shri Mangalsinhji, are most cordial. Arrangements have been made for the education at home of His Highness' daughter, Kunwari Shri Manhar Kunvarba, who is six years old. His Highness suffered a great loss, by the sudden death by charcoal suffocation at Benares, of his cousin, Raol Shri Harisinhji, a former pupil of the Rajkumar College, who did credit to that institution.

Season and Crops.

The season was not altogether a favourable one, and it did not enable the cultivators to recover as fully as was hoped from the losses, of the previous years The rainfall was again capricious and was very irregular in the districts which had suffered most in the famine, and the crops suffered accordingly. The scarcity prices of the famine year have given place to rates much nearer to normal, but as will be seen by the table given below they have not quite resumed their former level And while wages have slightly improved the same remark applies to them So that it cannot yet be said that the State has entirely shaken off the effects o

the famine. Subjoined are the tables relating to rainfall and to the prices of the principal food-grains during the past five years :—

Place.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Total.	Average of the last five years.
Bhavnagar	·73	4·62	11·55	6·76	...	23·66	24·46
Sihor	1·11	3·38	12·75	9·30	...	26·54	22·44
Mahuwa	·90	1·97	8·46	6·98	...	18·31	20·94
Kundla	·60	4·40	4·95	7·1	...	16·96	22 71
Lilia	·48	5·13	5·30	11·40	...	22·31	20·33
Umrala	·24	3·54	7·10	18·27	...	29·15	22·05
Botad	·92	1·1	6·22	11·74	...	19·9	17·42
Gadhada	·75	·93	9·19	10·48	...	21·35	17·54
Talaja	1·42	5·8	11·43	11·94	...	29·57	24·30
Port Albert Victor ...	1·75	6·11	8·52	6·1	...	22·38	19·90

Year.	Pounds per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bajri.	Juvar.	Desi Rice.
1897/1898	18	18	24	16
1898/1899	19	23	35	14
1899/1900	22	18	25	14
1900/1901	16	16	20	14
1901/1902	19	23	27	17

Except in Umrala, where a few scattered cases occurred the State was free from plague, and also from cholera and smallpox. Generally speaking the public health was good during the year. **Public Health.**

The revenue for the Samvat year 1958 amounted to Rs. 28,20,799 excluding the earnings from the railway, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,54,535. This amount does not include the revenue and other railway expenditure and the interest on loans. Under this heading it will be convenient to refer to the present position of the State in regard to the loan of thirty lakhs which it was obliged to borrow under a guarantee from the Government of India in order to meet the unprecedented demands made upon it during the last severe famine. The outstanding balance of the loan is now 21¼ lakhs, for notwithstanding the unfavourable seasons that have followed the famine year the State has been able to pay off 8¾ lakhs, in addition to interest. The Government of India, in pursuance of the generous announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy at the Delhi Darbar, have offered to pay interest on this loan for the next three years. But His Highness while thanking Government for their offer, has replied that he does not wish to avail himself of it, as he is confident, that his State will, as heretofore, be able to pay the instalments of the principal as well as the interest, as they become due. His Highness, it need not be stated, is fully sensible of the generosity of Government in this matter, for the contribution offered would have amounted to the substantial total of over three lakhs of rupees. **Revenue and Finance.**

The expenditure of the State on Public Works has been necessarily curtailed by the demands made by the famine. During the year under notice it amounted to Rs. 2,29,600, the smallest total for many years. The expenditure was divided under the main heads of Communications, Buildings, Harbour Works, Water Works, Public Recreation, and Miscellaneous. The dredging of the Bhavnagar **Public Works.**

Boat Basins was taken in hand this year, and an average depth of fifteen feet was dredged. A new fifth order dioptric light has been provided in the Bhavnagar Light-house, one of the five light-houses maintained by the State, and kerosine has been substitued for cocoanut oil, a change which has resulted in greater efficiency as well as economy.

Light-houses.

Railway.

The gross earnings of the Bhavnagar portion of the Kathiawar Railways for the calendar year 1902 came to Rs. 6,92,094 against an expenditure on revenue account of Rs. 3,91,882 showing net earnings of Rs. 3,01,211. This compares with a net earning of Rs. 3,12,021 last year, these sums representing dividends of 3·84 per cent. and 4·34 per cent., respectively, on a total capital outlay of Rs. 78,65,389. The falling off is no doubt disappointing, but even looking at the figures from an investment point of view exclusively, it is not unsatisfactory. And apart from its dividend earning capabilities we must not forget how largely the railway contributes to the prosperity and convenience of the subjects of this and the adjacent states. The famine of 1899-1900 is too recent a memory, moreover, for us to forget the life-saving service that it performed in that critical time. Doubtless, when the agricultural and economic conditions in the province have settled into normality, the railway will fully recover its capacity for profit earning.

Medical Relief.

Medical relief is administered in the Sir Takhtsingji Hospital at Bhavnagar, and in fifteen dispensaries—one a female dispensary in charge of a qualified lady doctor which was added in the course of the year, thus supplying a long-felt want. In these institutions 132,519 patients were treated during the year, of whom 1,453 were in-patients.

Vaccination.

Vaccination is under the charge of the Chief Medical Officer of the State, who has an inspector and nine vaccinators under him. The number of successful vaccinations during the year was 8,662, and of successful revaccination 77.

Judicial.

There are 46 Courts in the State, of which 45 are Courts of Original and Appellate authority. The Police statistics show a reduction in crime. The number of offences having fallen from 2,835 in the previous year to 2,269, and litigation also diminished. The number of original suits, 4,836 being nearly a thousand less than in 1901-02. The Courts have kept pace with their work, the cases standing over numbering only 226 as compared with 280 in the year before.

The Rajyaprakarni Court.

The Rajyaprakarni Court was established for the special purpose of disposing of complaints by Bhayats and Mul-grasias against infringements of giras settlements, made by the late State Giras Settlement Court, or by the now abolished Rajasthanik Court. It is gratifying to note that as in the past so in the year under report no complaint against infringement of giras settlement has been made. One of the functions of the Court is to complete the enquiry into cases regarding Baharkhali or alienated villages and lands, which work is proceeding satisfactorily.

Police.

The State Police Force consists of one Superintendent, 37 Subordinate Officers, 52 Sowars, 551 Sepoys, and 67 Chowkidars, besides the clerical establishment. These figures do not include the village police, a feature of the ancient village organisation whose efficiency the Darbar is anxious to maintain.

Jails & Lock-ups.

There are nine Jails and lock-ups in the State, including the Central Jail at Bhavnagar, which is constructed in accordance with the most modern principles.

Military.

No detailed account need be given here of the Imperial Service Lancers, a force whose efficiency is looked after by the British Inspecting Officer. The

State Infantry, which has a strength of 280 men, does useful service as an armed police force.

Education.

The expenditure of the State upon its Educational Institutions in the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,22,840. At the head of these institutions stands the Samaldas College, which teaches up to the University standard, and maintained a high level of efficiency. Provision for Higher Education is also made in the Alfred High School, and in five Anglo-Vernacular Schools, while elementary education is given in 135 schools, which have an attendance of 10,651 pupils, of whom 8,620 are boys and 2,031 girls. The number of scholars in all the Schools and College of the State—13,036—represents about 3 per cent. of the population.

1893/1894 ...	... 12,140	1898/1899 ...	... 13,575
1894/1895 ...	... 11,890	1899/1900 ...	... 13,570
1895/1896 ...	... 12,061	1900/1901 ...	... 10,240
1896/1897 ...	... 12,647	1901/1902 ...	... 12,298
1897/1898 ...	... 12,876	1902/1903 ...	... 13,036

The increase in the total in attendance last year, from 12,298 to 13,036, was mainly due to the gradual recovery of the State from famine conditions, which here, as in British India, had a serious effect upon school attendance. As useful adjuncts to the Educational Institutions of the State may be mentioned eighteen libraries and reading-rooms, in addition to the Barton Library at Bhavnagar, a memorial to a former Political Agent, which continues to be largely made use of. Attached to the Barton Library is a Museum of Antiquities, which is making gratifying progress.

Printing Presses.

There are two Printing Presses in the State, besides the *Darbar Press*.

Industries.

Notwithstanding the large growth of cotton in the State there is only one spinning and weaving mill in Bhavnagar, but there are no fewer than eleven full cotton presses and ginning factories at Botad, Panch Talavdi, Kundla, Facharia, Dungar, Rajula, Mahuwa, Jesar, Dhola and Bhavnagar.

Although hand-loom cloths have largely given place to the machine-made articles, the old domestic industry still survives, and turbans, dhotias, fentas and cholias are still made in the villages of the State, and our dyed, printed and knotted cloths still have a place in the market. Bhavnagar has always been famous for its brass and copper pots, which are largely exported, while there is a good local demand for various descriptions of iron pots, made in the State. The Art Exhibition in connection with the Delhi Darbar gave Bhavnagar an opportunity, which was successfully made use of, for showing that it can still hold its own in artistic craftsmanship. The exhibits from this State at Delhi were greatly admired, and the Bhavnagar carved wooden house, which had been executed by some of our hereditary wood-carvers was awarded a gold medal.

Horse and Mule Breeding.

The Bhavnagar Paddock, which for many years has enjoyed an excellent reputation, continues in excellent condition. In addition to the stud work at the paddock an Italian donkey covers mares belonging to the baggage ponies of the Imperial Service Lancers.

The Takhtsinhji Poor-house.

This useful institution, which was established by public subscription as a memorial to the late revered Maharajah, and which did excellent work during the most trying period of the famine, is maintained by the State, and last year admitted 101, 487 men, women and children, at a total cost for feeding and clothing of Rs. 6,878. At the close of the official year there were 184 inmates, of whom 70 were orphans.

Municipalities.

There are ten Municipalities in the State, with populations ranging from about 2,000 to 17,000 in Mahuwa, and over 56,000 in the capital town. They are assisted for sanitary purposes by the State medical officers, and their annual expenditure last year was about three-quarters of a lakh.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Area, Aspect, Climate, Products.

Position and Area.

The State of Bhavnagar lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay, in the Peninsula of Kathiawar, between 21° 18′ and 22° 18′ North latitude, and 75° 15′ and 72° 18′ East longitude. The area is about 2,860 square miles, with a population according to the census of 1901, of 412,664 souls.

Boundaries.

The State is bounded on the north by the Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad district and by the Jhalawar and Panchal sub-divisions of the Peninsula; on the south by the Arabian Sea; on the east by the Gulf of Cambay and a portion of the Dhandhuka Taluka of Ahmedabad; on the west by the Sorath (Kathiawar proper) and Halar sub-divisions of the Peninsula. The Palitana and Wala States, detached portions of the Gaekwari territory, and the villages of the British district of Gogha lie scattered within these boundaries.

Districts or Sub-divisions.

The Bhavnagar State is divided into ten Parganahs or divisions, namely: (1) Daskrohi, (2) Sihor, (3) Mahuwa, (4) Kundla, (5) Lilia, (6) Umrala, (7) Botad, (8) Gadhada, (9) Talaja, and (10) Port Albert Victor. The districts of (1) Bhal and (2) Jesar, which were formerly sub-divisions of the districts of Daskrohi and Kundla, have again been placed under those two districts.

Aspects.

The country presents a wide variety of aspects being in some parts, such as the Bhal, a mere salt flat; in Lilia a rich plain of black soil; while parts of the Sihor range and the hills in the Kundla and other districts give an almost mountainous appearance to the country.

Hills.

The principal ranges of hills are those of Sihor, Khokhra, Und, the Babaria-dhar, and the outlying hills of the Gir on the western border; the highest is the Mitiala Hill which rises to over 1,000 feet.

Geological Formation.

These hills are all volcanic, and consist of trap and basalt piercing through, and in places elevating, a coarse sandy lime-stone. Elsewhere, however, both laterite of good quality for building-stone, and conglommerate are occasionally to be found, the latter sometimes containing fossils. As a rule, the northern districts which border on Jhalawar, are bare of trees, but the Sihor hills are covered with a dense scrub jungle, and the southern Parganahs are better wooded, though infinitely inferior in this respect to Gujarat proper.

Rivers.

The principal rivers are, the Sukh-Bhadar, the Kalubhar, the Ghelo, the Setrunji, the Bagad, and the Malen; but none of them are of any great length, though the water in the last three flows throughout the year, and is used for small irrigation.

Reservoirs and Water Supply.

A fine artificial lake, about five miles in circumference, has been formed near the Capital by bunding across the bed of the Ghadechi river, whence the water is conveyed by pipes to tanks, &c., in the town. The port is supplied with water from this. There are no other reservoirs of any great size in the State but most of the villages have a small tank or pond, which, however, are usually dry after

the beginning of April. The State is on the whole adequately supplied with well-water which, in the southern districts, is found very near the surface.

Drainage. The Bhal District, which is a salt flat somewhat resembling the *Runn* of Kutchh, is always more or less overflowed in the rainy season. But the water is brackish ; hence the population are entirely dependent on pond and reservoir water, excepting at a place called Dhadu, where a considerable supply of sweet water is available.

Soil. Except in Bhal, where, as has been said, the soil is highly impregnated with saline matter ; the soil is almost everywhere black and is cultivated partly as garden and partly as dry-crop land. Rice land exists, but the area is insignificant. The salt soil of Bhal, however, produces a very fine wheat, without irrigation, of the variety called *katha*.

Climate. The climate, especially on the south coast, is temperate, and the heat in the hottest part of the territory is much less than that of the Gujarat main land. The thermometric readings at the capital town of the State show a minimum of 52° F. in January, and a maximum of 107° F. in May.

The average rainfall, as taken at the same place during the last ten years, is about 22 inches.

Forests and Trees. The only natural forests of any importance are : (1) the Sihor forest, which, however, consists chiefly of thorny acacias, with a few tamarinds (*Tamarindus indica*) and Limb-trees (*Azadirachta indica*) ; and (2) a forest in Mahuwa Paragnah, between the villages of Karla and Karmadia, but a few fine trees may be found in the neighbourhood of many villages. Amongst these is a remarkable specimen of Baobab (*Adansonia digitata*), called in Kathiawar *Rukhado* and in Gujarat *Chor-Amla*, which stands near the village of Chanch, on the sea-coast. This tree exceeds a hundred feet in girth at a height of about four feet from the ground. If the old theories as to the age of Adansonia be correct, this remarkable specimen must be at least two thousand years old ; and possibly was planted by one of the old navigators to or from the African coast, for, though found in many places, it is not considered indigenous to India. There is a fine plantation at Mahuwa, where several thousands cocoa-nuts have been planted. Besides these, there is a large number of *Casuarina equisiti-folia*, mango (*Magnifera indica*) and other trees. Small plantations have been established, but they do not thrive. Much attention of late has been paid to tree-planting.

Crops. The crops consist chiefly of cotton, jowar, bajri, wheat, gram, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane, and the ordinary varieties of pulse and millets. Tobacco is grown in small quantities.

Domestic Animals. Of the domestic animals of the State the chief are buffaloes, cows, bullocks, horses, sheep and others.

Wild Animals. The lion is now extinct in Bhavnagar territory, for, the last having been shot in the Sihor forest about half a century ago. Panthers, hyænas, wolves, jackals, and foxes are still to be found.

POLITICAL.

Historical Summary.

Origin of the 'Gohels.' The Chiefs belong to the Gohel Clan of Rajputs, the term 'Gohel' being a Sanscrit compound, comprising the words 'Go' signifying *strength*, the

efficient cause, and 'cla' signifying the *earth*. There is considerable conflict of testimony as to the origin of the Gohels. According to Bardic Accounts they descended from the celebrated Pandavs, who belonged to the Lunar or *Chandra-vansi* Race, and trace their origin to the celebrated Shalivahana, the founder of the *Shak Era*. Colonel Todd and other eminent authorities classify them with the Solar or *Suryavansi* Race, the family to which the illustrious house of the Maharana of Udaipur (Mewad) belongs; one account says that the Gohels were ruling at Mangrol and other places on the coast at a period (about 812 A. D.) long anterior to that at which, according to another version, they entered the Peninsula, from Khergadh on the Luni, in Marwar; there is yet another account which represents them as having come to the Peninsula in about 1260 A. D.

The founder of the ruling house was Sejakji, who, according to the Bardic tradition, migrating into Sourashtra (Kathiawar) established himself in the heart of the Peninsula, and gradually extended his possessions by conquest, finally bestowing villages on his younger sons. A. D. 1260.

Bhavsinhji I.—

The creator of the State, as we now know it, however, was Bhavsinhji I., the twentieth in descent, from Sejakji, who was born in A. D. 1683, and succeeded his father in A. D. 1703. The Mogul Empire was at this time on the eve of dissolution, and the raids of the Marathas were spreading confusion throughout its territory, whilst the Imperial Viceroys and officers were taking advantage of the situation to acquire independence and shake off the yoke of the central power. Bhavsinhji I., who was a man of originality and determination, saw that the time was opportune for increasing the power of his petty chieftancy of Sihor. At this time the Marathas under their leader Kantoji, Kadam Bande, and Pilaji Gaekwad, made a raid on Sihor in the cold weather of 1722-23. They were repulsed by Bhavsinhji, though not without much loss. He was so much impressed with the unsuitability of Sihor that he determined to remove his capital to a more advantageous site. A. D. 1703-1764. The Maratha attack Sihor in A. D. 1722-23.

He therefore founded in 1723 the town of Bhavnagar, and removed his capital thither. The change proved advantageous in every way. During a long and successful reign extending over sixty years, Bhavsinhji devoted his attention to the consolidation of his rule and the well-being of his people, and when he died in 1764, the prosperity of the State had been greatly advanced. The port of Bhavnagar afforded a convenient outlet for the products not only of Kathiawar, but for those of countries beyond, such as Rajputana and Malwa. Bhavnagar founded in A. D. 1723.

From Bhavsinhji's time may be dated the intercourse with the English which subsequently developed into closer and permanent relations. With the breaking up of the Mogul Empire the anarchy that prevailed on land was reflected on the whole of the western sea-borne trade of India, and maritime commerce was paralysed by the pirates who ruled those waters at will. When the English took possession in 1759 of the Port and Castle of Surat they found in the Chief at Bhavnagar a ruler near at hand who was able and willing to cordially co-operate with them in putting down this evil. "From that period", says Colonel Walker in his famous report to the Government of Bombay, dated 12th December 1807, "we are to date the intercourse of the Chiefs of Bhavnagar with the "Government of Bombay; and at a time when the resources and commerce of "the Presidency were more limited than at present the friendship of the Chief-"tain of Bhavnagar seems to have been cultivated with assiduity and attention." The Surat Port and Castle taken by the English in A. D. 1759.

Akherajji II.—

A. D. 1764-1772. Bhavsinhji was succeeded by his eldest son Akherajji II., who was fifty years old when he came to the *Gadi*. From the necessity of affording the trade of his port encouragement and protection, Akherajji joined his forces with those of the Company and assisted in the reduction of Talaja and Mahuwa, which were then held by pirates, who preyed upon the commerce of every nation. The unselfishness of his policy was shown when he rejected the Bombay Government's offer of Talaja after its conquest, and in consequence of this refusal the place was ceded to the Nawab of Cambay. As an instance of the good relations existing between Akherajji II. and the British Government, and the estimation in which he was held by the latter, it may be mentioned that about this time (1771) Akherajji, at the request of the British Resident at Baroda, received and protected Raghunath Rao Peshwa, who had incurred the displeasure of the reigning Peshwa, and afterwards forwarded him to Bombay in one of his own vessels. Akherajji II. died in 1772, and was succeeded by his son Wakhatsinhji.

Wakhatsinhji—

A.D. 1772-1816. When Wakhatsinhji succeeded his father he was twenty-four years of age. His reign was distinguished not only by various acquisitions of territory, but by the reformation which he brought about amongst a number of turbulent and predatory tribes, whom he persuaded to adopt habits of peaceful industry, and by the security which he gave to the persons and property of merchants. The good effects of this wise policy were extensively felt, and were productive of many permanent benefits. A long line of coast was reclaimed from piracy, "and the coasting trade of the Honourable Company's subjects derived every "advantage from this regular plan for the security of commerce." (Colonel Walker's report dated 12th December 1807.) It was in Wakhatsinhji's time that the famous treaty of Bassein was made (1802) between the then fugutive Peshwa Bajirao and the British Government, by which the Peshwa's right of levying tribute over a portion of the Bhavnagar territories geographically situated in the districts of Gogha, Dhandhuka and Ranpur (which had fallen to the share of the Peshwa under, what is known as the Partition Treaty of 1752-53, made between him and the Gaekwar) was transferred to the British Government. It was in his time, too, that the well-known Permanent Tribute Settlement was made in 1807-8, by Colonel Walker, then British Resident at Baroda, with the several States of Kathiawar, and lastly it was in Wakhatsinhji's declining years that the Government of Bombay, by Regulation VI. of 1816, detached the Bhavnagar villages geographically situated in the districts of Gogha, Dhandhuka and Ranpur, from the Bhavnagar territories, and placed them under British laws and regulations. This was a severe blow to Wakhatsinhji, and, it is said, to have hastened his end. He died in 1816, and was succeeded by his eldest son Wajesinhji.

Wajesinhji—

A. D. 1816-1852. Wajesinhji ruled for thirty-six years. Four years after he ascended the *Gadi* (1820), the Kundla Khumans, under Hado Khuman, went out into rebellion, and devasted the Bhavnagar territories. Their rebellion lasted till 1829, when they were delivered up by their sureties, the Kathi Chieftains of Jetpur. Scarcely had the country settled down when Sadul Khashia of Monpur, under Mahuwa, with a band of dacoits, made an attack on the Jain Temples on the Shatrunjaya Hill in

Palitana, and carrried off a large booty. He resisted capture and afterwards joined Champraj Wala of Charkha, then in outlawry against Amreli, with a large band, and plundered and devasted the country. Sadul Khashia was at last captured in 1840. The remainder of Wajesinhji's reign was peaceful. He died in 1852 at the ripe age of seventy-two, and was succeeded by his grand-son Akherajji, his own eldest son Bhavsinhji having died in Wajesinhji's life-time.

Akherajji III.—

A. D. 1852-1854.

Akherajji succeeded his grand-father in 1852, and after a short and uneventful reign died in 1854 without male issue, and was succeeded by his brother Jaswantsinhji.

Jaswantsinhji—

A. D. 1854-1870.

Jaswantsinhji was one of the best of the later princes. And his reign was peaceful and prosperous. During the Mutiny he was among the first to offer the British Government all the assistance that he could command. His loyalty was rewarded by the bestowal of a Knight Commandership of the Star of India, a distinction which he was the first Prince in Kathiawar to receive. He established Courts of Justice and gave to the State, Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure on the lines of the laws made by Mount Stuart Elphinstone, which were a codification of the general Customary Law. In his time education began to spread in the State. So highly was his administration thought of, that Mr. A. K. Forbes, C. S., late Political Agent, Kathiawar, in relinquishing the charge of the Agency, remarked (letter No. 191 to the Government of Bombay, dated 17th May 1860) that he was very much impressed with the not merely stationary but reactionary policy obtaining in Kathiawar, and observed that although a few improvements such as construction of roads, establishment of a system of vaccination and founding of schools have been carried out by the perseverance of the Political Agent, he very much feared that, "with the honourable exception of Bhavnagar" there was little or no conviction elsewhere of the value of these institutions. One important event of Jaswantsinhji's reign was the complete separation of interests between the Bhavnagar Darbar and the British Government in the ports of Bhavnagar, Gogha and elsewhere, and the satisfactory settlement of their other respective claims. At the same time all the ports of Bhavnagar were put on the same footing as British Indian Ports, and those villages which were placed under British laws and regulations by Regulation VI. of 1816 were removed from the operation thereof, and again enjoyed the same status as the rest of the territories of the Bhavnagar Darbar.

It may be observed here that while the negotiations for all the settlements mentioned above were proceeding, the question of the legal status of the Province of Kathiawar incidentally arose. After a great deal of research, that question was referred to the Secretary of State for India, who, by his despatch No. 54, Political, dated 31st August 1864, finally decided that Kathiawar was neither a British territory nor its inhabitants British subjects, and that it was not the desire of Government to impose British laws and regulations on the Chiefs of the Province. His Highness Jaswantsinhji died on 11th April 1870, and was succeeded by his eldest son Takhtsinhji, then a minor, who ascended the *Gadi* on the 23rd April 1870. His Highness Takhtsinhji who had represented his father

in 1870 at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Rajkumar College (the Keatinge Rajkumar College) at Rajkot, was one of the first to enter that Institution. His Highness, while yet a minor, attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

Joint Administration—

A. D. 1870-1878. During his minority, the affairs of the State were, under Government orders, conducted in the name of His Highness by a Joint Administration consisting of a European Administrator associated with the Minister of the State. The Joint Administration came to an end on the 5th April 1878, after having effected a number of important reforms. The revenue system was reformed, cash payments being substituted for levies in kind. Land and sea customs were reduced and equalized. The revenue divisions were re-arranged. The Police were re-organized. The salaries of all employés were raised, and their duties clearly defined. A revenue survey was introduced. Many public works of great importance and value to the State were successfully carried out, chief among which may be mentioned the fine storage tanks above the town of Bhavnagar. Education received great impetus, a High School was established, and the number of village schools raised from 66 to 100.

His Highness Takhtsinhji—

A. D. 1878-1896. His Highness Takhtsinhji assumed the administration of the State on the termination of the Joint Administration. His rule, which lasted for 18 years, was as eventful as it was beneficient. Liberal almost to a fault in his charities, generous in the extreme in his grants for the public good, his unstinted munificence has left an abiding mark upon the State which he ruled with such singleness of purpose. No State ever carried out a more liberal public works policy than Bhavnagar did in his time. He constructed over one hundred and twenty miles of Railway at an expense of nearly eighty lacs of rupees; roads were laid out in all directions; education was provided for with ever increasing liberality; generous provision was made for the medical necessities of the people; the Capital was adorned with public buildings worthy of a well-ordered State; the Civil and Criminal Laws were revised, and the Ruler's loyalty to the Paramount Power was shown when at an initial cost of several lakhs of rupees, His Highness raised a Regiment of Imperial Service Lancers, composed mainly of men of his own clan. The excellence of his rule was recognized by the Imperial Government on various occasions. On the 24th May 1881, Her Majesty the late Empress of India conferred on His Highness the honour of a Knight Commander of the Star of India, in which order he was advanced to Grand Commander on the 1st January 1886, and five years later His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India was pleased to confer on him the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction. His Highness made a tour of Europe in 1893, and paid homage in person to Her Majesty the late Empress of India. The University of Cambridge conferred on him the distinguished title of LL. D. With commendable foresight he provided for the education of his Heir-apparent, and trained him in all branches

of the administration of the State. His Highness Takhtsinhji died on January 29, 1896, and was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Bhavsinhji, the present Thakor Saheb.

His Highness Bhavsinhji II.—

His Highness Bhavsinhji II. ascended the *Gadi* on the 10th February 1896, and it is proposed now to give a brief account of the principal events of His Highness' Administration. A. D. 1896.

Measures against Plague.

In Bhavnagar, as in many other parts of India, plague and famine fill a large space in the history of the past seven years. In regard to plague, however, Bhavnagar has not had so disastrous an experience as some of its neighbours. Its close and constant connection, particularly by sea, with Bombay, peculiarly exposed the State to the risk of infection from that city, and the large influx of passengers by Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamers in October 1896, when the epidemic was setting in in Bombay, at once attracted the attention of the Darbar. Precautionary measures were at once taken, and a house-to-house visitation revealed the fact that plague had got hold of a part of the town of Bhavnagar. Measures for the prevention and treatment of the disease were taken without delay—at first under some difficulty, as these measures were in the beginning misunderstood by the people, and for a time there were fears of popular resistance to them. As the plague continued to spread, special and caste hospitals, and observation- and health-camps were provided, with the result that the spread of the disease was checked in a few days. The measures taken by the Darbar were cordially approved of by the Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, who told His Highness that though he had come to advise he had stayed to learn. In April 1900 there was a recrudescence of the plague, but the measures adopted were again efficacious, and were readily concurred in by the people, whose houses were thoroughly disinfected, the streets fumigated, and special dispensaries opened in various parts of the town. Since then there has been no serious outbreak, and the State has been entirely free from plague for many months.

Famine Relief.

The history of the famine of the years 1899-1900 has been told at length in a special report that was issued soon after the calamity, and it is proposed here only to recapitulate its chief features. The population had to some degree been incapacitated for facing the trials of a year of famine by the partial drought of 1897, which led to high prices, and much suffering amongst the labouring and the poorer cultivating classes. The distress in that year was deemed serious enough to warrant His Highness in passing a Famine Code, and relief works were opened, on which at one time over 16,000 persons were employed. The famine of 1899-1900 was severe beyond precedent in this State, as in British India. Over the greater part of the State the rains failed disastrously, some districts receiving only three or four inches, as compared with a mean fall for the State in an average year of twenty-two inches. Out of a population estimated at 483,000, it was estimated that 59,000 were severely affected, 164,000 moderately affected, and about 250,000 slightly affected. But later calculations put the figures much higher than this. His Highness lost no time in visiting the districts as they became

affected, in personally enquiring into the condition of the people, and in giving on his return to Head-quarters the necessary orders for relief. The initial measures of relief works were carried out through Civil Agency ; later more important works were carried out through the Public Works Agency. The expenditure on the latter—mainly on the construction of new roads—amounted to Rs. 11,35,648. Ninety-four tanks were excavated and deepened at a cost of Rs. 1,37,000. Nearly two thousand new wells, of which 1,500 were *pukka*, were dug, which, with the wells already in existence, were used during the famine for the irrigation of quick-growing fodder and hot weather crops. As a great central relief work the construction of the Reay Road, from Sanosra to Port Albert Victor, nearly sixty miles in length, was taken in hand. The highest number on relief works was 37,069 in the month of May 1900. For the relief of weakly persons and children, poor-houses were started at the Head-quarters of each district, and cheap grain-shops were opened. Mention must be made, amongst subsidiary measures of relief, to the assistance given to impecunious Bhayats and Mul-grasias and various service-holders and other people of good birth, who were in great straits in this time of distress. *Tagavi* was given in various forms and for various purposes, such as the purchase of seeds for irrigation crops, in grass for the maintenance of cattle, in food-grains, and so on. The total advances thus made, irrespective of large sums expended on sinking and deepening wells, being close upon three lakhs. In addition to this, all the Darbar pasture-lands were thrown open for cattle grazing. The famine expenditure of the State under various forms reached over twenty-three lakhs of rupees—not far short of the revenue of an average year. Besides this, there was the loss incurred through failure to meet the revenue demand. In one district, that of Bhal, the rainfall had almost entirely failed, and no attempt was made to collect the revenue. Of a full revenue demand for the State of Rs. 24,25,168, only Rs. 10,27,260 were collected, leaving an uncollected balance of Rs. 13,97,908, or 57·2 per cent. This large amount, with above Rs. 64,000 of miscellaneous revenue, was entirely remitted. His Highness further ordered that none of the sums outstanding from former years, and none of the *tagavi* advances made in the famine year, should be recovered in the succeeding year. And, as an additional boon to the cultivating classes, His Highness has ordered that the State grass-reserves shall be thrown open for grazing, so as to assist in some degree those who have incurred heavy losses in cattle. The liberal policy thus followed is gratefully appreciated by the people, and there can be little doubt that great though the sacrifices are that the State has made, it will gain in the long run by the generosity it has shown to its subjects.

State Contributions and Gifts.

During the last seven years His Highness has made a number of gifts for public purposes inside and outside of the State. One of the first of these was in connection with the large Central Hall of the Rajkumar College, the extension of which had long been desired and would have been carried out earlier but for want

of funds. When a loan was suggested for the purpose His Highness telegraphed to the Political Agent, offering to bear the whole cost of the extension, an offer which was cordially accepted, and at the Political Agent's suggestion the Hall has been named the Bhavsinhji Hall, a designation which was cordially endorsed by all the Kathiawar Chiefs. The building was opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 30th of November, 1898. Another gift to what may be called the Political Capital of Kathiawar is the life-size portrait of His Majesty the King-Emperor which His Highness has offered to place in the Connaught Darbar Hall, not only as a great desideratum, but as a mark of his loyalty to his Imperial Majesty and to the British Crown. The portrait will be placed in the Darbar Hall in due course with appropriate ceremony. It has been painted by Mr. Luke Fildes, and is the first copy from the well-known original. The best thanks of His Highness are due to Sir William Lee-Warner and Colonel W. P. Kennedy for the interest they have taken in this matter, and for the valuable assistance they have rendered in giving effect to his wishes. It may here be mentioned that in order to commemorate the first visit of His Excellency the present Governor of Bombay to Bhavnagar, and to associate the event with the cause of Education, His Highness has founded a Gold Medal which will be competed for under conditions to be hereafter determined, and that amongst other donations for public purposes which he has made have been subscriptions to the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, the National Indian Memorial Fund, the Victoria Memorial Fund at Bombay, the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and lastly, mention should be made of the opportunity which His Highness gladly availed himself of to testify his loyal attachment to the Empire by providing a hundred trained horses, and equipment for sixty, as a contribution towards the forces in the field in South Africa, in addition to fifty trained chargers for Lumsden's Horse.

Form of Administration.

Hazur.

The Administration of the Bhavnagar State is formed on the model ordinarily obtaining in Native States in India. His Highness the Thakor Saheb is the supreme and final authority in the State. The general administration is conducted under His Highness' direction by the Diwan, who is assisted by the Naib Diwan, and the Judicial Assistant. The Head of each Department is directly responsible to the Diwan. One note-worthy feature in the Administration is the complete separation of Judicial from Executive functions, and decentralization of authority is another. The authority and powers of all Heads of Departments have been clearly defined, and each within his own sphere is independent of the other. In the division which His Highness has made of the work coming to the Hazur Office, there are certain functions which he has reserved to his sole charge, while others have been apportioned to the Diwan. All papers, however, on which Hazur orders are necessary, go before His Highness, with a minute recorded by the Diwan.

Diwan.

Financial Department—

This Department is under the charge of Controller of State Accounts. The following are the principal functions of this Office :—

(1) Audit.—Checking of accounts and bills.
(2) Accounts.—Adjusting of accounts and bills.
(3) Treasury.—Cash receipts, payments, and adjusting the same.
(4) Pay and Pensions.—Distributing pays and pensions.
(5) Savings Bank.—Management of—
(6) Audit.—Checking of Accounts.

The Controller has also under him—

(1) The State Records.
(2) The State Printing Press, and
(3) The Stationery and Store Department.

The administration of this Department is regulated by Bhavnagar Act II. of 1953.

Judicial—

The administration of Justice is under the direct control and supervision of the Hazur Court, presided over by His Highness.

The Hazur Court.

The Hazur Court, on its purely Judicial side, disposes of all matters of a Civil or Criminal character brought before it ; and on its Political and Revenue side, it disposes of all matters in appeal which do not pertain to Civil or Criminal matters. In Civil matters the Hazur Court is the final Court of Appeal from the decisions passed by the Sar Nyayadish, and it exercises revisionary power reserved under the Bhavnagar Civil Procedure Code. In Criminal matters the Hazur Court (*a*) deals with the confirmation of sentence of death or life imprisonment passed by the Sar Nyayadish, (*b*) hears appeals from the decisions or orders passed by the Sar Nyayadish, and (*c*) exercises revisionary power reserved under the Bhavnagar Code of Criminal Procedure. There are the following Courts in the State, subordinate to the Hazur Court:—

(*a*) Sar Nyayadhish Court.
(*b*) Joint Sar Nyayadish Court.
(*c*) Civil Court ... } for the town of Bhavnagar.
(*d*) Magistrate's Court... }
(*e*) Civil and Criminal Courts in each of the ten districts.
(*f*) Thandar's Court.

These respective Courts exercise the following powers and authority under the Bhavnagar Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

Sar Nyayadish Court.

Civil.—Original suits above the amount of Rs. 10,000.

Appeals from the decisions and orders of all the Courts in the State.

Criminal.—Hears sessions cases committed by the Nyayadish's Courts in the State, and passes any sentence authorized by the Bhavnagar Penal Code ; except that a sentence of life imprisonment and death is subject to confirmation by the Hazur Court.

Hears appeals from sentences passed by any Court in the State.

N. B.—The Sar Nyayadish is the Chief Judicial and Executive Officer in the Judicial Department, exercising full control over all Subordinate Courts.

Joint Sar Nyayadhish Court.

Civil.—Original suits above five, but not above ten thousand rupees. Hears appeals which may be referred to him by the Sar Nyayadish.

Criminal.—In the sessions cases sent to him by the Sar Nyayadhish passes any sentence upto seven years, and fines upto two thousand rupees.

Court of Nyayadhish of the First-class.

Civil.—Original suits upto five thousand rupees.

Criminal.—Passes any sentence upto two years' imprisonment, and fines upto one thousand rupees.

Court of Nyayadhish of the Second-class.

Civil.—Original suits upto two thousand rupees.

Criminal.—Passes any sentence upto six months, and fines upto two hundred rupees.

Thandar's Court.

Civil.—None.

Criminal.—Passes sentences of simple imprisonment upto eight days, and fines upto five rupees.

Police—

Stipendiary Police.

The Police consists of two distinct bodies, namely, the Stipendiary and the Village Police. The Stipendiary Police is under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police, under whom there is one Assistant Superintendent. Under the Superintendent there are 12 Fouzdars or Chief Constables, and 25 Naib Fouzdars, who are respectively placed in charge of a Mahal or District, or sub-divisions of a District. There are 52 mounted sowars, and 551 sepoys. These all have been graded and receive their pay on a graduated scale and cost the State Rs. 1,01,753 per annum. There are 67 Chowkidars also. The Stipendiary Police Force is administered under Bhavnagar Act II. of Samvat year 1948.

Village Police.

The Village Police is a useful body, and is under the supervision and control of the Vasulati Adhikari or Revenue Commissioner, exercised through the Vahiwatdar or Chief Revenue authority of the district. They are directly under the *Mukhi* or Police Patel, who not unfrequently is the Revenue Patel. Some of the Village Police are remunerated by land; others have a cash allowance. There are *Pagis* or trackers in many villages of importance, and in several villages the *Pasaita* would willingly agree to be responsible for compensation in case of robberies being committed.

Revenue—

The Revenue Administration is conducted by the Vasulati Adhikari under Bhavnagar Act III. of Samvat year 1948.

Revenue Officers.

There are the following officers under him :—2 Assistant Vasulati Adhikaris; 1 Special Assistant for Abadi Work; 10 Vahiwatdars; 7 Deputy Vahiwatdars; 36 Thandars; 2 Customs Vahiwatdars; City Survey Inquiry Officer; City Surveys Superintendent; Revenue Survey and Assistant Nimtandar; and Abkari Officers.

General Organization.

The Districts are divided between the two Assistant Commissioners, in which they travel frequently, checking the accounts of revenue, income and expenditure and exercising in other respects a general oversight over the Revenue Administration. The appointment of a Special Officer has been temporarily created, for looking after the *Abadi* of the districts of Gadhada and Botad, which fared very badly in the last famine. A Vahiwatdar who has charge of a Mahal or District is primarily responsible for seeing that the instalments of *Khatabandi*, or the fixed cash amount of State revenue of the village, are regularly and punctually paid, that the miscellaneous revenue of the Darbar is properly realized, that the

accounts are properly kept, and that the Thandars do their work properly and efficiently. There is a large Office Staff under a Vahiwatdar, and in a large district the Vahiwatdar has a Deputy to assist him. A Thandar is a sub-divisional officer who has under him a cluster of villages, many of which may be *khalsa* or crown villages, and a few held by Grasias or others under the State. A Thandar's chief duty is to collect the State revenue as it falls due, at stated periods of the year, and pass receipts for the same to the tenants. He has to keep accounts and preserve the villages in his charge in good condition. He has to see that the boundary marks are kept intact. In fine, he is the officer who is held responsible for the efficient performance of their duties by the village *Patel* and *Pasaitas*.

Revenue Patel. In every village there is at least one Revenue Patel, and in larger villages there are more than one. Before the introduction of the *Khatabandi* Settlement the Patel used to hold land in his village, in some cases rent-free, and in others the Darbar took a much smaller share of the revenue than from ordinary cultivators. But since the revenues have been collected in cash, the Patels have received their salaries in money, relinquishing the land they held to the Gamaet (village) land.

Talati System. In some of the districts the *Talati* System has recently been introduced experimentally, but it is too early to pronounce any opinion as to the suitability of this system to the conditions of this part of the country.

Sea Customs Department. The Sea Customs Department at the Port of Bhavnagar is in charge of an officer of the standing of a Vahiwatdar, while the ports of Mahuwa, Port Albert Victor and Talaja, are in charge of subordinate officers acting under the Vahiwatdars of those districts.

Abkari Department. The Abkari Department has only recently been created, and is under a Chief Inspector, who has under him Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Sowars and Sepoys. The main duty of this Department is to prevent smuggling of opium and salt.

Medical—

Dispensaries & Hospital. The Chief Medical Officer of the State has under him 5 qualified (Graduates) Medical Officers, and 14 Hospital Assistants. The Sir Takhtsinhji Hospital, the Sir Jaswantsinhji Dispensary, and the Juwansinhji Dispensary are in charge of qualified Medical Officers, while the district dispensaries are in charge of Hospital Assistants. The newly established Benba Naniben Female Dispensary is in charge of a qualified lady Hospital Assistant.

Female Dispensary.

Vaccination—

The Chief Medical Officer is also the Superintendent of Vaccination. There are under him 8 Vaccinators, and one paid Vaccinator, whose work is under the immediate supervision of a Travelling Inspector of Vaccination.

Public Works—

The Public Works Department is under an Engineer. Besides Public Works it has also the charge of the Harbour Works and Light-houses.

Rajyakharach—

This Department has the charge of all kinds of house-hold expenses, the treatment of State guests, &c.

Military—

Under the control of this Department are placed the Bhavnagar State Imperial Service Lancers and the Bhavnagar State Infantry. The latter, though properly drilled, was formerly called the Armed Police, and has to perform duties which pertain more to Police than to Military.

Political—

Rajyaprakarni Court.

The Rajyaprakarni Court has (1) to enquire into, and decide complaints against, infringement of giras settlements, made by late Rajasthanik Sabha, or by the late Giras Settlement Court of the State; (2) to give relief to subordinate share-holders in matters of complaints against their Mukhi or chief share-holders as regards the payment of *Haks* allowed by the Darbar; (3) to prepare final records of the alienated lands, and make settlements of the whole or entire alienated villages in the State under the *Baharkhali* (alienation) Settlement Rules passed by the Darbar; and (4) to inquire into, and adjudicate upon, the claims under the Encumbered Estate Rules in cases pending before it.

Educational—

Director and Inspectors.

The Control of this Department is vested in the Director of State Education, who has two Inspectors under him. Excepting the Samaldas College, all the Educational Institutions are under their inspection, examination, and management. There are the following Schools in the State :—

Schools.

1	High School.
6	Anglo-Vernacular Schools.
114	Vernacular Schools for Boys.
17	Schools for Girls.
1	Urdu School.
3	Sanscrit Pathshalas, and
3	Grants-in-Aid Schools (of which one is an Anglo-Vernacular School, and two are Vernacular Schools).
Total 145	

This number does not include the 46 indigenous schools.

Municipalities—

Municipal Committees.

There are ten Municipalities in the State, the affairs of which are regulated by Rules framed by the Darbar. The control is vested in a Committee composed of official and non-official Members, and in each Municipal town the Medical Officer is *ex officio* Health Officer.

Stud Department—

The Horse Breeding Department is in charge of His Highness' Aid-de-Camp.

Character of Land Tenures.

General Division of Land.

There are two principal classes of land in the Bhavnagar State, namely, (1) the *Khalsa* or crown lands, and (2) the *Baharkhali*, or lands held by vassals and others. The Khalsa consists of two kinds: (1) Lands held by cultivators directly of the State for a fixed term of years on the *Khatabandi* System, and (2) *Baharkhali* land in crown villages, held directly of the State on the *Pasaita*, *Dharmada*, *Jivai*, *Inami*, or Service-tenures.

Pasaita. Dharmada. Jivai. Inami. Patel Palat.

The *Pasaita* land is held rent-free on condition of Village Police Service. *Dharmada* or tenure by religious service, includes lands bestowed on ascetics or holy men of whatever religion, as well as grant in endowments of mosques, temples, &c. *Jivai* includes lands granted for maintenance, as well as for purely service-tenures, and, except that, it also includes maintenance ; it corresponds nearly with the Patawat tenure of Rajputana. The *Inami* tenure differs from the other ; in that no service is demanded from the tenants ; fealty and allegiance are, however, inseparable from this as from all other tenures, and all grants are, according to the custom of the country, resumable at pleasure. *Patel Palat* is service-tenure, and consists of land granted free of State dues to *Patels* in consideration of their services in the village, where no pecuniary remuneration is given. Lands held on these tenures are called *Baharkhali* lands situated in *khalsa* villages.

Kapal-giras and Mul-giras.

The land held by vassals may be divided into Kapal-giras and Mul-giras. Kapal-giras (forehead giras) is land or villages granted in *appanage* to cadets of the Reigning House, while in respect of Mul-giras it has been authoritatively defined by Government as an essential condition that the Grasia must be the original proprietor, or the descendant of the original proprietor of a village or villages, having written over to the Darbar a portion or portions of such villages, or a portion or portions of his ancient rights over such village or villages, retaining to himself another portion or certain rights therein.

Tenant Proprietors under the State.

Land held under the *Khatabandi* tenure pays a fixed amount to the State, for a fixed period of years, and the holders are liable to ejection only in the following events :—(1) When they failed to pay their assessment, and (2) when previous remissions of the assessment have been granted, and nevertheless the holder does not cultivate his holding, and (3) when on inquiry it is found that he has not sufficient plough-cattle or means to cultivate his holding without frequent remissions. The tenant has no power to transfer his holding, land being transferred by the State alone ; and on such transfers being made it is usual for the in-coming tenant to pay the State a sum of money (called *Sakar* or *Sukhdi*) as a royalty.

Tenant Proprietors under Vassals.

In vassal-held villages the old *Bhagwatai* system of dividing the produce is still in force, and here, although theoretically, the cultivator is a tenant at will, the land-owners, influenced both by self-interest and prescription, rarely terminate an occupancy.

Land whether or not Liable for Debt.

No land whether held on service-tenure or by a Bhayat or Mul-grasia or a tenant (cultivator) is liable to be sold by order of a Civil Court, and no such land can be sold privately by the holder.

Bhayat or Mul-grasia may sell his land with the sanction of the Darbar previously obtained and under certain well-defined conditions. No land on service-tenure or held by a tenant (cultivator) can be mortgaged.

Land Revenue how collected.

In *Khalsa* or crown villages the land revenue is collected according to the *Khatabandi* assessment in ready money, but in the vassal-held villages *Bhagwatai* or crop division still prevails.

Management of Vassal Villages.

The usual mode of internal management of vassal-villages resembles closely the Manorial System of English holdings. Thus the *Gamaet* land corresponds to the Tenemental Land, and the *Ghar-khed* to the Demesne Lands. Where there are more than one land-holder and a complete separation of interests has not

been made, it is usual for each share-holder to have separate *Ghar-khed* (or demesne lands), while the tenemental lands remain joint amongst all the share-holders, the produce being divided according to the position of each in the family.

Civil Division.

The State is divided into ten Mahals or Districts.

TOWN OF BHAVNAGAR.

The town of Bhavnagar has an area of 17,290 acres and 19 guntas, and a population of 56,442. It is the capital town of the State, and as a sea-port is of much importance not only for local trade but for that of a considerable portion of the province of Kathiawar as well as of Rajputana.

Area and Population. Capital of the State.

MAHUWA.

This district has an area of 297,255 acres and 15 guntas, and a population of 66,677. It comprises 133 villages. The port of Mahuwa is second in importance to that of Bhavnagar.

Area and Population. Mahuwa Port.

KUNDLA.

This is a rich cotton-producing district, with an area of 352,170 acres, and a population of 68,263. The district of Jesar has been incorporated with Kundla, which now has 102 villages. In 1875 a horse-fair was held here, and was opened by Sir Phillip Wodehouse, then the Governor of Bombay. Kathi mares were exhibited in large numbers and were much admired.

Area and Population. Horse-Fair.

DASKROHI (BHAVNAGAR).

This district, excepting Bhavnagar itself, has an area of 29,286 acres and 32 guntas, and a population of 33,609. The wheat-producing district of Bhal, which suffered more than any other in the famine, has been placed under Daskrohi.

Area and Population.

BOTAD.

This district, the chief town of which has a good cotton mart, has an area of 147,754 acres and 31 guntas, and a population of 25,325. After having suffered from bad seasons and insufficiency of rain-fall for three or four years successively, the district was severely affected in the last famine. It comprises 41 villages.

Area and Population.

GADHADA.

The head-quarters of the district of the same name is famous for its shrine of Swami Narayan. The district has an area of 121,658 acres and 30 guntas, and a population of 19,813. Like Botad, it suffered very much in the last famine after three or four years of insufficient rain-fall.

Area and Population. Shrine of Swami Narayan.

TALAJA.

This district has an area of 144,759 acres and 6 guntas, and a population of 29,613. The famous shrine of Gopnath Mahadev and the port of Sultanpur are under Talaja, as also 81 villages.

Area and Population. Shrine of Gopnath Mahadev. Port of Sultanpur.

UMRALA.

The area of this district is 137,318 acres and 20 guntas. It has a population of 35,080 and includes 54 villages. Umrala is said to have been the seat of the Ruling House of Bhavnagar, before they removed to Sihor.

Area and Population. Ancient Capital.

SIHOR.

Area and Population. Historical Town.

The chief town of this district, as has been shown, has an important place in the history of the Ruling Family, and has a recognized claim to antiquity. The district has 54 villages, with an area of 126,198 acres and a population of 30,940.

LILIA.

Area and Population.

This is a rich cotton-producing and sugar-cane producing district. It has an area of 121,658 acres and 30 guntas, and a population of 24,212. It has 36 villages under it.

PORT ALBERT VICTOR MAHAL.

Area and Population. Port Albert Victor.

The old sub-division of Rajula is now called the Port Albert Victor Mahal, and the port of the same name is situated in this district. The area of this district is 90,892 acres and 23 guntas, and it has a population of 21,742 and 52 villages.

Census Details.

Population.

The total population of the State, inclusive of those portions of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway lying within this State as returned by the Census of 1901 was 412,664.

The following figures show the population as ascertained in three previous enumerations :—

1871	403,754
1881	400,323
1891	467,282
1901	412,664

Percentage of Males & Females.

The following table will show the number of males and females and their respective percentage on the whole population : —

Year.	Males.		Females.		Average Population of Males to Females.
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1871	213,571	52·9	190,183	47·1	1·12 to 1
1881	207,527	51·84	192,796	48·16	1·076 to 1
1891	242,479	51·89	224,803	48·11	1·078 to 1
1901	212,427	51·47	200,257	48·53	1·06 to 1

Density and Variation.

The mean density and variation of population per square mile is given in the following table :—

Year.	Area of the State.	Population.	Density per Square Mile.
1871... ...	2,860	403,754	141·18
1881... ...	2,860	400,323	139·97
1891... ...	2,860	467,282	163·38
1901... ...	2,860	412,664	144·28

The figures show a decrease between 1891 and 1901 of no less than 54,618. This is obviously due chiefly to the famine of 1899-1900, and in a less degree to deaths from plague and cholera. But it is scarcely likely that these causes can account for the whole diminution. Migration is a factor that has to be taken into account, for the census was taken when the famine was in its most intense stage, and it is known that there was much shifting of population at that time. It should be noted, however, that the last census was more accurately taken in Bhavnagar than any that preceded it.

Density of Population.

The mean density of population of British territory in the Bombay Presidency is 151 per square mile, while that of the Native States is only 105 per mile. The mean density of the Province of Kathiawar, with an area of 20,882 square miles, and a population of 2,329,196, is 111·5 per mile, while that of the State of Bhavnagar, with an area of 2,860 square miles, and a population of 412,664, is 144·28.

Civil Condition.

The following table shows the number of married, widowed, and unmarried males and females in the State. The figures include boys and girls under the age of 15 years :—

Religion.	Married.		Widowed.		Unmarried.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	82,615	81,460	15,545	29,053	82,241	59,972
Musalman	9,162	9,207	1,445	3,001	10,229	7,279
Jain	4,462	4,378	687	1,805	5,658	3,771
Parsi	86	76	9	11	122	115
Christian	89	47	6	11	70	50
Jew	...	...	...	1	1	...

The following table shows the population distributed according to religion :—

Strength of Several Religions.

Religion.	Total.	Details.	
		Males.	Females.
Hindu	350,886	180,401	170,485
Musalman	40,323	20,836	19,487
Christian	273	165	108
Budhist	...	...	...
Jain	20,761	10,807	9,954
Sikh	...	...	...
Parsi	419	217	202
Jew	2	1	1
Animistic	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...
	412,664	212,427	200,237

Aboriginal and other tribes.

Amongst the Hindus are included aboriginal tribes, such as Kolis, Kharaks, Babrias, Ahirs, Khants, &c., &c. Amongst the other tribes are included the Rajputs, such as Gohels, Gheloṭars, Wájás, Wálás, Sarvaiyás, &c. The Kaṭhis, with their sub-divisions, are also included amongst the Hindus.

Education.

The following table shows the number of literate and illiterate of both sexes, and their respective percentage on the whole population :—

	Males.		Females.	
	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
Literate	39,103	18·43	3,421	1·71
Illiterate	196,816	81·57	173,264	98·29

The above figures do not include the "learners" or those who are under tuition. The number of students is 13,036, of whom 10,725 are males, and 2,311 females.

The returns present Bhavnagar in a favourable light as regards Education, in comparison with Kathiawar in general. For while in the Province as a whole 17·75 males and 0·22 females are returned in the census as literate, this State shows 18·43 of the former and 1·71 of the latter. The advantage in respect of Female Education is most marked.

Languages.

Gujarati is the language of the entire population, both Hindus and Musalmans, but some of the Musalmans speak Hindustani in their homes, and the Kathis speak in their homes a dialect of their own. The Gandharias and Odas also speak a slightly different dialect of Gujarati.

English speaking Males and Females.

There are in all 2,523 adult males and 128 adult females who speak English. These are distributed as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Hindus	1,912	38
Musalmans	164	14
Jains	249	2
Parsis	142	52
Christians	56	22

The chief towns in the State have, in the following table, been classified according to population with variations since 1872 :— Towns Classified by Population with Variations since 1872.

Tows.	Population.				Variations: Increase (+) or Decrease (—).		
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.
Bhavnagar	56,442	55,640	47,492	38,978	+ 802	+ 7,848	+ 8,514
Mahuwa	17,549	16,276	13,704	12,550	+ 1,273	+ 2,572	+ 1,154
Kundla including Sawar Sama-padar.	11,073	12,064	10,700	10,245	— 991	+ 1,364	+ 455
Sihor	10,101	9,916	9,528	10,101	+ 185	+ 388	— 573
Botad	8,857	7,564	7,755	8,108	+ 185	+ 388	— 1,647
Gadhada	5,375	5,523	5,822	5,013	— 148	— 299	— 510
Umrala	3,876	5,309	3,429	3,245	— 1,433	+ 1,886	+ 184
Talaja	4,144	3,877	3,109	2,840	+ 267	+ 768	+ 226
Rajula	5,150	4,926	3,690	3,501	+ 224	+ 1,236	+ 189
Lilia	2,081	1,922	1,867	1,599	+ 59	+ 55	+ 268

Of the total population 411,391 were born in Districts or States within the Bombay Presidency ; 1,243 in Provinces, Districts or States in India beyond Bombay Presidency ; 8 in countries in Asia beyond India ; 18 in countries in Europe ; 2 in countries in Africa ; 1 in countries in America ; and 1 in countries in Australia. Birth-places.

The State comprises 666 villages, of which 8 are deserted. Of the remaining 658, 448 have a population of less than 500 ; 141 have from 500 to 1,000 ; 52 from 1,000 to 2,000 ; 10 from 2,000 to 5,000 ; 4 from 5,000 to 10,000 ; 2 from 10,000 to 20,000 ; and but one, the capital town, from 50,000 to 100,000. Towns and Villages classified by Population.

The subjoined table gives the infirmities amongst the population :— Infirmities.

Population affected.			Insane.			Deaf-mute.			Blind.			Lepers.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
589	330	259	38	20	18	140	89	51	358	182	176	53	39	14

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Former Mode of realizing Land Revenue.

Before the introduction of the *Khatabandi* System, the land revenue of the State was realized by the *Bhagvatai* System., under which cultivators brought their gross produce to the village grain-yard or *khalawad*, and here the *Rajbhag* or State share was separated from the cultivators' share (*Khedubhag*); after which the cultivators removed their shares of the grain to their own houses. The State share was taken in the proportion of a-third of the produce of ordinary grains; half of cotton; and one-fifth of irrigated crops.

Khatabandi or Cash Settlement.

In 1872, the Joint Administrators found that, although under the *Bhagvatai* System the State demand did not fall heavily upon the cultivators, it was not without its evils. Therefore, before commencing a field-survey and classification of the State, they offered a *Khatabandi* or cash settlement to each cultivator, founded on the average receipts of his holdings. Out of the ten Mahals (Districts) the settlement was readily accepted in seven. The settlement held good for four years. In the remaining three Mahals the rainfall in 1871 was so scanty that the settlement had to be deferred, but otherwise the people were willing to accept it. It was, however, introduced in these districts in the next settlement.

Classification & Assessment.

After the completion of the accurate field survey of the State the classification of the land was taken in hand, and with the exception of the districts of Mahuwa and Kundla, has been completed in all the districts, the settlement being in all cases limited to ten years. In the districts of Mahuwa and Kundla, where the *Khatabandi* System still obtains, the work of classification will shortly be taken in hand. The revision settlement of the districts of Botad, Gadhada, Umrala, Lilia, and Daskrohi has to be deferred in consequence of the famine and the bad years which followed.

The assessment in the seven districts of Kundla, Lilia, Port Albert Victor Mahal, Umrala, Gadhada, Botad, and Sihor is collected by two instalments. The first instalment (or 40 per cent.) between the second day of the Vad Paksha of the month of Magsar and the second day of Shud Paksha of Posh, and the second (or 60 per cent.) between the second day of the Shud Paksha and that of the Vad Paksha of Chaitra. And in the three districts of Mahuwa, Talaja, and Daskrohi, where *chasatia* crops are largely irrigated in the hot weather, the assessment is collected by three instalments, the first and the second being on the same dates as in the case of the seven districts stated before, but in 40 per cent. instalments, whereas the third instalment of 20 per cent. is collected between the second day of Vad Paksha of Vaishákh and the second day of the same Paksha of Jaith.

Remission and Suspension.

Considerable elasticity is shown in the revenue collections in this State. Remissions are frequently granted on good grounds being shown, and eviction is very rarely resorted to. The Darbar's desire to maintain the cultivators in good condition was shown after the last famine when, besides ordering the total remission of the outstanding land revenue demands in the famine year of Samvat year 1956 (A. D. 1900), which amounted to Rs. 14,62,159, His Highness Bhavsinhji decided that no balance outstanding from former years was to be recovered in Samvat year 1957 (A. D. 1901). The outstanding balance at the end of Samvat year 1957 (A. D. 1901), was Rs. 12,84,283 ; of this amount, Rs. 54,159 was recovered in Samvat year 1958 (A. D. 1902), leaving a balance of Rs. 12,30,124. To this the Samvat year 1958 (A. D. 1902) has added Rs. 6,07,066, making the amount of the outstanding balance to Rs. 18,37,190 due to the Darbar by the cultivators at the end of Samvat year 1958 (A. D. 1902).

Statement of Outstanding Balance.

Name of District.	Outstanding Balance at the end of Samvat year 1957, A. D. 1901.	Recoveries made in Samvat year 1958, A. D. 1902.		Outstanding Balance of the land revenue demanded for Sm. year 1958, A. D. 1902.	Total Outstanding Balance.
		Recoveries.	Outstanding Balance.		
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Mahuwa	2,78,665	15,645	2,63,020	37,224	3,00,244
Kundla	4,16,527	7,796	4,08,731	2,52,914	6,61,645
Lilia	1,23,037	456	1,22,581	1,49,988	2,72,569
Umrala	96,205	2,229	93,976	31,161	1,25,137
Botad	1,88,717	6,018	1,82,699	59,821	2,42,520
Daskrohi	39,392	10,151	29,241	11,936	41,177
Gadhada	63,458	488	62,970	42,349	1,05,319
Talaja	45,484	7,942	37,542	7,559	45,101
Sihor	20,439	...	20,439	11,565	32,004
Port Albert Victor ...	12,359	3,434	8,925	2,549	11,474
Total... ...	12,84,283	54,159	12,30,124	6,07,066	18,37,190

It is difficult to say how many years it may take to recover this large outstanding amount. In any case it must be spread over a considerable period, and its full recovery will depend upon good rain and the return of normal conditions. The figures cited above in the fourth column, however, show how elastic the revenue policy of the State is.

Surveys.

Topographical Survey.

A topographical survey of the State, as of other States in the province, was made by the Topographical Survey of India between 1867 and 1872.

Revenue Surveys.

As observed before an accurate field survey of the State was commenced in 1872-73. All the crown or *Khalsa* lands, which include *Baharkhali* or alienated lands situated therein, were mapped out.

Giras Surveys.

While the Revenue Survey was in progress, the late Rajasthanik Court was established. The main object of this Court was to make a survey and settlement of lands held, and settlement of rights enjoyed, by Bhayats and Mul-grasias. The survey was entrusted to the Revenue Survey Department whose strength was increased to expedite the work.

In about ten years the Revenue as well as the Giras surveys were completed with the following result as regard lands :—

Holding.	Details.		Total.	
	Acres.	Bighas.	Acres.	Bighas.
Lands in Crown Villages—				
(*a*) Culturable land under Darbari Cultivators	6,97,630	17,44,076	10,59,580	26,48,951
(*b*) Baharkhali or alienated lands in Crown or Khalsa Villages.	3,61,950	9,04,875		
Lands under Bhayats and Mul-grasias ...	2,73,692	6,84,232	2,73,692	6,84,232
Total... ...	13,33,272	33,33,183	13,33,272	33,33,183

City Survey.

The city survey has been completed, and *Sanands* are being issued to occupants of houses, where there is no question as regards encroachments. Where encroachments are alleged, they are being enquired into by an Officer specially appointed for that purpose, against whose decision appeal lies to the Hazur Court on its Revenue side.

Alienation Settlement.

The investigation into, and settlement of, alienated lands has been completed in all the districts. And similar work in connection with whole alienated villages and the preparation of final records of alienated lands in each village are in progress.

Management of Wards and other Estates.

There are in all 35 wards and other estates under Darbar management in the Revenue Department, and 20 estates are in charge of the Rajyaprakarni Court.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Rules, &c., passed, Police, Criminal Justice, Jails, Civil Justice, Municipalities, Military.

1. Rules, &c.

The following rules, &c., were passed and promulgated during the course of the year:—

(1) Rules to regulate the business of the Bhavnagar Savings Bank.

(2) Revision of Sections 1 and 13 of Chapter VIII. of the Bhavnagar Revenue Code (Bhavnagar Act III. of Samvat year 1948).

(3) Amendment of Section I. of Chapter X. of the Bhavnagar Municipal Rules.

(4) Revision of the Pension and Gratuity Rules.

(5) Addition to Rule 12 of the Rules to regulate the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture, sale, possession, import, export, and transport of opium.

(6) Rules to regulate the perquisites (brokerage, &c.) of the merchants selling and buying cotton in the Cotton Market in Bhavnagar.

(7) Revision and simplification of the Sea Customs Tariff in force at the ports of the Bhavnagar State.

(8) Revision and simplification of the Land Customs Tariff in force in the State.

2. Police.

Strength of the Police. Composition and Recruitment of the Force.

The strength and cost of the Police has been given in Chapter I., under the heading of Form of Administration. The force is composed of, and recruited from, amongst the following classes:—Rajputs, Sepahis, Rabaris, Sindhis, Deshi people (natives of the country), and Hindustanis.

The subjoined table shows the working of the Police during the year 1902-1903:—

Number of Offences reported.		No. of Persons arrested.		No. of Accused sent for trial.		No. of Accused convicted.		No. of Accused acquitted and discharged.		Percentage of Convicted to Accused arrested.		Percentage of Acquitted or Discharged to Accused arrested.	
1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
806	610	954	726	936	681	732	560	159	129	76·72	78·87	78·2	82·23

The number of cognizable offences reported to the Police this year was 610 against 806 in the last year. The number of persons arrested was 726, against 954 in the preceding year. Of the persons arrested 681 were sent up for trial, of whom 56 were convicted, while 129 were acquitted or discharged. Against 16 persons complaints were withdrawn, and 21 were under trial or

in Police custody at the close of the year. The number of convictions was 560, giving a ratio of 78·87, against 76·72 last year.

Decrease of Offences.

The decrease of 126 offences, as compared with those of the last year, is satisfactory ; and the Police deserves credit for the capture of the culprits, who committed dacoities in the villages of Bhutia and Gangawada. It may be remarked here that if the term 'dacoity' were used in a less technical sense, the number of that class of offence would be reduced to two, instead of five.

3. Criminal Justice.

Offences Reported.

The number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 2,269 as against 2,835 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 566. In connection with these offences, 2,397 persons were incriminated, of whom 406 were let off without trial, 775 were either acquitted or discharged, 1,180 were convicted, 6 died, or were transferred to other states, and 30 await trial. The following table sub-divides the reported offences :—

Number of Persons involved.

Offences.	Number for 1901-1902.	Number for 1902-1903.
Murder	7	5
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	10	5
Grievous hurt	52	41
Hurt	236	266
Dacoity	5	5
High-way robbery	16	15
House-breaking	162	142
Theft	530	394
Petty offences	1,817	1,396
Total...	2,835	2,269

It will be seen from the above table that there were 5 cases of murder, as against 7 in the preceding year ; 5 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, against 10 in the preceding year ; 41 of grievous hurt, as against 52 ; 266 of hurt, against 236 ; 5 of dacoity, against 5 ; 15 of high-way robbery, against 16 ; 142 of house-breaking, against 162 ; 394 of theft, against 530 ; and the rest 1,396 of various other crimes, as against 1,817 of the last year.

Punishments.

Of the convicted, 2 were sentenced to be hung by the Sar Nyayadhish Court, which sentence was reversed to acquittal by the Hazur Court ; 82 were sentenced to undergo imprisonment for more than six months, and 495 to six months and under, while 602 were simply fined.

Appellate Work.

The sub-joined table will show the Criminal Appellate work done during the year :—

Name of Court.	Balance of last year.	Appeals admitted in 1902-1903.		Disposed of in 1902-1903.	
		Admitted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Huzur Court	0	15	15	15	0
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	2	60	62	61	1
Total... ...	2	75	77	76	1

Revision Cases.

The Sir Nyayadhish Court entertained 52 revision cases, of which 48 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 cases to be disposed of.

Value of Property stolen and recovered.

In the cases actually brought to trial, the value of the property that was stolen amounted to Rs. 24,815-7-2 against Rs. 15,141-10-7½ out of this property to the value of Rs. 12,017-9-7 has been recovered as against Rs. 11,014-4-5½ in the preceding year.

4. Jails.

Number of Prisoners.

There are nine jails and lock-ups in this State, including the Central Jail in the capital. The number of prisoners at the end of March 1902 was 285. During the course of the year under review 759 new prisoners were admitted, making a total of 1,044 as against 1,303 last year; of these 1,044 prisoners, 56 were released on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and 804 were released at the expiration of their respective terms of imprisonment, making a total of 860. 184 continue to undergo the imprisonment awarded to them.

Daily Average of Prisoners.

The daily average of prisoners was 269 as against 257 in the previous year.

The prisoners were maintained at a cost of Rs. 20,126-12-8, as against Rs. 20,989-12-3 exclusive of the Jail Guard in the Bhavnagar Jail, which is mounted by the Bhavnagar Infantry or Armed Police.

Prison Labour.

Prison labour has during the year under notice produced work valued at about Rs. 4,224-7-4, of which Rs. 2,241-6-9 worth has been sold.

5. Civil Justice.

Original Suits.

The number of original suits this year is 4,836 as against 5,801 of the last year. Adding the undisposed of 280 suits from the last, the total comes to 5,116 for the year under notice.

Disposal of Suits.

The number of cases that have been disposed of this year is 4,890. The new year therefore opens with a balance of 226 as against 280 cases in previous year.

Character and Value of Suits.

Out of these suits there were 47 that related to land, as against 68 last year, 4,765 related to money transactions, as against 5,682 last year, and the remaining 78 related to miscellaneous matters, as against 54 last year. The total value of the suits that were disposed of during the year under review was Rs. 8,66,468-9-0 as against Rs. 7,18,334-1-7 of the last year.

Appellate Work.

The following table will show the Civil Appellate work done during the year.

Name of Court.	Appeals.		Total.		Disposed of.		Balance.	
	Balance of 1901-02.	Admitted in 1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.
Hazur Court	...	24	21	24	21	24	...	...
Sar Nyayadhish and Joint Sar Nyayadhish Courts	39	202	238	241	199	200	39	41
Total...	39	226	259	265	220	224	39	41

Thus the number of appeals presented in the three Appellate Courts was 226, as against 215 of the previous year, to which is to be added the balance of

39 from the previous year, thus making a total of 265. Of these, 224 appeals were disposed of during the year under notice, as against 220 in the preceding year, which leaves a balance of 41 appeals in the two Subordinate Appellate Courts.

The appeals may be classified as follows :—33 related to land, 164 related to money transactions, and 27 related to miscellaneous matters. Their value was Rs. 46,283-2-9, as against Rs. 56,424-3-11 last year.

6. Execution of Decrees.

The number of applications for the execution of decrees was 5,626, as against 5,576 of the preceding year. This together with the balance of 850 gives a total of 6,476. The number disposed of during the year was 5,795, as against 5,321 last year ; and the new year commences with a balance of 680, as against 850 last year.

7. Municipalities.

Municipal Towns

There are ten Municipalities in the undermentioned towns :—

Towns.	Population.
Bhavnagar	56,442
Mahuwa	17,549
Kundla	11,073
Sihor	10,101
Botad	8,857
Gadhada	5,375
Umrala	3,876
Talaja	4,144
Rajula	5,150
Lilia	2,081

Income and Expenditure.

The income of these Municipalities from sundry sources amounts to Rs. 52,104 annually, and the expenditure amounts to Rs. 75,147 annually. The excess of expenditure over receipts is met by the Darbar.

Sanitation.

The surface-cleaning of the towns is carefully done. The thorough-fares are repaired and kept in good order and watered where water is available. The streets are lighted and the water-supply of towns is looked after. There are public latrines in the larger towns which are kept very clean.

Public Park and Gardens.

Bhavnagar has a fine Park, called the Victoria Park, outside the city, and this, and the Peile Gardens in the city, are largely resorted to and greatly appreciated by the citizens. The State Band plays on every Wednesday and Saturday in these gardens.

8. Military.

Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers.

The strength of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers at the end of the official year was as follows :—

7 Commissioned Officers.
13 Non-Commissioned Officers.
6 Lance Dafedars.
2 Trumpeters.
6 Farriers.
120 Sowars.

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At the end of the previous year there were 144 horses belonging to the force, and during last year 26 were bought from the Bhavnagar Paddock and Bombay, making a total of 170. Of these, 32 horses were either disposed of or died, leaving 138 horses at the end of the year. The number of baggage ponies was 78 at the end of the year. It is pleasant to record that all the men who were sent to South Africa in the war have returned, and that their services were favorably reported. Kote Dafedar Hanubhai was selected, while on service, as orderly to His Excellency Lord Kitchener, the new Commander-in-Chief in India, and had the honour of accompanying him to England. His Excellency was much pleased with his services. In other respects the Regiment has gained credit. Dafedar Bhagvantsinh was selected as a Representative of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers, and was sent to England on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty. Dafedar Bapubhai has passed with credit the Musketry Course at Meerut, and the whole Regiment is fully qualified in musketry, sword and lance exercises. The Musketry General, who inspected the Regiment this year, was much pleased with its field-firing. The Chief Civil Master Armourer inspected the arms of the Regiment, and was pleased with the good order in which they are kept.

Polo Tournaments.

The Regiment sent a Polo Team to compete in Delhi Darbar Polo Tournaments, and in the Polo Tournament and Military Sports held in Jamnagar on the occasion of the installation of His Highness the Jamsaheb of Navanagar. It won this year also the Jamnagar Cup in the Polo Tournament, and sword-prizes in the Sports.

State Infantry.

The strength of the Armed Police Force, known as the Bhavnagar State Infantry, was 278 men at the close of the year. The fine State Band is attached to this corps, and its services frequently contribute to the entertainment of His Highness' subjects.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

Crop Area.

The total area of culturable land under Darbari cultivators is 697,630 acres, or 1,744,076 bighas of land. The cropped area in the year under review may approximately be stated to be 627,600 acres, or 1,569,000 bighas, leaving 70,030 acres, or 175,076 bighas uncultivated or waste for want of cultivators. The Revenue Commissioner reports that about 60,522 acres or 151,306 bighas of land had to be leased to cultivators at reduced rates causing thereby a loss of Rs. 97,183 annually to the State revenues. Remission to the amount of Rs. 23,164 was given this year to poor cultivators. Add to this the loss of revenue from the large extent of the land remaining uncultivated, and the deficit revenue would amount to Rs. 3,00,000 (three lakhs of rupees). This unsatisfactory state of things clearly shows that in spite of all efforts the process of recovery from the disastrous effects of the last famine is slow.

The following table will show the different crops with which the lands were cultivated :—

Crops.	*Acres.*
Bajri, Juvari, Sugar-cane, &c....	212,450
Oil-seed	85,150
Wheat	60,000
Cotton	270,000
Total Acres	627,600 = 15,69,000 Bighas.

Advances to Cultivators.

The total amount advanced to cultivators to purchase plough, bullocks, fodder, seeds, and for improvements to land and wells was Rs. 2,72,070. Of this amount, Rs. 58,723 were recovered during the year under review, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,13,346 due to the Darbar.

2. Horse-breeding.

Opinion of the Commission for the Improvement of Horse & Mule-breeding on the Paddock.

The Commission for the Improvement of Horse and Mule-Breeding visited Bhavnagar in December 1900, and after inspecting the Paddock recorded their opinion in their report as follows :—

"At Bhavnagar the Commission inspected the stud of Brood Mares specially bred and designed for breeding remounts ; they were in excellent conditions.

"By means of a carefully prepared stud-book it was possible to trace "families of stock reared from the Kathiawari and country bred foundations, "and to make notes regarding the fruitfulness or otherwise of mares graded upto "the thorough-bred.

"They had the opportunity of carefully inspecting the beginning of a very "fine stud of Kathiawari horses and mares belonging to His Highness the "Maharaja who, to save the breed from extinction during the late famine "bought up from the districts many mares and stallions of the old breed which "now form a very typical collection."

Brood Mares.

There were 75 brood mares in the Paddock at the end of the year. During the year under report 10 fillies were drafted from the young stock of the Paddock, making a total of 85. Of these 10 were either sold or disposed of and 1 died, leaving 74 at the end of the last year. This number comprised 4 Walers, 65 stud-bred, 2 Kathis, 1 Arab, and 2 country-bred.

Stallions.

There were 9 stallions belonging to the State, of which 5 were Arab, 1 T. B. Waler, 2 Kathis, and 1 Italian donkey. These stallions covered 207 mares, of which 123 were owned by the Darbar, and 84 by private persons. The satisfactory result of private persons utilizing the services of Darbar stallions is due to the fact that two Arab stallions were sent into the districts so as to be within easy reach of horse-breeders. The Italian donkey covers a number of the baggage ponies of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers.

Young Stock.

There were 63 young stock left at the end of March 1902; 28 were foaled during the year under notice, making a total of 91. Of these, 10 fillies were drafted to the brood mares, 6 died, and 3 were sold, leaving 72 at the close of the year. Of the young stock, there were 28 under one year, 19 under two years, 16 under three years, and 28 under and above four years of age.

3. Horticulture.

Coronation Trees.

In all, 47,038 trees, of which 3,543 mango-trees, were planted during the year. Of the total number, 33,544 were planted in commemoration of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and the remaining 13,494 were due to the encouragement to tree-planting afforded by the Darbar.

Park & Gardens.

The Victoria Park, and the Peile Gardens are maintained by the Darbar at a cost of Rs. 6,024 and Rs. 9,237, respectively.

4. Quarries and Mines.

Rajula & Sarod Stone.

There are no quarries or mines of any importance in the State. But the stone quarried at Rajula is largely used for building purposes, and this stone is also exported. The stone found at Sarod is of a slate colour, and is used for flooring houses.

Moulding Loam.

The yellow earth found under the surface near the villages of Bhumbhali, Tarshamia and Malanka, is largely exported to Bombay for use in the moulding.

5. Trade.

Ports.

Besides Bhavnagar, the State possesses the following ports :—

(*a*) Mahuwa and the small ports subordinate thereto.
(*b*) Kathiwadar, now called Port Albert Victor.
(*c*) Pipavav.
(*d*) Talaja (Sultanpur).
(*e*) Jhanjhmer (not in use now), and
(*f*) Sundarai.

All these ports except Sundari enjoy the full benefit of British Indian ports.

During the year under report whenever a change was made in the tariff in force in British Indian ports on articles of trade from foreign ports, it was forthwith extended to the ports in this State, and was notified in the *Darbari Gazette*.

Exports and Imports (*vide* Appendices **A** & **B**.)

Appendices **A** and **B** give full details of the trade of the State for the year. The exports amounted to Rs. 56,23,159, as against Rs. 53,86,006 last year; and the imports to Rs. 1,08,84,735, as against Rs. 1,05,99,185 last year.

The following statement will show the total value of exports and imports during the last 15 years :—

Nos.	Year.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
		Rs	Rs
1	1888-1889	1,65,61,819	1,08,15,105
2	1889-1890	1,50,62,992	1,04,53,989
3	1890-1891	1,95,77,119	84,35,551
4	1891-1892	1,82,41,012	90,61,634
5	1892-1893	1,97,41,027	95,47,912
6	1893-1894	2,34,22,350	1,36,64,289
7	1894-1895	1,78,77,792	1,13,11,924
8	1895-1896	1,89,76,519	1,42,01,702
9	1896-1897	2,52,17,621	1,40,62,156
10	1897-1898	1,49,26,740	1,38,75,489
11	1898-1899	1,72,53,065	1,23,90,855
12	1899-1900	1,38,47,645	1,25,09,265
13	1900-1901	44,28,760	2,49,38,685
14	1901-1902	53,86,006	1,05,99,585
15	1902-1903	56,23,159	1,08,84,735

The table shows that the recovery in our export trade has been very slow. The value of this trade is considerably less than half that of the year preceding the famine, while it was last year little more than a fifth that of the record year 1896-97. And although imports are nearer the normal figure than exports, we must be careful not to draw too favourable an inference from this fact, as the record imports, nearly 2½ crores in value, belong to the famine year.

Principal Articles of Export and Import.

The principal articles of export are cotton, grain, and yarn ; while grain, cloth, and metals are the chief imports.

6. Public Works.

In consequence of the curtailment of expenditure in almost all the Departments of the State, which has been necessitated by the famine, the outlay on public works has had to be reduced.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,29,600, irrespective of the expenditure on revenue account on the Bhavnagar Integral Railway. The amount expended by the Department may be divided under the main heads as follows :—

Communicaions	Rs	1,03,725
Buildings	„	69,350
Harbour Works	„	29,873
Water Works	„	6,983
Public Recreation	„	15,261
Miscellaneous Works	„	4,408
Total	Rs	2,29,600

This head includes the amount spent on—

Communications.

(*a*) Some of the bridges of Reay Road, built between Port Albert Victor and Asrana village on the Mahuwa-Kundla Road, and

(*b*) The maintenance of existing made-roads in the State.

Under the new works are included—

Oil Gas Plant.

(*a*) The oil gas installation put up in the Nilambag Palace and grounds.

(*b*) A dispensary at Port Albert Victor. Buildings, &c.

(*c*) An earthen *bund* with stone-pitching at Nesdi village accentuated by the frequent inundations of the river Shel during the monsoon, which washed away large portions of the fields along its banks, and placed the village in considerable danger. During the last monsoon this work, which was 2,250 feet long and 10 feet high, with stone-pitching, was severely tried as the water came down in force, but practically there was no damage to the work, which has answered the purpose for which it was built, and

(*d*) The maintenance of Darbar buildings.

Dredging operations at Bhavnagar were continued during the year. An average depth of 15 feet was dredged; the quantity of mud excavated being 166,725 tons, at an average cost of Re. 0-1-3 per ton. The establishment and expenditure for the dredging were revised, and considerably reduced, with the result that the cost per ton was much less than it had been in previous years. Harbour Works.

Owing to complaints being received about the dimness of the lights at Gopnath and Mahuwa, which had coconut-oil burners, and also as it was found the light-house keepers made use of the oil for domestic purposes, a great improvement was effected by supplying all the light-houses with kerosine-oil burners. The lights are now much clearer, and require less constant looking after, and the expenditure has been reduced by more than half. Light-houses.

The sub-joined table shows the amount which the State has been spending every year on works of public utility during the last 30 years :— Expenditure on Works of Public Utility.

Year.	Amount.
	Rs
1872-73 ...	3,79,128
1873-74 ...	4,50,435
1874-75 ...	5,78,391
1875-76 ...	5,38,142
1876-77 ...	7,47,510
1877-78 ...	8,14,165
1878-79 ...	6,12,208
1879-80 ...	2,99,935
1880-81 ...	3,07,691
1881-82 ...	2,96,254
1882-83 ...	3,12,066
1883-84 ...	4,38,241
1884-85 ...	7,45,963
1835686 ...	5,50,264
1886-87 ...	5,00,000
1887-88 ...	4,12,669
1888-89 ...	5,54,601
1889-90 ...	7,07,243
1890-91 ...	7,02,478
1891-92 ...	10,14,042
1892-93 ...	11,00,000
1893-94 ...	8,89,430
1894-95 ...	7,71,096
1895-96 ...	6,00,000
1896-97 ...	5,00,000
1897-98 ...	12,04,805
1898-99 ...	7,64,431
1899-00 ...	9,44,625
1900-01 ...	12,73,769
1901-02 ...	2,19,779
Total ...	Rs 1,92,29,361
Capital Outlay on the Bhavnagar Integral Railway	„ 78,65,381
Grand Total ...	Rs. 2,70,94,742

This gives an average of over nine lakhs every year spent on works of public utility. It is unnecessary to add here that the above figures do not include the Rs. 23,00,000 spent on relief works during the famine.

The energy and resources of the Public Works Department were taxed to their utmost during the year under notice. For, besides its current duties, that Department had to prepare the exhibits for the Delhi Fine Arts Exibition ; and the task of erecting the Bhavnagar Camp at Delhi also fell on that Department. It has to be noted with pleasure that the Department acquitted itself creditably and earned the approbation of His Highness. Every one who saw the Bhavnagar Camp at Delhi was struck with the care and good taste with which all the arrangements were made.

7. Irrigation.

In consequence of the political configuration of the Country, which, with its interlaced jurisdiction, presents great difficulties in projecting large irrigation works, the State has had to be content with wells and minor projects. There are in all about 20,000 wells in the State, of which 12,409 are *pakā*-built. They irrigate about 200,000 bighas of land ; the crops irrigated being wheat, sugar-cane, *chhasatia*, and sometimes cotton.

8. Railway.

Origin. The Railway had its origin in the famine of 1877-78, and was the first important undertaking initiated by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Takhtsinhji. When in August of the former year the fear was entertained that a famine was imminent, and that famine works on a large scale might be necessary, it was decided to concentrate the relief works largely upon Railway embankments. To a timid suggestion that the line might not pay, Sir Richard Temple, then Governor of Bombay, is reported to have replied in a remark which, coming from the Ex-Famine Delegate, had peculiar significance. "Think how it will pay in saving life during famine." The observation has been abundantly justified. For, while in 1877-78 the relief works upon the Railway saved thousands of people from starvation, the line itself has mitigated the later calamity by distributing thousands of tons of food-stuff for men and beasts through all parts of the Peninsula.

Length of the Line. The Bhavnagar Integral Railway, which is the sole property of the State, runs from Bhavnagar to Wadhwan in the north, and to Dhasa in the south, and is 119·20 miles in length. There are numerous sidings, the total length of which is 16·91 miles. The Diwan represents the State on the Board of Control of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.

The Dock Estate. The Bhavnagar Dock Estate is connected with the Railway line at the Bhavnagar Terminus. It has a length of 1·55 miles, and there are sidings at the Dock, measuring, in the aggregate, six-tenths of a mile.

Gross Earnings. The gross earnings of the Bhavnagar Integal Railway for the year ending 1902 was Rs. 6,92,094, as against Rs. 7,45,525 of the last year. The decrease is probably due to the generally prevailing depression in trade, and the partial failure of the cotton crops.

Revenue Expenditure. The Revenue Expenditure in the year under notice was Rs. 3,91,882, as against Rs. 4,03,504 last year.

The net earnings were Rs. 3,01,211, as against Rs. 3,42,021 last year, or Rs. 3·84 per cent. on capital outlay, as against Rs. 4·34 last year.

Capital Outlay.

Bhavnagar's share of the capital, including suspense, to end of 1902, was Rs. 78,65,381.

Total Net Earnings.

The total net earnings at the end of the official year amounted to Rs. 85,03,725, which is about six lakhs in excess of the capital outlay.

The Metre-gauge Connection between Wadhwan and Viramgam.

The long-looked for connection with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway has been made, and the first through-train passed over it on the 14th December 1902. The broad-guage between Wadhwan and Viramgam has been converted to metre-gauge, and the terminus of the B., B. and C. I. Railway has been removed to Viramgam. This connection afforded great convenience to the Chiefs of the Province, who attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, and must ultimately tend to the advantage of the Kathiawar Railways.

Through-booking of Goods.

Through-booking of goods from stations on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway to and from Bombay by sea continues under contract with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Revenue.

General Remarks. Figures given below are subject to alteration when the accounts of the current year are closed. The account year of the State opens on the 1st October.

I.—Land Revenue. The following table will show the net revenue of the State, including the earnings of the Bhavnagar Integral Railway, as compared with that of the year before :—

	Samvat year 1957.	Samvat year 1958.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Net Revenue (State)	27,20,262	28,20,799	1,00,537	...
Net Revenue (Railway)	4,27,898	2,72,110	...	1,55,788
Total ...	31,48,160	30,92,909	1,00,537	1,55,788

II.—Salt. In the year under notice salt of the value of Rs. 23,486 was sold from all the Salt Works in the State, as compared with the value of Rs. 28,800 last year.

III.—Opium. The opium farm was given for four years before the famine. Owing to the disastrous effects of the famine, the farmer was unable to fulfil the terms of the contract, and became insolvent. During the unexpired period of the contract the sale of opium was therefore made departmentally, bringing in Rs. 9,175 to the revenue.

IV.—Excise. The revenue derived from excise was Rs. 26,659, as compared with Rs. 19,786 last year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 6,873 in the year under notice.

V.—Sugar-cane. The year shows a decided increase in the plantation of sugar-cane ; and a revenue of Rs. 12,357, as against Rs. 9,715 last year, was derived from this source.

VI.—Court-fee Stamps. The revenue from the sale of court-fee stamps during the year was Rs. 65,762 as against Rs. 62,226 last year.

VII.—Plantations and Forests. The revenue from plantations and forests was Rs. 24,373, as against Rs. 23,372 last year.

VIII.—Interest, &c. The income from interest was Rs. 12,097, as against Rs. 11,624 last year.

Charai & Ubhad Veras. The income from *charai* and *ubhad veras* was Rs. 43,943, as against Rs. 41,809 last year.

IX.—Miscellaneous. The revenue from miscellaneous sources was Rs. 48,372, as against Rs. 38,80 last year.

Expenditure.

The sub-joined table shows the net expenditure incurred during the yea

It includes the net expenditure (both current and revenue) on the Bhavnagar Integral Railway :—

Particulars.	Samvat year 1957.	Samvat year 1958.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
State—				
(*a*) Current Expenditure	27,32,813	28,54,535	1,21,922	...
(*b*) Relief Works	38,411	5,606	...	32,809
(*c*) Interest	1,56,308	1,54,000	...	2,308
Railway—				
(*d*) Current Expenditure	4,09,811	3,97,264	...	12,547
(*e*) Capital Expenditure	1,02,101	—18,574	...	1,20,675
Total... ...	34,39,244	33,92,831	1,21,922	1,68,335

The following explanation may be given in connection with the different items of expenditure :—

(*a*) In the amount, Rs. 28,54,535, are included the following two extra-ordinary items of expenditure :—

(1) Rs. 2,08,000—Due to the Darbar by the Sandhi Jamadars on account of the revenue. This sum had to be written off on account of the impoverished condition of the Jamadars.

(2) Rs. 24,600—Expenditure on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Bhavnagar.

Total Rs. 2,32,600

Deducting this item of Rs. 2,32,600 from the amount of the current expenditure, the net amount of expenditure will remain at Rs. 26,21,935, as compared with Rs. 27,32,613 of the previous year.

(*b*) Relief to cultivators had to be given in the beginning of the monsoon in the districts which had suffered most in the famine.

(*c*) The item of interest is on account of the loan which the State had to borrow to meet the demands of the last severe famine, of which mention has been made in the Summary of this Report.

(*d-e*) The decrease in the Current and Capital Expenditure of the Bhavnagar Integral Railway is in consequence of the smaller demand made by the Railway authorities.

New Wells.

In all, 81 new wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 7,485.

Expenditure on Civil Works.

During the year under review the Revenue Department spent Rs. 2,380 on civil works.

The Bhavnagar Darbar Savings Bank.

Origin of the Bank.

The Bhavnagar Darbar Savings Bank was opened on the 1st April 1902. It was established with the object of giving facility to Darbari servants and others for depositing their money in safe custody. The rate of interest fixed was Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum. It is gratifying to note here that the experiment has proved successful. During the short time that the Bank has been in existence,

several Darbari servants, merchants and others have deposited their money with the Bank ; the total amount deposited was Rs. 1,38,090, of which Rs. 12,188 were withdrawn, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,25,902 at the end of the year.

Bank of Bombay—

Branch at Bhavnagar.

The balance to the credit of the State at the beginning of the Samvat year 1958 at the Bhavnagar Branch of the Bank of Bombay was Rs. 179-13-6. During the year Rs. 34,59,512-12-11 were paid into the Bank to the credit of the Bhavnagar Darbar, and Rs. 34,25,808-8-0 were withdrawn from time to time by cheques for the current expenditure of the State, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,884-2-5 at the end of the year.

Stationery—

Stock.

The value of stock on hand was Rs. 7,643-4-0. The value of stock issued was Rs. 3,792-2-3, leaving a balance valued at Rs. 3,851-1-9 at the end of the year.

CHAPTER VI.—MEDICAL RELIEF, VACCINATION, VETERINARY.

Medical.

Dispensaries and Hospitals.

During the year under report the total number of institutions for Medical relief was 19, which comprised 1 Hospital, 5 Dispensaries, 1 Darbari Aushadhalaya, 1 Plague Hospital in the town of Bhavnagar ; 10 Dispensaries in the Districts, and a small Dispensary in connection with the Sir Takhtsinhji Central Poor-house at Adhavada.

New Female Dispensary.

The want of a Female Dispensary which had long been keenly felt in the Capital town has now been supplied. The Benba Nahaniben Female Dispensary, which was opened on the 17th November 1902, is located in a set of rooms connected with the Sir Jaswantsinhji Dispensary, out of funds supplied by the maternal relatives of Bai Benba and Nahaniben. The Dispensary is in charge of a qualified lady Hospital Assistant lately employed by the Darbar, and the Institution is maintained like the other dispensaries in the State, entirely at the Darbar expense.

The Plague Hospital.

The Plague Hospital had to be kept open for about four months during this year.

Number of Patients treated.

In all these Medical Institutions 132,519 patients were treated during the year under notice, as against 135,606 in the previous year. Of the patients so treated, 131,066 were out-patients, and 1,453 in-patients, as against 134,232 and 1,374, respectively, in the previous year.

Average Daily Attendance.

The daily average attendance of out-door and in-door patients at all the institutions was 2,689·5, as against 2,633·9 in the preceding year.

The daily average number of in-door patients in the Sir Takhtsinhji Hospital was 52·4 against 49·7 last year.

At the Benba Nahaniben Female Dispensary the daily average attendance was 95·9 females and 43·6 children since November 1902.

Prevailing Diseases.

Malarial fevers stand as usual at the head of the list of prevailing diseases, skin diseases (scabies, boils, &c.) contributed a large ratio, and next in the order of frequency were diseases of the digestive system, eye, respiratory system, &c., as given below :—

Diseases.	Percentage.
Malarial fevers	... 24·2
Diseases of the skin	... 16·8
Do. of the digestive system ...	... 11·3
Do. of the eye	... 8·3
Do. of the respiratory system ...	... 7·1
Diseases of the ear	... 4·3
Do. do. connective tissue ...	... 3·9
Rheumatic affections	... 3·3
Wounds and injuries	... 3·1
Diseases of the nervous system... ...	... 2·0
Dysentery	... 1·9
Intestinal worms	... 1·2
All other general diseases	... 12·6
	100·0

Plague. In the town of Bhavnagar there remained 31 cases of plague or bubonic fever at the end of the previous year (31st March 1902). During April 1902, 21 fresh cases occurred, making a total of 52 indigenous cases of plague during the year. The last indigenous case was reported on the 21st April 1902. Since then the town of Bhavnagar has remained free from that disease.

Imported cases. Six cases were imported into Bhavnagar from Dholera and Dhandhuka in a country-craft, all of which were detected.

Umrala infected. The town of Umrala, under Bhavnagar, was infected ; the first case being reported on the 12th February 1903. In all six cases were reported. The whole town was disinfected under the supervision of the officers of the Medical Department assisted by the officers of the Revenue Department and the Municipality.

Cholera and Small-pox. No cases either of cholera or small-pox fortunately occurred in the year under notice.

Measles. Measles prevailed in a mild form in Botad and its neighbouring villages in February and March 1903 ; but only two cases were brought for treatment, and both were discharged cured.

Death among In-patients. The total number of deaths among in-patients in the Sir Takhtsinhji Hospital was 42, giving a percentage of 8·7 to the total treated.

Poisoning. The number of poisoning cases treated at the dispensaries were 47, of which 41 were discharged cured, and 6 proved fatal as per following table ;—

Name of Poison.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.
Opium	26	21	5
Kerosine	2	2	...
Datura	10	10	...
Aconite	2	2	...
Indigo	1	1	...
Potassium Cyanide	1	...	1
Alcohol	2	2	...
Cocaine	2	2	...
Belladonna	1	1	...
Total ...	47	41	6

Surgical Operations. The total number of surgical operations performed during the year was 4,766, against 4,229 during the last year. Of these, 389 were major, and 4,377 minor operations.

Major Operations.

Malignant tumour	5
Non-Malignant tumour	6
Large abscesses	165
Trichiasis...	13
Pterygium	11
Lachrymal obstruction	122
Extraction of the lens	19
Eutropion	1
Removal of polypus	1
Carried over ...	343

Brought over	...343
Litholopaxy	... 15
Amputation of penis	... 1
Sequestrotomy	... 1
Reduction of dislocation of the lower jaw, &c.	... 11
Do. fracture of the humerus ...	... 1
Amputation of the arm	... 3
Do. do. leg	... 2
Slitting of deep sinus	... 1
Lithotomy	... 1
Osteotomy	... 1
Abscission of the eye for staphyloma cornea	... 3
Version (Turning)	... 1
Craniotomy	... 3
Removal of loose bodies	... 1
Excision of necrosis	... 1
	389

Minor Operations.

Removal of worts	95
Renula	1
Removal of foreign body from the skin ...	6
Do. do. the ear... ...	92
Do. do. the nose ...	34
Do. do. the eye... ...	10
Do. do. the œsophagus...	3
Opening of abscesses	... 2,476
Extraction of teeth	... 1,085
Application of stomach pump	1
Hernia	1
Removal of prolapsus ani	2
Removal of urethral calculi	4
Passing of catheters	455
Phimosis, circumcision and slitting	42
Paraphimosis	10
Tapping hydrocele	6
Removal of small sequestra	2
Amputation of the toe...	1
Cupping...	2
Subcutaneous injection...	11
Rectification of displacement of the uterus ...	1
Incision of inflamed gum	9
Application of sutures	8
Removal of corns	3
Removal of supernumerary finger	6
Rupture of bursa	1
Restoration of the ear	2
Lachrymal obstruction	2
Plastic	1
Others	5
Total...	4,377

Most of the important operations were performed at the Sir Takhtsinhji Hospital. For crushing stone in the bladder 15 individuals were operated upon, of whom 6 were adults, 8 male children, and one a female child. Of these, 14 were discharged cured, and one relieved but removed after first sitting.

The largest stone crushed weighed 6 drs. and 56 grains and the smallest 7 grains. All except 3 were finished at one sitting. As to the age of patients in these stone cases, the oldest was 60, and the youngest, 2 years. Lithotomy was performed on a male child aged 5 years, because the stone was too large to be crushed. The weight of the stone was 9 drams. The patient was discharged cured.

Removal of cataract was performed in 19 cases, and one case remained at the end of the last year. Of these, 12 were discharged cured, 2 relieved, 3 did not regain sight on account of complications, and 3 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Analysis. In connection with 24 cases of human poisoning, 5 of cattle poisoning, 44 of suspected blood-stains, and 7 miscellaneous cases, 171 articles were received and examined by the Analysing Department of the State. In 24 cases of human poisoning, opium was detected in 7 cases only; and in the five cases of cattle poisoning, arsenic was found in one case only.

The Sir Takhtsinhji Convalescent Homes, Bhavnagar.

These buildings deserve special notice. When in April 1893, His Highness the late Maharaja Takhtsinhji expressed his desire to visit England, His Highness' grateful subjects, of all castes and denominations, decided to commemorate the event by giving some tangible shape to their loyalty and devotion to His Highness, and of thus expressing their gratitude for his innumerable acts of kindness and benevolence.

With this object in view they convened a public Meeting, and a large sum was subscribed. A marble statue was voted, and the work was entrusted to Mr. E. Edward G. Flowski. This statue, which is very skilfully executed, has been placed in a conspicuous part of the Peile Gardens, and was unveiled by the late Political Agent of Kathiawar, Colonel J. M. Hunter, with befitting ceremony.

Origin. From the balance of the fund so subscribed it was thought desirable to perpetuate the memory of His Highness the late Maharaja Saheb in a way that would have been most acceptable to him, had he been alive; and these Convalescent Homes have been the outcome of this desire on the part of his subjects.

Accommodation. In order that different castes may freely avail themselves of the Institution, the only one of its kind in this part of the Bombay Presidency, five separate blocks, each consisting of three sets of rooms, have been constructed. Each set consists of two intercommunicating rooms, 12 ft. × 10 ft. each, with a verandah 26 ft. × 8 ft. on each side, so that each block can accommodate separately three families.

Each block is provided with a cook-room 12 ft. × 8 ft. at one end, and a servants' room at the other end.

All the blocks are surrounded by open ground, measuring eighty feet on each side, and are enclosed by a compound-wall with an entrance gate.

Adjoining the entrance gate there is a 6-foot verandah in front, a reading-room 28 ft. × 12 ft. on one side, and a 10-foot verandah and a shed measuring 48 ft. × 12 ft. on the other.

There are two fresh-water wells in the compound, one of which is just close to the shed near the entrance gate, and the other is situated on the opposite corner.

Situation. The blocks have been built on the crescent of a small hill, and have a beautiful view of the sea in the east. The site for the buildings and compound has been granted free by His Highness Bhavsinhji. Several families have availed themselves of the use of these buildings.

Vaccination.

Number Vaccinated. The total number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year was 8,994, against 5,819 in the preceding year. Of these, 8,914 were primarily vaccinated, and 80 re-vaccinated, as against 5,787 and 32, respectively in the last year. Out of the 8,914 primary vaccinations 8,662 were successful and 249 unsuccessful. In 80 cases vaccination was performed a second time; of these 77 were successful. In 59 cases the result was unknown, as the children were not brought for inspection. The percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination was 96·5, and in re-vaccination 96·2.

Age. The number of primary vaccinations under one year was 6,762; over one and under 6 years, 2,014, and above 6 years, 138. The number of successful cases in each of the above groups being 6,573, 1,967 and 122, respectively.

Caste. Amongst the persons primarily vaccinated there were 10 Christians, 7,714 Hindus, 924 Mahomedans, 5 Parsis, and 201 of other castes.

Sex. Of the total number of persons primarily vaccinated, 4,609 were males, and 4,305 females; and of re-vaccinated, 54 were males, and 26 females; making a total of 4,663 males and 4,331 females.

Ratio. The ratio of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 21·1, against 11·7 in the last year.

Vaccinators' Work. The number of villages visited by the vaccinators was 496, as against 449, and of unvisited, 164, as against 208, respectively, last year.

The Inspector visited 143 villages and inspected 5,298 children, as against 151 villages and 4,520 children, respectively, in the last year; the result being tested by calling the names of the children from the Register.

Cost. The total cost of the Department, including all charges, was Rs. 4,355, as against Rs. 4,127-10-6 last year. The cost of each successful case was Re. 0-7-11, as against Re. 0-12-1 in the last year.

Veterinary.

No epidemic cattle-disease was reported during the year under review.

Veterinary Hospital. The Sick Stables of the Bhavnagar Paddock are in charge of graduates from the Bombay Veterinary College, who were trained at the cost of the Darbar. The Veterinary Hospital, which the State built about a quarter of a century ago, has proved of great use in the treatment of sick and lame horses and cattle belonging to the State and the public in, and around, the city of Bhavnagar. It has excellent sanitary arrangements, and is well supplied with medicines and instruments.

At the end of March 1902, six animals remained in the Veterinary Hospital. During the year under review 736 animals were admitted, making a total of 742 animals. Of this number, 138 were treated as in-patients, while 604 were treated as out-patients. Of the 138 in-patients, 1 died, 1 relieved, and 128 were cured; 8 animals remained in Hospital at the end of the year.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Liberal Education—

Foundation of Education. A. D. 1852.

The foundation of the Educational System of this State was laid as far back as the year 1852, when the first Vernacular School was founded. Four years later, on the occasion of a visit by Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, the first Anglo-Vernacular School was opened ; and since then Education has made steady and ready progress. Before the 1st of April 1893 all the schools in the State were under the control of the Kathiawar Educational Department, an organization which was maintained by the States of Kathiawar collectively, but was under the supervision of the Political Agent. A partial control over these schools was handed over to the State, but the Inspection work was still retained by the Kathiawar Educational Department. The evils of a dual control, which were anticipated in 1892 when the conditions on which the partial control was to be transferred were settled, were soon realized.

Full Control of Educational Department.

On the 1st of April 1903, full, independent and unfettered control over all its schools was transferred to the State, and since then all the schools have been under the control (including Inspection, Examination and Management) of the Darbar.

Pension.

His Highness Bhavsinhji has generously admitted all the school masters, as well as the masters of the High School and the Collegiate Staff, to the full benefits of the State Pension Rules without any pension contribution being levied from them. The Pension Rules have recently been revised in the interests of the teachers.

Institutions.

The Educational Institutions of the State consist of (1) Arts College, (2) Secondary Schools, (3) Middle Schools, (4) Schools for Primary Education, and (5) Aided Schools ; and all these are maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,23,000 annually.

Scholarships.

Besides spending liberally upon Education in the State, the Darbar maintains a number of pupils at the Sir Jamsetji School of Arts, Bombay ; the Veterinary College, Bombay ; the Medical Class, Ahmedabad ; the Grant Medical College, Bombay ; The Victoria Jubilee Technical School, Bombay ; the Engineering College, Poona ; the Kala Bhuvan, Baroda ; the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot ; and in other Institutions. The Darbar has founded several scholarships in the Girls' Schools in Bhavnagar, and in the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, besides twenty scholarships in Bhavnagar, to give encouragement to the sons of Grasias and Rajputs to prosecute their studies.

Grants-in-Aid Rules.

With a view to afford encouragement to private enterprise the Darbar passed in 1889 certain rules to give grants-in-aid to primary schools, both for boys and

girls, and to Anglo-Vernacular schools founded by private gentlemen. These rules impose the stipulation that the aid is conditional on the curricula and standards observed in the Schools in the State, being adhered to.

Attendance Returns.

The following statement gives the attendance returns for the last two years :—

Class of Institution.	No. of Institutions.		No. of Pupils.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
University Education—				
Arts College	1	1	54	62*
Secondary School—				
The Alfred High School	1	1	369	430
Middle Schools—				
English Schools	6	6	815	897
Primary Education—				
Vernacular Schools	114	114	6,874	8,484
Girls' Schools	17	17	1,836	2,031
Urdu Schools	1	1	27	77
Sanskrit Pathshalas	3	3	63	59
Grants-in-Aid Schools—				
New Anglo-Vernacular School	1	1	117	164
Vernacular School at Mahuwa	2	2	255	245
Total ...	146	146	12,298	13,036

* Not including four who are studying for the M. A.

It will be seen from this statement that while the number of Institutions has remained the same as last year, the number of pupils has increased from 12,298 to 13,036. The number of male pupils under instruction has increased from 10,263 to 10,725, and of females from 2,031 to 2,311. The average monthly number on the rolls shows a small increase from 11,423 to 12,733 ; and the average daily attendance from 8,671 to 10,057.

Indigenous Schools.

There were 46 indigenous schools attended by 3,061 pupils (of whom 174 were girls) during the year under notice, as against 49 schools attended by 2,791 pupils, of whom 75 were girls last year.

Education of Cultivating Class.

It has to be again noted with satisfaction that the opportunity which the State affords to cultivators for the education of their children is being increasingly made use of. The number of Kunbi pupils attending the different Institutions last year was 1,633 ; while in the year under review it has increased to 1,811, of whom 112 were girls. The distribution of pupils is given in the sub-joined table:—

Institution.	1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
High School	58	...	37	...
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	148	...	145	...
Vernacular Schools	1,315	112	1,517	112
Total... ...	1,521	112	1,699	112
Grand Total... ...	1,633		1,811	

Education of Backward Classes.

Much attention is paid and encouragement given by the Darbar to the education of Grasias and Mahomedans and other backward classes. Unfortunately very few take advantage of the facilities which are held out to them, though several scholarships have been offered.

Scholarships.

The sub-joined table shows the number of Scholarships given by the Darbar for special encourgement of Education :—

Serial No.	Name of Scholarship.	No. of Scholarship.	Aggregate Value per Month.
			Rs a. p.
1	University Scholarships called Sir Jasvantsinhji Scholarships ..	2	26 0 0
2	The Samaldas College	15	106 0 0
3	The Gujarat College	1	15 0 0
4	The Grant Medical College	1	15 0 0
5	The Bombay Technical Institute	1	10 0 0
6	The Cama Hospital	1	20 0 0
7	The Ahmedabad English School...	1	15 0 0
8	The Grasia School, Gondal	4	62 0 0
9	The Rajkot English School	1	4 0 0
10	The Grasia Scholarships for Students studying in the Alfred High School, Bhavnagar	8	48 0 0
11	Do. in Ango-Vernacular School	9	54 0 0
12	The Mahal Students studying in the Bhavnagar High School...	4	20 0 0
13	Bhavnagar Anglo-Vernacular School	3	14 0 0
14	Bhavnagar High School	3	16 0 0
15	First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Mahuwa	1	5 0 0
16	The Taluka School, Bhavnagar	1	5 0 0
17	The Majiraj Girls' School	1	5 0 0
18	The Kesaba Scholarships for Grasia Girl-students	2	10 0 0
19	First Grade Ango-Vernacular School, Kundla	1	3 0 0
	Total... ...	60	453 0 0

Expenditure.

The following table compares net expenditure on Education in the State for the last two years :—

Institution.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
University Education—		
Samaldas College	25,710 0 0	25,103 0 0
Secondary School—		
Alfred High School	16,696 6 8	18,306 3 6
Middle Schools—		
Bhavnagar Anglo-Vernacular School	8,000 0 0	8,186 0 0
Mahuwa First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School ...		
Kundla Do. do. do. ...	6,930 4 8	7,347 13 6
Sihor Do. do. do. ...		
Botad Do. do. do. ...		
Majiraj Girls' School : English Class	2,646 8 0	474 12 6
Primary Schools—		
Vernacular Schools for Boys	47,933 11 2	47,904 4 0
Girls' Schools...	11,531 14 8	11,761 2 4
Urdu School	569 8 0	588 2 9
Sanscrit Pathshala	2,297 3 0	1,894 4 0
Grants-in-Aid Schools—		
New English School...	936 0 0	943 0 0
Vernacular School at Mahuwa	344 0 0	332 0 0
Total... ...	1,23,595 12 2	1,22,840 14 11

The following is the abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the State during the official year 1901-02 and 1902-03 :—

Institution.	Average daily attendance.		Receipts from fees.		Total expenditure.		Amount cost of educating each pupil.					
	1901-02	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.			1902-03.		
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.
University Education—												
Samaldas College	54	58	2,508	2,580	25,710	25,103	443	4	5	404	14	2
Secondary—												
The Alfred High School ...	280	330	6,780	7,162	16,696	18,306	35	7	9	33	12	4
Middle Schools—												
(*a*) Bhavnagar Anglo-Vernacular School	315	352	3,457	3,485	8,000	8,186	14	6	9	13	5	8
(*b*) Mahuwa, Kundla, Sihor, & Botad First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	307	357	2,666	2,937	6,930	7,347	13	14	2	12	5	8
(*c*) Majiraj Girls' School: English Class	6	5	92	89	2,646	474	425	10	8	77	0	0
Primary Schools—												
Boys' Schools...	6,126	6,985	7,888	8,280	47,620	47,904	6	6	10	5	10	9
Girls' Schools...	1,243	1,568	...	2	11,230	11,761	9	0	6	7	8	0
Sanskrit Shalas	41	42	..	...	2,277	1,894	55	8	7	45	1	6
Urdu School	44	61	...	...	569	588	12	14	10	9	10	2
Grants-in-Aid—												
New English School... ...	108	134	...	...	936	943	...			..		
Mahuwa Vernacular School..	199	223	...	..	344	332	...			...		
Total... ...	8,723	10,115	23,371	24,535	1,22,958	1,22,840	1,016	10	6	609	4	3
Inspection Charges—												
Incurred on all schools except the Samaldas College ...	11,895	12,593	...	...	7,300	7,350	0	9	9	0	9	3
Grand Total... ..	...	...	23,371	24,535	1,30,258	1,30,190	1,017	4	3	609	13	6

Samaldas College. Result of Examination.

The following figures will show the number of students and ex-students sent up by the Samaldas College, and of those who passed the various University Examinations :—

Examination.	1901/1902.		1902/1903.	
	No. of Students and Ex-students.		No. of Students and Ex-students.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Previous	23	13	20	7
Intermediate	28	11	24	12
Senior B. A.	10	4	18	6
M. A.	...	...	4	1
First L L. B.	11	8	5	3

The University Examinations.

Of the seven who passed the Previous, two were placed in Second-class ; of the twelve who passed the Intermediate, three secured a Second-class ; of the six who passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A., one secured a Second-class, as also did all the three who passed the First Examination for the Degree of LL. B.

One of the two candidates who secured a Second-class at the Previous Examination has been awarded the Percival Scholarship by the University of Bombay. Of the six who passed the B. A. Examination, one who secured a Second-class is a Luvana by caste, while of the remaining five, three are Brahmins, one a Bania, and one a Suni Mohmedan of the Memon class.

The Principal and the Professors of the Samaldas College are to be congratulated on the results obtained at the University by the College, which are very largely owing to the hard and conscientious work of the Principal and his colleagues, who are gentlemen of considerable educational experience.

Alfred High School.

The Alfred High School sent up during the year under notice 56 students, and passed 18 at the University Entrance (Matriculation) Examination. The annual examination of the High School was, as usual, conducted by the Head Master with the help of his assistants, and the results were satisfactory.

Middle Schools.

All the District Middle (First Grade Anglo-Vernacular) Schools were examined by the Inspectors, and the result has been reported to be satisfactory. The Bhavnagar First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School was examined by the Head Master and his staff with satisfactory results.

Primary Schools.

The Primary Schools (Boys' as well as Girls') were examined by the Inspectors, and the result has been reported to be satisfactory.

The University Commission.

It may be mentioned here that the Honourable Mr. Chandawarkar, the Bombay Representative on the University Commission, invited the Principal of the College to give his evidence, but his duties prevented him from doing so. The College, however, deputed Professor Sanjana who gave his evidence on questions affecting the University, its constitution, its curricula and other cognate subjects.

New Quarters for Non-resident Students.

The quarters provided for non-resident students of the Samaldas College at the opening of that Institution in 1885 having proved inadequate, it has been found necessary to supplement these by a set of well-ventilated and suitable quarters in a locality, in close proximity to the Jasunath Temple, not far from the College Building. The site is as healthy as it is convenient, and hallowed as it is by sacred associations and its contiguity to the chief temple of the capital of the State, the new quarters will prove highly acceptable to the students.

The New Standards.

The new standars have been adopted in the Primary Schools but gradually and with caution, as the old teachers being unfamiliar with the Kindergarten system of imparting knowledge to young children have yet to get used to them Liberal provision has already been made for the necessary apparatus and furniture to facilitate the adoption of the new standards.

Drawing in Schools.

It was observed in the last year's Annual Administration Notes that a scheme for the introduction of Drawing in the Educational Institutions in the State was under consideration. This has been introduced in the year under notice ; a young man, a passed student from the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, with a Trained Teacher's Certificate, having been appointed to take charge of the Drawing Classes. These are now in full operation, and with careful management, promise a rapid development, although not many months old.

The drawing master referred to is a native of this State, and received a scholarship while attending the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

Physical Education—

Samaldas College Gymkhana.

The Samaldas College Gymkhana continues to flourish under the liberal support given by the Darbar. Excellent new tennis courts have been added to the cricket field. In the inter-collegiate competition for the Lord Northcote Shield, the Samaldas College Cricket Team was successful in competition firstly with the Junagadh Bahudin College Team at Bhavnagar, and subsequently with the Ahmedabad College Team at Ahmedabad. The Samaldas College Cricket Team was thus obliged to go to Bombay to try conclusions according to arrange-

ments with the Grant Medical College Team, but was unsuccessful. In this connection the Principal of the Samaldas College complains that the time chosen for the competition—namely August—is very inconvenient and unfair to his students, as they have to play these matches at a time when they are reading up for their examinations which take place in October or the beginning of November.

Alfred High School Gymnasium and Athletic Club.

The Alfred High School has a fine gymnasium, and its Athletic Club encourages cricket, foot-ball, and other games. Much attention is paid to athletics, a special teacher being employed by the Darbar to train the boys.

In almost all the schools physical education is more or less encouraged. Several Primary Schools are supplied with simple apparatus, and native games are encouraged as much as possible.

Grading of the Masters of the Vernacular Schools.

For the distribution of the masters of Vernacular Schools, the schools in the villages and towns are graded with reference to population and the number of students. The masters are then grouped in accordance with their present pay, and in each group they are alloted their respective rank, due consideration being given to their qualifications as First-year or Second-year or Third-year (Senior) Trained men, as also to their seniority of service in the Department. There are also other rules concerning the employment of assistant teachers as "special" Trained assistants in large schools, whilst the expenditure for assistants in all the schools is at the rate of one rupee for every seven students, whether boys or girls. Easily workable rules have been framed for monthly contingent charges, and for expenses incurred for sewing materials in Girls' Schools, as well as for an adequate supply of good water for drinking purposes.

Libraries and Museum—

The Barton Library.

The Barton Library at Bhavnagar is located in a spacious building in a convenient and conspicuous part of the town, *viz.*, near the Ruvapuri Gate. It has a well-assorted collection of books in various branches of literature, numbering over 5,000 volumes, besides a good stock of Sanskrit works, both in print and in manuscript. It subscribes to 18 newspapers and 26 periodicals, of which the Darbar supplies 15 newspapers and 5 periodicals. New books of the value of Rs. 200 were purchased during the year. There were 7,331 issues, as against 6,750 last year. Paying members numbered 256, against 258 last year, and the amount of fees collected during the year was Rs. 1,013, against Rs. 1,197 last year. The excess of expenditure over the receipts (over Rs. 1,000) was made up by the Darbar.

District Libraries.

Besides the Barton Library, there are about eighteen libraries or reading rooms in the State which have a fair stock of books and newspapers, and are supported by the Darbar. Some of the libraries at the head-quarters of the districts are housed in buildings provided for out of funds collected by the people to commemorate His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Takhtsinhji.

Museum.

A Museum of Antiquities is attached to the Barton Library. All the articles placed in it have been classified. The Museum contains interesting relics of arms and armours used by the former Rulers of the State. The collection of coins is very interesting.

To the Industrial Exhibition held at Ahmedabad the Museum contributed several exhibits, and it secured two silver medals and four certificates of merit.

CHAPTER VIII.—POLITICAL.

Transfer of Bhavnagar to the Jhalawad Prant.

The most important event under this head was the breaking-up as a tentative measure of the Gohilwad Prant, and the transference of the Bhavnagar State to Jhalawad Prant, on and from the 1st March 1903. A representation has been submitted to Government, pointing out the hardships and inconveniences which this measure will cause to the State.

Preparation for the Delhi Darbar.

The Rajayakharach Department creditably acquitted itself in making preparations of all kinds for His Highness' camp at Delhi.

Rajyaprakarni Court.

This Court has been established to deal with complaints by Bhayats and Mul-grasias against infringements of the giras settlements made by the late State Giras Settlement Court or by the late Rajasthanik Court. And here it is interesting to note that throughout an existence over 26 years, no well-founded complaint against the State was ever received by the Rajasthanik Court from any Bhayat or Mul-grasia of Bhavnagar. Colonel Hunter, the late Political Agent, and for a long time President of the Court, in addressing His Highness Bhavsinhji on 10th March 1897, observed : " My predecessor, Colonel Hancock, described Bhavnagar " as the best governed State in India, and claimed for his opinion special weight, " because as President of the Rajasthanik Court he had his hand upon the pulse " of Kathiawar, which showed at once symptoms of disordered justice by the " complaints of Mul-grasias and Bhayats. This opinion has been corroborated by " recent returns of the Rajasthanik Court, which show that during the past ten " years, and perhaps for longer, as far as I know, there has not been a single " well-founded complaint against the Bhavnagar Administration. I have " always considered, the Rajasthanik Court Returns are a reliable indication of the " character of the Judicial Administration of the State, and therefore feel no hesi- " tation in congratulating your Highness on thus having what I may term a " *clean sheet.*" This gives gratifying significance to the fact that up to the present date no complaint has been made against the State for infringement of any giras settlement.

Baharkhali Lands.

Of the four-fold functions of this Court, the most important is the preparation of final records of the alienated lands held under different denominations, and the settlement of alienated villages. Records of such lands in villages in the Daskrohi and Botad districts have been finished.

Relief to Sub-share-holders.

The Court also hears complaints formerly made to the Darbar by the subordinate share-holders of Mul-grasias as to non-payment by their representatives or leaders (*Mukhi Bhagdars*) of their quota of the sums paid by the Darbar from the produce of a co-shared village or villages. The *Mukhi Bhagdars* in such cases usually contended that their subordinate share-holders had no right to approach the Darbar direct, and independently of them. Breaches of the peace, and even bloodshed arose in consequence of these contentions, as it was found on enquiry that most of the subordinate share-holders were too poor to carry their cases to a Civil Court ; and that they were being gradually deprived of their patrimony by the richer and powerful share-holders. His Highness Bhavsinhji passed certain orders in 1899, under which, in case the contending parties do not come to an

amicable settlement the new Court has to intervene. If the Court is satisfied by *primâ facie* evidence that a subordinate share-holder is entitled to a share in the produce of a co-shared village or land, it passes a declaratory order, leaving the large share-holder (*Mukhi Bhagdar*) free to prove in a Civil Court that the contested share pertains to him only, and that the subordinate share-holder has no right to it. This measure has already proved most beneficial, and has saved many a poor sub-sharer from ruin.

Claims under the Encumbered Estate Rules.

The fourth function of the Rajyaprakarni Court is to adjudicate upon claims against Bhayats and Mul-grasias under the Encumbered Estate Rules. When in March 1900 the operation of these rules was suspended, there was a balance of 19 cases on the file, which were transferred to this new Court. Of these cases the Court disposed of 3, and 1 case has been brought to the threshold of adjudication, leaving a balance of 15 cases.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Takhtsinhji Memorial Central Poor-house—

The Sir Takhtsinhji Memorial Central Poor-house which is in charge of the Rajyakharach Department was established at Adhavada, a village near Bhavnagar, and built from the Sir Takhtsinhji Memorial Fund as a home for poor, infirm, and needy people in the Bhavnagar State, and is maintained by the Darbar. It is also a permanent home for poor orphans. The building consists of eight long barracks capable of holding fifteen hundred people, with a dispensary and hospital for males, females, and infectious cases, with residential quarters for the keeper and attendants. There are two large rooms at a distance from this building for male and female lepers. The institution is healthily situated on the banks of the Adhavada River within easy reach of an excellent supply of water. There is a separate well for the lepers. The total number of men, women and children admitted during the year under notice was 101,427, as against 92,997 in the previous year, and the total cost of feeding and clothing them was Rs. 6,878, as against Rs. 7,259 last year. The cost per head comes to Re. 0-1-1¼, as against Re. 0-1-1½ last year. At the close of the official year there were 184 inmates, as against 195 ; of these, there were 70 orphans (40 boys and 30 girls), as against 42 orphans (21 boys and 21 girls) last year. There were also 17 (9 boys and 8 girls), as against 46 (40 boys and 6 girls), who were abandoned by their parents. The boys go to the Adhavada village school, and the Inspector reports that most of them successfully passed the examination test. Books, &c., are supplied by the Darbar. On the occasion of the Coronation celebrations the inmates were fed with rich food.

Old Records Office—

There is a strongly built Old Records Office which is a repository of important State papers and documents.

State Printing Press—

The *Darbar Printing Press* worked well during the year. The receipts under this head were Rs. 22,353-5-11, and the expenditure was Rs. 16,102, leaving a profit of Rs. 6,251-5-11. The only periodical printed in it is the Bhavnagar *Darbari Gazette*, 825 copies of which are published monthly.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I must tender my best thanks to all the Heads of Departments and Offices, who have worked so zealously and devotedly in the performance of their respective duties, and whose hearty co-operation has contributed so largely to the smooth working of the Administration. I have particularly to thank my two colleagues, Mr. Harilal Savailal, the Naib Diwan, and Mr. Ghelabhai Jagjivandas, the Judicial Assistant, who have been of invaluable help to me.

Diwan Office:
Bhavnagar, 25th June 1903.

PRABHASHANKER D. PATTANI,
Diwan, Bhavnagar State.

APPENDIX **A.**

STATEMENT of EXPORT and IMPORT TRADE through the Ports of the Bhavnagar State for the year 1901-1902 and 1902-1903.

IMPORT.

Number.	Names of Articles.	Bhavnagar.				Mahuva.				Port Albert Victor.				Talaja.				Sonrai.				Total.			
		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
		Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.
1	Rice ... ...* Cwt. & lbs.	406,798	22,37,389	418,457	23,02,203	55,901	2,76,675	70,894-84	2,99,489	10,217	50,411	23,369	97,012	1,740-28	59,848	4,785-28	19,355	8	32	4	18	474,764-28	26,16,355	917,510	27,19,037
2	Grain ... ... "	351,520	15,56,840	375,878	15,03,512	45,980	2,10,974	70,668-28	2,76,484	7,200	34,924	11,662	39,933	13,796	57,721	2,838-84	12,041	699	2,449	938-84	3,007	418,895	18,62,908	4,61,985-84	1,835
3	Cloth ... ... bales.	2,564	6,47,123	2,358	6,44,768	250	80,686	148	66,489	28	10,475	22	7,880	3	790	3	990	...	...	...	...	2,852	7,45,074	2,531	7,20,135
4	Metals ... cwt. & lbs.	14,495	1,34,650	27,247-84	2,50,972	1,899	14,471	3,053-28	19,943	70	445	40	267	2	10	77-56	454	0-48	17	22	75	16,457-57	1,48,963	30,440-84	2,71,711
5	Timber ... ... "	230	20,08,015	312	97,012	75	22,351	98	24,570	5	2,015	3	821	9	1,715	26	6,120	4	148	1	84	423	2,27,074	440	1,28,607
6	Sugar ... ... "	134,452	14,80,844	128,186-56	14,74,311	10,504	1,20,762	7,250-28	81,263	1,830	14,412	1,623	16,505	840-56	8,846	768-56	7,898	...	...	...	...	147,236-56	16,24,664	1,37,828-28	15,79,977
7	Molasses ... ... "	9,218	46,090	17,864	62,534	15,126	61,324	21,307	76,889	4,511	15,595	3,358	10,192	5,248	16,164	8,493	23,798	...	...	4	13	342-3	1,34,973	51,030	1,73,426
8	Oil, sweet ... ... "	40,611	2,50,422	50,838	2,92,203	12,294	71,547	5,457	28,132	2,156	11,580	1,586	7,258	1,733-84	10,025	217-28	4,059	...	2	1-42	20	57,794-84	3,43,576	58,799-84	3,31,672
9	Betelnut ... ... "	5,645	26,455	10,202-56	1,12,227	2,907	23,138	1,847-56	16,448	31	252	67	885	32-84	387	24	240	...	...	...	...	8,675-84	2,80,232	12,141	1,29,800
10	Ghee ... ... "	1,045	52,290	318	11,448	174	5,940	94-28	3,669	3	130	...	...	27-28	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,249-29	59,590	412-28	15,117
11	Ivory ... ... "	...	...	...	...	21-56	1,335	6	2,946	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-56	1,335	6	2,946
12	Silk ... ... bales.	...	...	4	839	4	2,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,826	4	839
13	Wool... ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Coconnuts ... ... No.	2,217,399	77,906	1,481,420	51,352	164,240	4,898	46,528	1,884	18,000	472	31,920	1,172	42,576	1,162	7,425	297	...	...	...	...	24,47,256	84,138	15,67293	54,705
15	Coir ... ... cwt. & lbs.	5,422	43,376	7,665	76,650	1,691	6,195	2,207	9,422	146	805	336	743	260	2,424	187	1,323	0-10	1	2	17	6,883-10	52,801	10,397	88,155
16	Cotton yarns ... "	13,699	86,984	26,850	53,718	13,466	34,501	2,800-84	53,017	13-37	3,730	6,726	13,528	13-3	250	25,078	54,983	...	...	29-93	83	1,145	1,25,465	86,695-65	1,75,329
17	Paper ... ...reams.	...	87,805	...	1,03,442	...	3,379	...	3,362	...	135	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,339	...	1,06,977
18	Dates... ... cwt. & lbs.	14,498	57,992	18,222	72,888	6,551	25,148	5,405-84	18,682	100	1,250	120	300	412-56	1,742	109-28	489	2-28	8	1-28	5	21,583-84	86,140	23,858-28	92,364
19	Dry Dates ... ... "	10,090	50,480	7,320	39,710	485	2,112	664	3,236	35	223	58	283	95	380	1,401-84	591	...	...	...	...	10,711	53,195	11,089-84	43,820
20	Groundnuts ... "	2,411	17,466	2,334-56	16,341	62	280	762-56	3,330	4	16	14	77	18-84	90	34-28	156	...	...	...	...	29,953-28	17,852	3,145-28	19,910
21	Tobacco ... ... "	297-1	1,782	537-56	4,300	985	9,461	1,733-28	6,592	...	...	...	...	37-84	253	92	708	...	...	...	...	1,319-84	11,496	2,362-84	11,600
22	Oil-seeds ... ... "	17,700	1,91,555	64,251	4,49,757	1,002	8,136	16,258-84	82,252	16	128	915	7,221	202	1,628	105	995	...	...	...	...	18,920	2,01,447	81,529-84	5,40,225
23	Other Articles	114,125	15,76,062	129,562	12,81,741	45,457	1,84,224	52,909-84	2,55,407	7,987	37,521	4,940	20,902	37,770-28	76,326	16,519-56	43,236	1	309	...	375	205,340-28	18,74,442	203,931-28	16,01,661
	Bullion. Gold ...Tolas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bullion. Silver ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cash ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,000	...	2,40,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,000	...	2,40,787
	Total	...	88,53,396	...	89,01,988	...	13,18,903	...	15,74,290	...	1,84,539	...	2,26,058	..	2,30,321	...	1,78,033	...	2,966	...	3,757	...	1,05,99,583	...	1,08,84,783

APPENDIX **B.**

STATEMENT of EXPORT and IMPORT TRADE through the Ports of the Bhavnagar State for the year 1901-1902 and 1902-1903.

EXPORT.

Number.	Name of Articles.	Bhavnagar.				Mahuva.				Port Albert Victor.				Talaja.				Sonvai.				Total.			
		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
		Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.
1	Cotton ... cwt. & lbs.	39,111	20,01,320	33,973	24,82,433	14,312-28	3,91,500	7,844	9,70,212	1,914	35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,337-28	24,27,820	41,817	34,52,645
2	Grain ... ... ,,	2,114,144	10,70,720	48,515	1,94,060	21,417	93,755	3,040	17,713	2,026	37,229	1,229	4,978	13,944	50,529	8,810-28	37,043	1,084-56	8,188	17,518	1,017	2,60,285-56	12,71,431	61,769-28	2,54,811
3	Wool... ... ... ,,	3,220	1,12,700	4,051-56	1,45,854	1,080	30,070	1,614-56	33,800	...	...	35	1,000	134-83	4,100	227	6,233	...	...	...	...	4,434-83	1,46,870	5,928	1,86,887
4	Ghee... ... ... ,,	444-56	25,816	38,092-56	1,39,302	321	7,956	6,348-56	2,52,257	55	3,063	2,072-56	81,084	4-80	257	1,768	66,789	...	...	...	...	824-91	47,056	14,058-56	5,40,032
5	Molasses ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cotton-seeds ... ,,	157-28	1,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,397-31	6,924	1,967	12,170
7	Hides ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,692	4,713	...	...	148-30	853	1,967	12,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Cocoanuts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Stone ... cwt. & lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Oil, Sweet ... ... ,,	110	1,760	90-56	1,357	1,094	21,829	542-28	10,522	82	1,413	131-56	2,408	32-04	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,918-04	25,634	764-28	14,287
11	Dates ... ... ,,	3,837	15,348	7,442	26,042	...	...	384-28	1,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,837	15,348	7,826-28	27,453
12	Metals ... ... ,,	413	19,780	340	18,700	649	21,016	310-84	10,996	316	6,039	249-28	6,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,278	48,626	900	36,231
13	Cotton Yarns ... ,,	1,516	1,87,665	1,349	1,64,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,516	1,87,665	1,349	1,64,499
14	Red Dungry Cloth... ,,	428	11,136	857-84	23,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	11,136	857-3	23,096
15	Peacock Feathers ... ,,	...	4,981	...	707	...	650	6,41,300	450	...	...	...	...	20,000	5	25,000	13	...	...	...	...	20,000	5,636	...	1,170
16	Fictitious Salt ... ,,	1,641	3,282	1,648	3,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,641	3,282	1,648	3,296
17	Other Articles	...	7,00,907	...	3,59,000	...	2,08,096	...	2,93,023	...	22,904	...	13,764	...	19,396	...	4,091	...	3,158	...	10,861	...	9,54,494	...	6,80,745
	Bullion. { Gold ... Tolas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bullion. { Silver ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cash ... ... Rs.	...	24,400	...	12,200	...	1,95,724	...	2,06,133	...	...	...	100	...	15,750	...	7,464	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,874	...	2,25,897
	Total... ...	...	41,81,177	...	35,70,552	...	9,82,569	...	17,96,487	...	1,10,302	...	1,10,499	...	1,00,522	...	1,33,743	...	11,346	...	11,878	...	53,86,006	...	56,23,159

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHAVNAGAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1903-1904.

BHAVNAGAR:
PRINTED AT THE "STATE PRINTING PRESS."
1904.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

PART I.

SUMMARY.

Introduction.

THE year under review was characterised by a gratifying continuance of the more favourable conditions which had prevailed in the previous year and under which the State was enabled to recover the ground which it had lost during the unprecedentedly severe famine of Samvat 1956. That year was the culminating point in a series of bad seasons, and its effects were very incompletely diminished by the comparatively favourable monsoons of the years 1957 and 1958. They were, indeed, far too wide-spread and too intense for the loss and suffering involved to be eradicated in one or two years, and nothing short of a long succession of good years will compensate for the losses of that unfortunate period. Still, the Darbar is able to record with thankfulness that the process of recuperation which had set in during the previous year was well maintained last year, though, owing to scanty rainfall there, it was considerably retarded in Bhal, Gadhada and Botad, the three districts which had suffered most severely during the great year of famine. Elsewhere there were on all hands encouraging signs of a return towards normal conditions. Land which had fallen out of cultivation in that fateful time is rapidly being taken up — over sixty thousand acres in the previous year, and over forty thousand this year — and although the Darbar has to accept substantially lower rates of assessment to begin with, the fact is encouraging, and points the way to a return to the *status quo ante* at no distant date. The increase in the traffic and earnings of the State Railway, and the marked improvement in the exports and in the imports of articles other than food-stuffs, are also signs which evince an approach to normal conditions. Indirectly too there are indications of a return to a happier state of things. Serious crime has greatly diminished, the gaol population has fallen to not much more than half what it was in the previous year, when poverty and starvation must have led many to crime who did not belong to the criminal classes; and an increase in civil litigation, notwithstanding the obstructive and disturbing influences of plague, are all facts that point in the same direction. The Darbar has not allowed itself, however, to be moved by these hopeful indications to treat the cultivators as it would treat them in normal times. It has recognised that though the State is recovering it has not yet recovered anything like all it has lost, and no surprise will be caused by the fact that only a small part of the arrears of land revenue which remained for collection has been gathered in, leaving nearly twenty-four lakhs to be recovered. The Darbar will adhere to the policy of watchful patience which it has taken up in this matter, and while sacrificing none of the revenue to which it is entitled without good reason, it will maintain the principle

of elasticity in its relations with impecunious cultivators by which the interests no less of the State than of its subjects can be best promoted. For, despite much in the situation of the State that affords ground for encouragement there has continued to be much to try the patience of the people, and to reduce their power to bear the burdens that fall upon them in the ordinary course of things. An outbreak of plague, lasting nearly four months, affecting the capital town seriously and every district in the State, hindered the avocations of the people, and checked the return of that full prosperity for which Bhavnagar has been waiting. There can be no bright side to such a picture, but it is satisfactory to record that the people cheerfully co-operated with the officials in the measures that were taken for the public safety, and that no friction attended these necessary operations. Here, as elsewhere, plague proved an obstacle not only to trade, but to education, vaccination, and to all the functions of civic life which are dependent upon the presence of a settled and undisturbed population. But notwithstanding the adverse conditions resulting from the prolonged presence of plague, education in all its branches made satisfactory progress. The improved state of the finances has had a stimulating effect upon various Departments of the Administration, and one circumstance that should be mentioned in this connection is that it induced His Highness in March last to raise the Bhavnagar Imperial Lancers to their original strength of three hundred sabres. An appreciable reduction was made in the outstanding balance of the thirty-lakh loan guaranteed by Government, and interest was paid as usual; for, as mentioned in the last report, Bhavnagar has not availed itself of the liberal offer of the Government of India to forego interest on the loan, though it need not be said that the State is not the less appreciative of the generosity which has actuated Government in this matter. One interesting feature in the report this year is the account which it gives of the working of a Savings Bank which was established by the Darbar two years ago. The Bank, it will be seen, is not exactly on the lines of the co-operative credit institutions which are about to be tried in British India. But it aims at encouraging habits of thrift amongst the servants of the State and others, and it makes loans to traders at reasonable rates which will save many a respectable person of small means from having recourse to accommodation on extravagant terms. The time may come when it will be possible to extend the area of its operations so as to bring other classes within their range. Meantime the experiment is faring well, and its progress will be carefully watched with a view to the possibility of future developments.

I now proceed to summarise the principal events of the year, and to review the Administration of the various Departments of the State.

Celebration of His Majesty's Birth-day.

The birth-day of His Royal Majesty the King-Emperor was as usual celebrated with great éclat on the 26th June 1903, the day announced for the

purpose. A salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise, and the Royal Standard was hoisted on the city flag-staff. The Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers and the State Infantry had a parade in the morning, ending in a *feu de joie* which was witnessed by His Highness and his principal officers. The military were given a day's *batta*, and Rs. 500 were ordered to be distributed amongst the poor Christians in the State. In memory of this auspicious occasion Rs. 5,000 were set apart to be spent as usual in improvements in the Victoria Park. The day was observed as a general holiday all over the State.

'Celebration of His Highness' Birth-day.

The 17th of April 1903 being the birth-day of His Highness was observed as a general holiday, and all the schools and offices in the State were ordered to be closed. About 1,400 books of the total value of Rs. 600 were distributed as prizes to school boys and girls, for whose amusement various pastimes were provided in the Peile Gardens. Sugar-candy was distributed amongst school-going children, and six scholarships varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 5 were granted to students attending various schools and colleges. Thirty-three widows of various castes and creeds were granted a monthly sum of Rs. 3 each as maintenance for life.

A parade of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers and the State Infantry took place early in the morning, and a salute of 11 guns was fired to announce the arrival on the parade ground of His Highness. The military, as usual, received a day's *batta* allowance.

His Highness.

His Highness Bhavsinhji, who was in the best of health throughout the year, was able to give undivided attention to the affairs of the State. The keen personal interest displayed by His Highness in the well-being of his State and people has kept the Administration up to the excellent standard it has for several years past maintained. His Highness left Bhavnagar for Trapaj on the 10th May 1903, and returned on the 28th idem. His Highness proceeded to Bombay on the 1st September 1903 to bid farewell to the then Governor, His Excellency Lord Northcote, who was about to leave for England on his way to take up his appointment as Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth. He started from Bombay on the 6th idem, and paying brief visits to Rajkot and Gondal, returned to Bhavnagar on the 13th. He travelled to Mahuva on the 13th October, and after a stay of nearly four weeks returned to Bhavnagar on the 11th November. He paid short visits to Botad and Dhrangadhra in November, and passed nearly the whole of December in visiting parts of Mahuva and Albert Victor Mahal, which he had not done in the previous year. For the purpose of attending the prize-distribution ceremony at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the opening ceremony of the Waddington Gymnasium in connection therewith, His Highness proceeded from Bhavnagar to Rajkot on the 28th March, returning to Bhavnagar on 1st April 1904.

Personnel of the Administration.

The personnel of the administration remained unchanged, except that Dr. Burjoji Byramji, an officer of long and varied experience, was appointed to assist the Diwan in his manifold duties, some of which often called him away from the Capital.

Rajya Kutumb.

An event which caused deep and wide-spread regret amongst His Highness' subjects was the demise of his only consort, Her Highness Devkuvarba, who after having been for some time in indifferent health died at Lonavla, whither she had been removed under medical advice, on the 22nd November. This untimely event called forth great sympathy for His Highness and for the little seven year old Kunvari Shri Manharkunvarba.

The education at home of the young Kunvari Shri is making satisfactory progress.

His Highness' relations with his brother Kumar Shri Mangalsinhji continue to be most cordial.

Plague.

Plague was the most serious misfortune of the year. Its outbreak was noticed in August at Talaja, where it prevailed for nearly a month and a half. The disease then affected the city of Bhavnagar, where it was prevalent for nearly four months, from September to December. The epidemic was at its height in November, when it affected all the Districts of the State and was marked by a high mortality rate. The following table will show the number of cases and deaths due to plague in the State up to the close of the year :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Bhavnagar City	3,793	3,211
Sihor	96	88
Umrala	4	1
Talaja	10	5
Dhola	2	0
Vartej	2	0
Kundla	562	344
Budhel	1	0
Rajula	179	123
Gadhada	252	221
Botad	219	144
Mahuva	135	78
Jesar	7	5
Total... ...	5,262	4,220

Plague Measures.

Every endeavour was made to check the progress of the plague. In the town of Bhavnagar itself temporary dispensaries were established, and all the houses were thoroughly disinfected under the personal direction of the officers of the State; the operations being generally supervised by the Chief Medical Officer.

Public Health.

Apart from plague, and an outbreak of small-pox in villages, there was nothing in the state of public health that demands notice.

Bhayats and Mulgarasias.

Out of Rs. 1,82,492-12-0 advanced to the Bhayats and Mulgarasias by the Darbar in the famine year, Rs. 12,371-4-0 were recovered from them during the year under report.

Cultivators.

The year under notice, with its abundant rainfall and plentiful yield of cotton, had a favourable influence upon the material condition of the cultivators, who have commenced to show signs of recovery from the impoverishment to which the years of scarcity had brought them. Twelve hundred bighas of waste land were for the first time brought under cultivation during the year under report. But a good deal of cultivable land remained waste owing to want of cultivators, while formerly cropped areas, which fell out of cultivation during the famine, have had to be let at reduced rates. This remark applies to over a lakh of acres, of which about 40,000 acres were leased during the year. Although it is satisfactory to the Darbar to see land returning to cultivation, the rates at which this area is leased represent a loss of Rs. 1,69,000 if they are compared with the full assessments of ordinary years.

City Survey.

Survey of the City is still in progress, and up to the end of the official year nearly 1,500 sanads had been made ready for delivery to house-owners.

Revenue Survey

The Revenue Surveyors were at work in 161 villages of the various Districts of the State. They were principally occupied in the classification of lands and in inspecting and reporting upon the condition of wells used for irrigation.

Horticulture.

The plantation and the *Fulwadi* at Mahuva, and the Sihor *Kant*, which are maintained by the Darbar, were well looked after. Nearly 15,000 trees of various descriptions were planted during the year.

Estates under Management.

The Revenue Commissioner had 31 estates under management. The Rajyaprakarni Court Officer was in charge of 29 estates. The condition of the estates improved owing to better season conditions and the general result of the year's management was satisfactory.

Legislation.

The only legislation passed during the year was an amendment of Section 337 of the Bhavnagar Penal Code, enhancing the punishment of offences under that Section to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment, or transportation. A few interpretative rules for the guidance of the Revenue Department were promulgated.

Police.

The Police Force remained at its previous strength, and there was no appreciable increase in the cost of establishment. The force at the close of the year consisted of one Superintendent, 38 subordinate officers, 5 Dafedars, 47 sowars, 551

constables, and 67 chowkidars, besides the necessary clerical staff. These figures do not include the village police. Crime showed a marked increase on the whole, but it is satisfactory to have to state that the increase was confined to minor offences. The decrease in serious crime was maintained, there being only one case of dacoity this year, as against 5 last year. There was a noticeable decrease in the amount of property stolen, and the amount of property recovered was also smaller.

Chemical Analysis.

There was a decrease in the number of Chemical Analyses. Cases of human poisoning numbered 18, opium being detected in 5, arsenic in 3, dhatura in 1, alcohol in 1, and three abortifacient drugs in 1.

Criminal Justice.

The number of criminal offences reported during the year was greater by 36 than in the previous year. There was no appreciable variation in the percentage of convictions and acquittals. The amount of fines imposed fell by over 50 per cent.

Jails & Lock-ups.

There are nine jails and lock-ups, including the Central Jail at Bhavnagar. The daily average of prisoners confined in them during the year was 167, as against 269 in the previous year. Notwithstanding plague in the town, the general health of the prison population was well maintained.

Civil Justice.

There was an increase of 15 per cent in the number of civil suits instituted during the year, though the disorganizing influence of plague was largely responsible for a decrease in the number disposed of. Of the applications for execution more than 60 per cent were disposed of by the decrees being fully satisfied, and only 40 per cent remained infructuous in the year under review.

Municipalities.

There are 10 Municipalities in the State, the most important being that of Bhavnagar which cost over Rs. 56,000 to the Darbar for its maintenance this year. Of the other 9, the affairs of five were managed under the supervision of the Revenue Officers, and of four by the Medical Officers and a Committee of influential residents in each district. The total cost to the Darbar for the maintenance of all these Municipalities was Rs. 76,980, and the miscellaneous income classed under this head amounted to Rs. 47,440.

Imperial Service Lancers.

The Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers continue to keep up the same standard of efficiency and equipment as before, and in drill and discipline the Corps makes satisfactory progress.

In 1900 His Highness took the opportunity to testify his loyal attachment to the Empire by offering to provide a hundred trained horses, and equipment for sixty as a contribution towards the forces in the field in South Africa, in addition to fifty trained chargers for Lumsden's Horse. His offer was cordially accepted by Government and since that time the strength has remained at 150.

About the end of the year under report, His Highness, in view of the improving financial condition of the State, was pleased to resolve to raise the Regiment to its original strength of 300 sabres, and an Officer has been sent into the Districts for the purpose of enlisting recruits.

Crop Areas.

There was only an insignificant increase in the net area cropped. Among food crops the area under wheat increased by 50 per cent, and the area under oil-seeds by 10 per cent. The area under sugar-cane increased to the extent of 50 bighas, or by a little more than 3 per cent. The area under Bajri, Jowari, &c., decreased by about 147,000 acres. The area under cotton advanced considerably, being 105,626 acres in excess of that of the previous year. The area irrigated showed no increase.

Advances to Cultivators.

No cultivators came forward to apply for *tagavi* advances, as perhaps the loans of the previous years kept them fairly supplied with implements, seeds and stock. A few however are known to have found credit amongst money-lenders. This points to a decided improvement in the condition of the ryots.

Horse-breeding.

There was an increase of 2 in the number of stallions though the number of mares covered was a little less than in the previous year. The quality and constitution of the produce this year fully maintained the prestige of the Paddock.

Prices & Wages.

There was a marked decline in the price of food-stuffs, but the rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour showed little change.

Manufactures and Industries.

The spinning and weaving mill in the Capital, as also the numerous cotton-presses and ginning factories did well, but the products of the weavers of Kundla and Botad, the coppersmiths of Sihor, and the artisans of Mahuva did not seem to be much in demand.

Trade.

The statements of the sea-borne trade indicate a revival of commerce. The exports showed an advance of Rs. 73,42,889 upon the previous year's figures, the increases being in cotton, grain, wool, sweet oil, and miscellaneous articles of merchandise. The imports decreased by nearly Rs. 10,00,000 the falling off being mainly under rice, grain, sugar and oil-seeds. The decrease in imports of sugar, is probably due to the inconveniences consequent upon the recent imposition of the Customs Barrier at Viramgam. The increased imports of cotton-yarn, cloth, silk, timber and metals are a natural consequence of the disappearance of adverse season conditions, and exports and imports taken together afford evidence of the gradual return of normal trade conditions.

The Customs Frontier Line at Viramgam.

The effect of the recently imposed Customs Frontier Line upon the trade of Kathiawar generally, and the hardships and inconveniences it causes to

travellers, have now become too well-known to need any mention here. Moreover they affect all the Kathiawar States as a body, rather than any one of them in particular. It is only the special operation of the barrier as it affects the rights and privileges of the ports of this State that immediately concerns us, and steps have been taken to represent the case to Government.

Public Works.

The total outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 2,06,201. The bulk of the expenditure was incurred on communications. Excepting the Takhtnath Temple in Bhavnagar, and a summer-house at Mahuva, no new buildings were undertaken during the year, the amount spent on this head being entirely engulfed by necessary repairs of the existing Darbar buildings. Improvement of Harbour Works, and construction of a temporary wharf claimed attention, and Rs. 33,107 were spent for these purposes. The rest of the amount expended was devoted to the maintenance of Public Gardens, water-works and light-houses. It may be interesting to note that since the year 1872, the State has spent upto date Rs. 1,96,65,162 on public works, over and above Rs. 78,68,471 on the Bhavnagar Integral Railway.

Railway.

The section of the Kathiawar Railways which belongs to the Bhavnagar State is 120·33 miles in length, besides 16·91 miles of sidings. The net earnings were Rs. 4,47,779-9-3, as against Rs. 3,01,211 last year, the interest calculated on the capital outlay being 5·7 per cent, as against 3·84 per cent last year. The figures have fully justified the hope entertained last year that with the return of normal conditions after the famine, the capacity of the Railway for earning profit would increase. The time has long passed when it was necessary to justify the policy of the far-seeing men who initiated this Railway. But one such justification may be found in the fact that the capital expended on the line has already been returned to the State, the net earnings since the line commenced working being now nearly 11 lakhs in excess of the capital outlay. The Darbar had looked for a large development of the undertaking with the opening of through connection between the Kathiawad Railways and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system. But the result has not been so beneficial as was expected, owing to the B., B. and C. I. Railway adopting measures to underbid the traffic on the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway. Negotiations are consequently on foot for an equitable arrangement between the two Railways concerned.

The establishment of a Carting Agency at Bombay for serving the through traffic with this line is an experiment which it is hoped will lead to an increase of business.

Salt & Excise.

The revenue under the head of salt and excise shows a small rise.

Court-fee Stamps.

Though the number of Original suits was on the increase, there was a decrease of Rs. 2,849-5-0 in the receipts from stamps, probably due to the absence of heavy suits.

Revenue and Finance.

The Revenue year of the State begins with 1st November and ends with 31st October (Dewali), so that all figures relating to revenue throughout this report cover the year ending with 31st October 1903. The results which they represent are therefore influenced by the rainfall of the Samvat year 1958 (A. D. 1902) rather than by the monsoon of 1959 (A. D. 1903), the results of which latter will find their place in the ensuing report. It may be stated however that they are shown by the interim returns for the current year already received to be more satisfactory.

The total revenue demand for the year amounted to Rs. 30,47,357, and the collections to Rs. 24,85,091, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 5,62,266 much of which has begun to fall in since Dewali, *i. e.*, since the close of the revenue year.

Rs. 18,37,190 was the amount mentioned as outstanding balance in the last year's report, but the corrected figure is Rs. 19,68,216, out of which Rs. 2,05,875 were recovered up to Dewali, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 17,62,341.

Rs. 3,50,000, in addition to interest, were paid during the year towards liquidating the loan of Rs. 30,00,000 borrowed in Samvat 1956 under a guarantee from Government, which with Rs. 8,75,000 paid in previous years makes a total re-payment of Rs. 12,25,000; leaving a balance of Rs. 17,75,000 due at the close of the year.

Medical Relief.

The number of Medical Institutions in the State was 16, the same as in the preceding year. The number of out-patients and in-patients treated was 124,795 and 1,103, as against 131,066 and 1,453 respectively in the previous year, the total cost to the State being Rs. 69,620.

Sanitation.

There was no material increase in the sanitary expenditure incurred by the Municipalities, except under the head of conservancy charges, which showed a rise, owing to special plague measures.

Vaccination.

The percentage of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations was 95·2 and 94·7, as against 96·5 and 96·2 respectively last year. The cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-10-7, as against Re. 0-7-11 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to the smaller number of vaccinations done owing to the disturbing effects of plague. An outbreak of small-pox at Mahuva

supplied a remarkable demonstration of the protective efficacy of vaccination. Out of 100 cases reported 4 only were recorded of persons who had been vaccinated, while 96 were cases of persons unvaccinated. The 4 vaccinated persons were cured, and of 96 unvaccinated persons, 79 were cured and 17 died.

Veterinary. During the year, 1,219 animals were treated in the hospital as against 742 last year.

Education. The total expenditure on Education including Inspection charges was Rs. 1,29,663, as against Rs. 1,30,190 last year, the decrease being due to certain grants to private institutions standing over for payment in the following year. The number of Educational Institutions, including the Samaldas College, the Alfred High School, and the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, was 148, *i. e.*, two more than in the previous year. These include three Sanskrit Pathashalas and one Urdu School. The total number of pupils attending these Institutions was 12,462 this year, as against 12,449 last year, and the average attendance was 11,287, as against 10,115, last year. The decline in the attendance was due to the disorganizing influence of plague.

Physical Education. The well-equipped Gymnasium attached to the Alfred High School and the College Gymkhana continue to keep up their popularity with the pupils. The Athletic Club of the High School was largely availed of by the students.

Libraries. The 19 Libraries, including the excellent Barton Library, showed increased usefulness, and a fair addition to their stock was made during the year.

Museum of Antiquities. The Museum of Antiquities attached to the Barton Library made additions to its collections during the year.

Printing Presses. The earnings of the Darbar Printing Press showed a decrease of Rs. 500. During the year, two-colour printing, gold-blocking, embossing and edge-gilding were for the first time undertaken.

There are two Printing Presses belonging to private proprietors in the State.

Stationery. A larger stock was issued this year than in the preceding year, and there was a decrease in the value of stock in hand at the end of the year.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

1. Revenue Collection.

Mode of realizing Land Revenue.

Prior to 1872 A. D. the culturable lands were held on the *Bhagvatai* system, *i. e.*, a certain proportion of the annual produce was reserved for the State, the rest being retained by the cultivators. But in that year an important change was introduced. In order to do away with the irregularities incidental to the old crop share system, as well as to give the cultivator a greater interest in his holding, fixed payments in cash were introduced, the settlements being based on the average produce of preceding years. The cultivator being thus under an obligation to pay nothing beyond his fixed annual settlement for the lands in his possession, was at liberty to enjoy his own profits. This system, which was known as *Khatabandi*, was readily accepted in seven of the ten Mahals, and was ultimately extended to all, with satisfactory results to both the Darbar and the cultivators. Some years ago an accurate survey of all culturable lands, and their classification according to their productive capacity were undertaken, and the assessment was fixed on the basis of such classification, and in the light of the average produce in former years. This work was completed in all the Districts except Mahuva and Kundla where in accordance with the intention announced in the report for 1902-3, it was commenced during the year under report. This mode of assessment is known as *Pratbandi*, and the settlements under it are fixed for a period of 10 years, subject to revision thereafter.

Revenue Year.

The Revenue year begins with 1st November and ends with 31st October (Dewali), and collections of revenue are made by two instalments of 40 and 60 per cent respectively about the months of December and April in all the Districts except Mahuva, Talaja and Daskrohi, where there are three instalments of 40, 40 and 20 per cent, falling due in December, April and June. Thus all figures relating to revenue throughout this report cover the year ending with 31st October 1903. The agricultural facts which they represent are therefore those connected with the rainfall of the Samvat year 1958 (A. D. 1902) rather than those of the monsoon of 1959 (A. D. 1903), which latter will find their place in the ensuing report. It may be stated that the interim returns for the current year already received are more satisfactory than those of last year.

Remission, Suspension and Arrears.

The Bhavnagar Darbar has always recognized that it is to the interest of the State to allow of considerable elasticity in the measures adopted for the collection of the land revenue, eviction being very rarely resorted to. As mentioned in the last year's report the Darbar granted a total remission of Rs. 14,62,159, being the arrears of assessment for the famine year (Samvat 1956),

besides suspending the recovery of the revenue arrears of former years. These latter were shown in the last year's report at Rs. 18,37,190, but the corrected figure is Rs. 19,68,216. Of this sum Rs. 2,05,875 were recovered up to Dewali, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 17,62,341.

The total revenue demand for the year under notice amounted to Rs. 30,47,357 out of which Rs. 24,85,091 were recovered, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 5,62,266, much of which has come in since the close of the Revenue year.

The following table gives the details of the arrears up to 31st October 1903, as summarized above.

Statement of Outstanding Balance.

District.	Previous Arrears.			Arrears of Samvat Year 1959.
	At the close of Samvat 1958.	Recoveries in 1959.	Balance.	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Mahuva	3,00,244	18,841	2,81,403	45,122
Kundla	6,61,645	61,144	6,00,501	73,752
Lilia	2,72,569	31,231	2,41,338	36,482
Umrala	1,25,137	5,691	1,19,446	1,70,587
Botad	2,42,520	9,310	2,33,210	80,658
Daskrohi	41,177	19,058	22,119	84,477
Gadhada	1,05,319	2,534	1,02,785	49,920
Talaja	45,101	14,501	30,600	2,425
Sihor	32,004	13,615	18,389	8,870
Port Albert Victor ...	1,42,500	29,950	1,12,550	9,973
Total... ...	19,68,216	2,05,875	17,62,341	5,62,266

The figures bear out the anticipation conveyed in last year's report that the recovery of these outstandings must be spread over a considerable period. The Darbar will adhere to its policy of elasticity in collection, trusting however that a succession of favourable seasons will enable it to reduce outstanding balances at a more rapid rate.

2. Surveys.

Revenue Survey.

The Revenue Survey, which was commenced in 1872, showed that the *Khalsa* lands measured 697,630 acres, and the *Baharkhali* or alienated lands 361,950 acres, or 2,648,951 bighas in all.

During the year under report enquiries were held in 161 villages in the Districts of Botad, Gadhada, Umrala, Lilia and Daskrohi, with reference to lands leased at reduced assessment, and to the condition of the wells in the same, with a view to revise the first settlement.

Giras Survey.

Lands held by the Bhayats and Mulgarasias in the State which were surveyed by the Revenue Survey Department under the supervision of the late Rajasthanik Court measured about 273,692 acres, or 3,333,183 bighas.

City Survey.

During the year several inquiries were completed, and about 1,500 *sanads* were prepared to be delivered over to occupants of houses.

3. Wards and other Estates.

Estates under the Management of the Revenue Department.

31 estates—four fewer than in the previous year—were in charge of the District Revenue Officers, under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner, on account of minority, indebtedness, or disputes between rival claimants, &c, &c.

4. Waste Lands.

This matter has been dealt with under the head "Agriculture" in Chapter III. of this report.

5. Giras and Alienation Settlement.

Giras Settlement.

The Giras Settlement continues to work satisfactorily, and no complaints of infringment have been laid before the Rajyaprakarni Court.

Alienation Settlement.

Several important documents having been destroyed in the fire in the Darbar Gadha, and plague seriously affecting the town of Bhavnagar, no material progress was made in hearing and adjucating upon pending alienation matters. The report which the Officer had prepared for submission to the Hazur Office for sanction concerning all alienated lands in Botad and Daskrohi Mahals was destroyed along with other documents and the work had therefore to be taken up afresh.

The Rajyaprakarni Court had 29 estates under its management. The balance in hand at the close of the last year was Rs. 47,842-5-1. The aggregate receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 66,983-11-3, and expenditure, including the maintenance of the parties concerned, to Rs. 27,865-5-5. The balance remaining at the end of the year was Rs. 72,497-5-8. Rs. 13,738-10-9 were spent in liquidation of loans, private debts, &c.

CHAPTER II.—PROTECTION.

1. Rules, &c.

The following rules were passed and promulgated during the year :—

(*a*) Amendment of Section 337 of the Local Penal Code, and

(*b*) Amendment of Rules for execution of decrees of the Civil Court against cultivators.

2. Police.

Strength & Cost.

The total Police Force of the State stands at 730 officers and men, showing an increase of 5 as compared with the previous year's strength. The Force was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 1,07,332-6-4, as against Rs. 1,01,753 in the previous year. These figures do not include the village police.

The following table will show the number of officers and men in the Force and the details of expenditure under this head :—

Number of Police Officers, Mounted and Foot Police.																	Expenditure.		
Police Superintendent.	Assistant Police Supdt.	Fozdars.	Nayab-Fozdars.	Siresdar.	Karkoons.	Daffedars.	Sowars.	Sandhani Sowar.	Jamadars.	Havaldars.	1st Class Sepoys.	2nd Class Sepoys.	3rd Class Sepoys.	4th Class Sepoys.	Chowkidars.	Farash.	Boy.	Total.	Pay.	Other Expenses.	Total.
1	1	12	25	1	18	5	46	1	14	68	70	155	140	104	67	1	1	730	99.130 0 8	7,902 5 8	1,07,332 6 4

The administration of the Force has been recently entrusted to Mr. Meruji D. Chudasama, B. A., LL. B., who, besides being a Rajput by caste, has received valuable testimonials from several Superior Officers in the Bombay Police Department, with whom he had been specially deputed for a period of one year to gain an insight into the working of the British Police System.

Drill.

The majority of the Foot Police has undergone a complete course of drill, and it is hoped the entire Force will ere long come up to a creditable standard of proficiency in that respect.

Composition of Police Force.

Out of 672 policemen and chowkidars, 131 are Sepahis, 432 Rajputs, 94 Rabaris, 6 Sindhis, 11 Arabs, and 8 Baluchis.

Cognizable Crimes.

The total number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 416, as against 610 in the previous year, showing a net decrease of 194. The total number of persons arrested was 476, as against 726 in 1902-3, and of persons sent up for trial 459 as against 681. Of these, 318 were convicted, and 150 were either discharged or acquitted, as against 560 and 129 respectively during the previous year, bringing the average per cent of persons convicted and of those acquitted or discharged to 66·80 and 69·28 respectively, as against 78·87 and 82·23 in the year 1902-3.

The decrease of 194 cases is no doubt partly to be accounted for by an improvement in the economic condition of the people.

3. Criminal Justice.

Number of Offences.

The total number of offences reported increased from 2,269 to 3,005, but this increase was mainly in minor offences, apart from which the total would have been practically the same as in the previous year. There was a marked diminution in theft and house-breaking, but on the other hand the cases of "hurt," for some unexplained reason, were almost exactly twice as numerous as in 1902-3, namely 521 against 266.

The reported offences may be classified as follows :—

	1902-3.	1903-4.
Murder	5	3
Culpable homicide	5	5
Grievous hurt	41	43
Hurt	266	521
Dacoity	5	1
Robbery	15	8
House-breaking	142	67
Theft	394	233
Petty offences	1,396	2,124
Total ...	2,269	3,005

Number of Persons involved in cases.

The number of cases brought to trial was 1,553, as against 1,377, and the number of persons involved in them was 2,996, as against 2,397 in the last year. Of the total number of persons under trial, 1,167 were convicted, 923 were acquitted, 873 were discharged, while 33 remained under trial.

Punishments.

Sentences of death were passed upon 3 persons, of imprisonment for over six months upon 47, of imprisonment of six months and under upon 230, and of fine against 887, as compared with the previous year's figures of 281, 495 and 602 respectively. The amount of fines imposed during this year fell to Rs. 6,135–14–0 from Rs. 13,147–6–0 in the last year, and the amount recovered under this head is Rs. 4,202–5–3, as against Rs. 6,336–12–10 in 1902-3.

Stolen Property. The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen fell from Rs. 24,815-7-2 to Rs. 10,055-15-11, and that of the property recovered during this year was Rs. 3,799-1-8, as against Rs. 12,017-9-7 last year.

Appeals. Including one appeal that remained over from last year, the Appellate Court decided 77 appeals, concerning 139 prisoners, with the result that the decisions of the Lower Court were upheld in the case of 74, were amended in the case of 26, and quashed in the case of 37 convicts, the case of 2 being remanded for further inquiry.

Revision. There were 28 applications for revision, the sentence being confirmed in 20 and reversed in 8 cases.

4. Chemical Analysis.

The number of analyses made decreased from 80 to 47, the decrease being mainly in medico-legal examinations. There were 18 cases of suspected human poisoning, 23 of suspected blood-stains, 2 of suspected seminal stains, and 4 miscellaneous cases. Out of 18 cases of human poisoning, opium was actually detected in 5, arsenic in 3, *Dhatura* in 1, alcohol in 1, and three abortifacient drugs, *viz.*, aloes, *Dhatura* and *Indrayan* in 1 case.

202 articles, including swords knives, and clothes, were received for the detection of blood-stains and seminal spots, and examined by the Chemical Analyser with varying results.

Eight samples of potable water were forwarded for analysis, and all were classed as bad.

Two samples of opium were examined, of which one was found to be pure and the other adulterated.

5. Jails.

Number of Population. There are 9 jails and lock-ups in this State, including the Central Jail in Bhavnagar. The number of prisoners at the end of March 1903 was 184, and the number of admissions this year was 412, making a total of 596, as against 1,044 last year. It is to be observed that the number of admissions this year declined to 412 from 759 in 1902-3. Out of 596, 443 prisoners were released on expiry of sentence, and 153 continue to undergo imprisonment.

Average. The daily average of prisoners fell from 269 in the preceding year to 167 in the year under report.

Expenditure and Earnings. The gross expenditure was Rs. 16,156-11-3, as compared with Rs. 20,126-12-8 in 1902-3, exclusive of the charges on account of the jail-guards in the Central Jail, the cost per head being Rs. 96·7, as against Rs. 74·8

in the previous year. The decrease in the number of prisoners over whom establishment charges have to be distributed will account for the increased cost per head.

Prison labour has during this year produced stock valued at Rs. 4,861-2-9 or thereabout. Goods worth Rs. 5,845-13-7 were sold off, and stock of the value of Rs. 998-5-9 is still on hand, as compared with stock worth Rs. 1,983-0-7 of the previous year. **Prison Labour.**

6. Civil Justice.

There was no material change in the number and constitution of the Civil Courts. **Number and Constitution of Civil Courts.**

A new post of Registrar has been created in the Hazur Court to facilitate the work of the Judicial Assistant, and an assistant has been supplied to the Chief Judge, in order to afford relief to judges going on leave or otherwise and to help the Chief Judge in his administrative work.

The number of Original suits rose from 4,836 to 5,597 an indication of the return of commercial activity. Adding 226 cases left undecided at the end of the previous year to 5,597, there were 5,823 cases before the Civil Courts for decision, as against 5,116 in 1902-3. **Number of Suits.**

The number of suits disposed of was 5,509, as against 4,890 in the preceding year, a result which must be considered decidedly satisfactory, having regard to the fact that owing to severe plague in the Capital as well as in most of the Districts, it was often difficult for suitors and witnesses to appear. Of these 5,509, 54 suits related to disputes about immoveable property, 5,371 to pecuniary claims, and 84 to miscellaneous rights. **Disposal and Value of Suits.**

The aggregate value of suits decided was Rs. 5,38,329-12-2, as compared with Rs. 8,66,464-9-0 in the preceding year.

The number of appeals presented during the year in the three Appellate Courts of the State was 237, as against 226 last year, which together with the balance of the preceding year, makes a total of 278. Of these, 220 appeals, the aggregate value whereof was Rs. 51,880-13-10, were disposed of, as against 224 appeals of the collective value of Rs. 46,283-2-9 in the preceding year. The 220 appeals decided may be classified as follows :— **Appeals.**

No. of Appeals.	Class.
22	... Immoveable Property.
159	... Money Transactions.
39	... Miscellaneous Claims.

Applications for Execution of Decrees.

The number of applications for execution of decrees presented during the year was 8,082, of which 6,577 were disposed of.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The total receipts of all Courts were Rs. 83,060-5-1, as compared with Rs. 82,126-5-11 in 1902-3, while the charges rose from Rs. 77,397-9-6 to Rs. 84,266-9-10.

7. Municipalities.

Number.

There are ten Municipalities in the State, namely at Bhavnagar, Mahuva, Kundla, Sihor, Botad, Gadhada, Umrala, Talaja, Rajula and Lilia. Of these the first five, including the Capital, are important towns, registering a population of 56,442, 17,549, 11,073, 10,101, and 8,857 respectively, and their Municipalities are placed under the general control of a responsible officer styled the President.

Constitution & Business.

Every Municipality has for its Executive Officer a Secretary who works under the directions of the Committee, the Members of which number 30 in Bhavnagar, 12 in Mahuva, Kundla and Botad each, and 8 in Sihor.

The Municipal affairs are directed by a Chairman and a Managing Committee consisting of two Members who are nominated by rotation every two months in Bhavnagar, and twice a year in the rest of the towns.

The Municipalities of Gadhada, Umrala, Talaja, Rajula and Lilia are of minor importance, and their affairs are under the general control of Revenue Officials.

Income.

The aggregate net income of the Municipalities fell from Rs. 52,104 during the last year to Rs. 47,440-8-3 in the year under report, Bhavnagar contributing Rs. 44,101-10-2; Mahuva, Rs. 2,673-15-8; Sihor, Rs. 483-8-2; Botad, Rs. 155-14-0; and Kundla, Rs. 25-8-3.

Expenditure.

The ordinary current expenses of the Municipalities amounted to Rs. 63,412-15-3, which with Rs. 13,566-15-9 specially sanctioned for extraordinary expenses come to Rs. 76,979-15-0, as against Rs. 72.193-0-9 in the preceding year. The special expenditure referred to was incurred under the following heads :—

Rs.	a.	p.	
4,835	15	0	Purchase of a new steam fire-engine and pipes.
2,886	8	0	Extra compensation to owners of houses in Bhavnagar.
406	9	5	Repairs to the Bhavnagar Municipal Buildings.
5,437	15	4	Simultaneous disinfection and fumigation in Bhavnagar during Plague.
13,566	15	9	

The total amount of Rs. 76,979-15-1 was expended in the towns and for the purposes specified as under :—

	President's Office.	Bhavnagar.	Mahuva.	Kundla.	Sihor.	Botad.
	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
Surface-cleaning ...	...	6,773 9 11	3,229 5 8	1,261 10 0	916 0 8	503 14 2
Watering roads, &c..	...	1,821 5 2	145 10 2	111 2 3	295 1 9	79 13 1
Lights	...	2,983 12 3	575 14 5	356 1 3	641 0 7	437 10 4
Repairing roads, &c.	...	1,821 3 11	388 0 2	409 12 6	766 15 11	211 9 2
Establishment and other sundry expenses.	1,193 3 3	37,413 14 8	3,266 0 7	2,526 14 3	2,333 13 8	1,073 7 9
Total ...	1,193 3 3	50,818 13 11	7,604 15 0	4,665 8 5	4,953 0 7	2,306 6 6
		Grand Total...	71,541 15 8	...	...	...
Plague expenses specially for Bhavnagar.	...	5,437 15 4	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total... 76,979 15 0				

Fires.

During the year there were 10 fires in Bhavnagar, 2 in Mahuva, 3 in Kundla, 4 in Sihor and 4 in Botad, the estimated loss of property therefrom being Rs. 6,56,145, Rs. 5,750, Rs. 175, Rs. 775, and Rs. 2,180 respectively, making a total of Rs. 6,65,025. This State has never before had to record a disaster of such dimensions as the fire which broke out in the old Darbar Gadh at noon on 6th April 1903. It began in a shop on the Harris Road which is nearly 50 feet abroad, opposite the Darbar Gadh, and steadily enveloped the Darbar Buildings, in which were located the Revenue, Rajyaprakarni, Rajyakharch, Treasury, Education and other Offices. His Highness and all the high officers then present in Bhavnagar were on the scene, guiding the workers and directing the extinguishing operations under the general control of the President. For ten anxious hours the conflagration raged in full force, and baffled all efforts at checking it, and although the municipal servants and others worked unremittingly the fire was not got under control until midnight. The havoc wrought by this most disastrous fire will long be deplored. A fine group of Darbar Buildings, and a number of shops and dwelling-houses were destroyed, causing ruinous damage to one of the best and most central portions of the City. In addition to the loss sustained by private persons, the State was a heavy sufferer. A mass of Darbari records, most of them original and valuable documents, of which copies are not available, have disappeared, and a large collection of books, furniture, piece-goods, and other articles was reduced to ashes. The lessons of this disastrous fire have not been lost sight of. Soon after it occurred, as a useful precautionary measure, His Highness was pleased to sanction a special expenditure

of Rs. 14,000, for the purpose of substituting for the then existing 4-inch pipe, a 9-inch pipe from the 18-inch main from the Gogha Gate through the main Bazaar Road to the Harris Road, and fitting T pieces, with small masonry wells, at convenient distances to the pipes running in and around the town. It should be stated however that the establishment, engines and appliances, together with those purchased during the year, are in a state of thorough efficiency.

Plague. To add to the misfortune of fire, plague broke out in Bhavnagar in September 1903, assuming serious proportions in November, and continuing for a space of nearly four months. His Highness was pleased to grant the necessary sum of money for a thorough and simultaneous disinfection. The town was divided into 10 wards, each being placed under the supervision of a superior Darbar official and influential residents of the ward, and the orders of the Darbar were carefully carried out. In Bhavnagar itself there were 2,207 deaths, and 1,009 in the Districts, some of which are not yet free from plague.

Water supply. Ganga-Jalia and other wells supply water to the town of Bhavnagar, in addition to the water of the Gavrishanker Lake, which is brought through main pipes into the town, and supplied to the people by means of tanks put up at convenient places. The last favourable monsoon replenished the lake, which had nearly 32 feet of water at the end of the year. In the Districts the principal sources of drinking water are wells and rivers.

8. Military.

Imperial Service Lancers—

Strength. In 1900 His Highness took an opportunity to testify his loyal attachment to the Empire by offering to provide a hundred trained horses and equipment for sixty as a contribution towards the forces in the field in South Africa, in addition to fifty trained chargers for Lumsden's Horse. His offer was cordially accepted by Government, and since that time the strength remained at 150, consisting of 6 Commissioned Officers, 15 Non-Commissioned Officers, 6 Lance-Dafedars, 2 Trumpeters, 5 Farriers, and 116 Sowars. During the year 11 resigned or were discharged, 3 died, and 8 were newly appointed, leaving three vacancies at its close. About the end of the year under report, His Highness, in view of the improving financial condition of the State, was pleased to resolve to raise the Regiment to its original strength of 300 sabres, and an Officer has been sent into the Districts for the purpose of enlisting recruits.

Military Survey. Devisinghji Jethibhai, Squadron Commander, and now Acting Commandant, was sent to Rurkee in order to attend the Military Survey Class there, and he has passed the course with credit.

Musketry Training. Lance-Dafedar Jivabhai attended the Meerut Musketry Class during the year, and went through the course successfully.

Kotc-Dafedar Hanubhai, who, along with others, was sent to South Africa with 100 trained horses as His Highness' contribution to the Imperial Army, succeeded in winning the good opinion of Lord Kitchner, who was pleased to select him as his Orderly and to express himself highly satisfied with his services. As a mark of appreciation for this, His Highness was pleased to grant him about 150 bighas of land in *Inam*.

Musketry Course.

The M. H. carbines used last year having been replaced by the new M. L. E. carbines, and a complete requisite stock not being at hand by the close of the year, the musketry course was not completed.

Sword & Lance Exercises.

The Regiment is fully qualified in sword and lance exercises.

Signalling.

During the year the Signalling Instructor inspected the signallers, and he was much pleased with their work.

Remounts.

At the close of the preceding year there were 138 horses, and 35 horses bought from Bombay, Quetta, &c., brought the number to 173. Of these, 20 horses were either sold off or died, the total strength remaining at the close of the year being 153.

There were 78 ponies at the end of the last year, and 2 being newly purchased during the year and 5 being sold off or discharged, the number at the end of the year was 75.

Inspection.

The Regiment went to Junagadh to take part with the Junagadh and Jamnagar Imperial Service Lancers in the annual inspection. The Inspecting Officer was much pleased with the drill and discipline of the Regiment.

Polo.

The Regiment sent its Polo Team to Rajkot to take part in the Polo Tournament there in March last.

Infantry—

Strength.

The strength of the armed police known as the Bhavnagar State Infantry was 278 at the end of the year. During the year 3 were pensioned, 34 were discharged from the service, and 17 died. Their places were filled up by an equivalent number of recruits being enlisted. The band attached to this corps continues to be highly efficient.

Imperial Cadet Corps—

It is gratifying to the Darbar to record the credit that Bhavnagar has gained through its representative in the Imperial Cadet Corps which was organized by Lord Curzon's Government a little over two years ago. Immediately after the organization of the Corps, Dewani Joravarsingji Harisingji, an

undergraduate of the Bombay University, and a Rajput of the Gohel Clan, was on the recommendation of His Highness enlisted in the Corps. He has done credit to His Highness' recommendation, for he is one of the seven specially selected, after passing the necessary test at the end of their two years' training, for a further year of special studies, qualifying for a grant of commissions at the end of that term. This promising young Rajput has won the good opinion of his superior, and there is every reason to hope that he will, at the end of his three years' course, receive the King's commission.

CHAPTER III.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

Culturable Area.

The total area of arable land under the administration of the Revenue Department was 698,974 acres, or 1,747,437 bighas, as against 697,630 acres, or 1,744,076 bighas, the increase of 1,344 acres or 3,361 bighas being due to escheat to the Darbar.

Waste Area.

The area still lying waste is 69,514 acres, or 173,786 bighas, consisting mostly of lands unarable, and partly—about 50,172 bighas—of land arable but not yet put under cultivation.

Area under Cultivation.

The total area cultivated by Darbari cultivators numbering about 18,000 was 629,460 acres, or 157,3651 bighas, as against 627,600 acres, or 1,569,000 bighas last year. The increase of 1,860 acres or 4,651 bighas is due to 1,344 acres or 3,361 bighas of arable land escheating to the Darbar, and being then placed under the Darbari cultivators, and to 516 acres or 1,290 bighas of culturable waste being for the first time put under cultivation this year.

Lease at reduced Assessment.

Of the area which was cropped before the famine, but which since the Samvat year 1956 had been lying waste, nearly 41,894 acres or 104,735 bighas of land were, on the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner, leased during the year at reduced rates of assessment. The assessment in an ordinary good year for this land would bring to the Darbar Rs. 1,27,261-5-6, but owing to scarcity of cultivators ready to engage land, it was leased out at Rs. 55,240-9-0 or less than half its normal letting value. Adding this area to 60,522 acres or 151,306 bighas leased out in the preceding year at reduced rates, the total comes to 102,416 acres or 256,041 bighas, bringing to the Darbar Rs. 1,37,495-6-8 instead of the full assessment of Rs. 3,16,700-4-6, which means loss of Rs. 1,69,204-5-10.

The Crop Areas were as follows :—

Crops.	Acres.
Cotton	375,626
Wheat	92,250
Oil-seed (sesamum)	94,219
Bajri, Jowari, Sugar-cane, &c., &c.	67,365

2. Horse-Breeding.

Stallions.

The number of stallions belonging to the Darbar increased from 9 to 11 ; five of these were Arabs, one a T. B. Waler, one a country-bred, one an Italian donkey, and three pure Kathi.

Of these 11, nine were stationed at Bhavnagar, one at Mahuva, and one at Botad.

Service. The number of mares covered was 190, of which 122 were Darbari mares, and 68 belonged to private owners. The 122 Darbari mares covered produced 16 colts and 14 fillies, of which 4 colts and 6 fillies died, and 20 survived at the close of the year.

Brood Mares. There were 74 brood mares at the end of the last year, and 11 fillies were added to the number from the young stock of the Paddock. Three brood mares being sold, the number of brood mares at the close of the year was 82. Of these, 4 were Walers, 73 stud-bred, 2 Kathis, 1 Arab, and 2 country-bred, as against 4 Walers, 65 stud-bred, 2 Kathis, 1 Arab, and 2 country-bred last year.

Young Stock. There were 72 young stock at the end of the last year, and 30 being added during the year under report, the number came up to 102, of which 30 were under one year, 23 under two years, 18 under three years, and 31 over three years and above. Of these, 11 were classed as brood mares, 11 died, 14 were sold, and 66 remained in the Paddock at the close of the year.

The Italian donkey was used for covering the Darbari mares of the Stud as well as the baggage ponies of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers Corps. The mules produced look promising and useful for hard work.

3. Weather and Crops.

Rainfall. The average of the rainfall in the State was 24·12 last year, and 25·97 in the year under report. The average number of rainy days was 47·4 against 36·3 last year. Though the total average fall did not much exceed that in the last year, the rain being distributed over a longer period was more favourable to the crops. It was found especially beneficial to cotton crops, of which there was a plentiful yield.

The average rainfall for the season throughout the State was as follows :—

	Inches.
June	1·47
July	11·56
August	6·65
September	4·96
October	1·33

The following Comparative Table shows the total rainfall in the various Districts of the State :—

	St. Year 1954.	St. Year. 1955.	St. Year 1956	St. Year 1957.	St. Year 1958.	St. Year 1959.
Bhavnagar City...	37·33	7·7	38·15	17·3	24·29	26·12
Sihor ...	32·61	7·32	29·80	11·67	27·23	23·77
Mahuva ...	18·33	11·78	26·38	14·4	14·23	23·77
Kundla ...	25·93	8·8	34·35	10·30	18·15	16·50
Lilia ...	21·96	4·51	29·70	11·44	24·12	26·31
Umrala ...	30·11	7·52	25·52	13·60	31·73	40·98
Botad ...	17·45	3·34	29·84	9·78	19·96	23·84
Gadhada ...	13·75	7·88	25·25	10·43	22·5	23·78.
Talaja ...	26·38	8·69	38·8	16·51	30·25	36·55
Port Albert Victor.	20·39	9·42	23·41	10·55	23·83	21·58

Prices were on the whole very much easier than in the preceding year, especially for staple food-stuffs, as appears from the following Comparative Statement: — Prices.

No.	Month.	Seers for one Rupee.				Remarks.
		Wheat.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	
1	April 1903	18	28	24	21	
2	May „	27	40	30	20	
3	June „	28	42	32	20	
4	July „	28	42	32	20	
5	August „	32	76	42	20	
6	September „	32	76	42	20	
7	October „	32	76	42	20	
8	November „	32	76	42	20	
9	December „	32	76	42	20	
10	January 1904	32	50	30	20	
11	February „	32	50	36	20	
12	March „	32	50	32	20	

There was no marked fluctuation in the rates of wages in the State. The average rate for skilled labour varied from annas 7 to Re. 1, and for unskilled labour from annas 3 to annas 5. Wages.

4. Horticulture.

The Darbar maintained the Victoria Park and the Peile Gardens at a cost of Rs. 8,789 and 8,447 respectively. They were under the control and supervision of the Public Works Department. The ornamental character of the Peile Gardens, combined with their vicinity to the more populous portion of the town, has for many years made them attractive to the citizens, and their popularity as a place of recreation shows no signs of diminution.

A small garden round the Percival Fountain and the Albert Victor Square, both places of public recreation, under the care of the Bhavnagar Municipality, were also maintained by the Darbar.

The plantation at Mahuva and that at Sihor known by the name of *Kant* were maintained by the Darbar. The Mahuva plantation and *Fulvadi* possess about 43,847 trees of various descriptions, such as mango-trees, palm-trees, acacia, babul, &c., &c.

5. Manufactures and Industries.

Mill. The one spinning and weaving mill which exists in the State has 240 looms and 14,288 spindles, and it consumed 2,202,565 lbs. of cotton last year, the production being 1,986,800 lbs. of yarn, valued at Rs. 7,14,006, and 720,487 lbs. of cloth, valued at Rs. 3,26,470. The average number of mill-hands employed was 815.

Cotton Presses and Ginning. There were eight cotton-presses at Bhavnagar and three at Mahuva and nine ginning factories at Botad, Dhola, Pancha-Talavda, Kundla, Facharia, Dungar, Rajula, Mahuva, and Jesar.

Hand-gins are now getting out of use, though in a few villages they are still worked.

There was a general and brisk revival in the cotton ginning industry, consequent upon the improvement in the season conditions.

Weaving, &c. Though hand-weaving has been at a very low ebb, weavers in Kundla produced a good stock of gold-laced *pachhedis*, silk-bordered *dhotars* and thick covering sheets of cotton known as *chofals*. Botad weavers produced a small stock of cotton cloth known as "check."

Pretty little wooden and ivory toys continued to be made in Mahuva, and the skill of the Sihor copper-smiths in the preparation of brass and copper house-hold utensils is still admired.

6. Trade.

Ports.

Besides Bhavnagar, the State possesses the following ports :—

(*a*) Mahuva and the small ports subordinate thereto,
(*b*) Kathivadar, now called Port Albert Victor,
(*c*) Pipavav,
(*d*) Talaja (Sultanpur),
(*e*) Jhanjhmer (not in use now), and
(*f*) Sundrai.

All these, with the exception of Sundrai, enjoy, in virtue of agreements with Government, the full benefits of British Indian ports.

Tariff.

During the year under report, as hitherto, whenever a change was made in the Tariff in force at British Indian ports on trade to and from foreign ports it was forthwith extended to the ports in this State, and was notified in the *Darbari Gazette*.

Exports and Imports.

Appendices **A**, **B** and **C** give full details of the export and import trade at the abovementioned ports.

The exports were more than double those of 1902-3. They amounted to Rs. 1,29,66,048, as against Rs. 56,23,159 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 73,42,889. Cotton chiefly accounts for this rise, though grain, wool and other miscellaneous articles also contribute towards it.

The total imports amounted to Rs. 90,96,665, as against Rs. 1,08,84,735, the fall being chiefly in rice and grain.

The following Table shows the Fluctuation in the Trade of the State during the last sixteen years :—

No.	Year.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
		Rs	Rs
1	1888-1889	1,65,61,819	1,08,15,105
2	1889-1890	1,50,62,992	1,04,53,989
3	1890-1891	1,95,77.119	84,35,531
4	1891-1892	1,82,41,012	90,61,634
5	1892-1893	1,97,41,027	95,47,912
6	1893-1894	2,34,22,350	1,36,64,289
7	1894-1895	1,78,77,702	1,13,11,924
8	1895-1896	1,89,76,519	1,42,01,702
9	1896-1897	2,52,17,621	1,40,62,156
10	1897-1898	1,49,26,740	1,38,75,489
11	1898-1899	1,72,53,065	1,23,90,855
12	1899-1900	1,38,47,645	1,25,09,255
13	1900-1901	44,28,760	2,49,38,685
14	1901-1902	53,86,006	1,05,99,585
15	1902-1903	56,23,159	1,08,84,735
16	1903-1904	1,29,66,048	90,96,665

It will be seen that on both sides of the account normal conditions were approached. The export trade has almost regained the dimensions of the year before the famine, while the fall in import to a lower figure than had been recorded for twelve years showed that the State had ceased to be as dependent for its food supplies upon external sources as it had been during the years of scarcity. The most re-assuring fact connected with our imports last year was that while rice and grain had fallen, the import of cloth, metals and timber increased, showing that the State is recovering its purchasing power.

Principal Articles of Export and Import.

The principal articles of export were cotton, grain and yarn, while rice, grain, cloth, metals and timber were the chief imports.

7. Public Works.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,06,201 exclusive of expenditure on Revenue Account on the Bhavnagar Integral Railway.

The amount expended may be divided under the following main heads :—

Communications	Rs. 83,696
Buildings	,, 35,021
Harbour Works...	,, 33,107
Water Works	,, 21,041
Public Recreation	,, 17,236
Miscellaneous Works	,, 16,100
	Rs. 2,06,201

Communications.

Of the Rs. 83,696 expended on Communications, Bhavnagar Town Roads account for Rs. 28,146 ; Mahuva-Kundla Road, for Rs. 15,643 ; Bhavnagar-Dhasa Road, for Rs. 8,643 ; Port Albert Victor Road, for Rs. 3,512 ; Bhavnagar-Gogha Road, for Rs. 3,410 ; Mahuva Bandar Road, for Rs. 3,072 ; Port Albert Victor Town Roads, for Rs. 2,971 ; Bhavnagar-Bhandaria Road, for Rs. 2,676; Talaja-Sultanpur Road, for Rs. 2,592 ; and sundry minor road repairs, for Rs. 13,031.

Buildings.

Out of Rs. 35,021 spent under this head Rs. 4,813 were for the Takhtnath Temple, which is still in progress ; and Rs. 30,208 were expended in repairs to Public Buildings, such as the Bhavnagar Bandar Warehouse, the Percival Market, the High Court Buildings, the Takhtsinhji Dharmashala, the Old Palace in the town of Bhavnagar, and other minor buildings.

Harbour Works.

Dredging in the Bhavnagar Harbour was started on the 16th November 1903, and continued for 18 days. The work was resumed on the 8th February 1904, and is still in progress. The mud dredged amounted to 91,000 tons, costing an anna per ton, or 3 pies per ton less than last year, and the depth dredged was 18 feet. Having regard to the amount of work done, and to the low cost per ton, the work seems to have been carried out very

satisfactorily, and to have justified again the revision of establishment and expenditure which was effected last year.

For the first time on record in September last a steamer of 600 tonnage took the mud inside the Boat Basin Creek, though she was compelled to do so on account of an accident. Encouraged by this, several steamers of Messrs. Shephered and Company have subsequently come and lain on the mud about 15 times and there is every reason to hope that steamers of larger tonnage may come up on the top of the tide and lie on the mud in the Boat Basin Creek. There would then be a great saving of lighterage cost, and goods would be placed in the market at a much cheaper rate than at present.

Wharf.

A temporary wharf has been built on the small creek to the east of the Bhavnagar Bandar Head, at a cost of about Rs. 8,000, which has proved very convenient to traders and shippers, and about 45,000 square feet of land was reclaimed near that wharf. Considerable sums were spent during the year upon the improvement of Mahuva Bandar Quay, and of the Bandar Head at Port Albert Victor, and in affording trade facilities at the latter port.

Light-houses.

The light-houses at the various Bandars continue to be efficiently looked after, and are in good order.

Water-works.

The repairs to the Victoria Jubilee Water-works at Bhavnagar and the building of the Malan River Dam cost over Rs. 9,000.

Summer-house.

A Summer-house for His Highness at Mahuva which is in progress will be shortly completed at a total cost of about Rs. 30,000.

The following table shows that the State spent during the last 31 years nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ crores of rupees on works of public utility :—

Year.	Amount. Rs
1872-73	3,79,128
1873-74	4,50,435
1874-75	5,78,391
1875-76	5,38,142
1876-77	7,47,510
1877-78	8,14,165
1878-79	6,12,208
1879-80	2,99,935
1880-81	3,07,691
1881-82	2,96,254
1882-83	3,12,066
1883-84	4,38,241
1884-85	7,45,963
1885-86	5,50,264
Carried over ...	70,70,393

	Brought over ...	70,70,393
1886-87		5,00,000
1887-88		4,12,669
1888-89		5,54,601
1889-90		7,07,243
1890-91		7,02,478
1891-92		10,14,042
1892-93		11,00,000
1893-94		18,89,430
1894-95		7,71,096
1895-96		6,00,000
1896-97		5,00,000
1897-98		12,94,805
1898-99		7,64,431
1899-1900		9,44,625
1900-01		12,73,769
1901-02		2,19,779
1902-03		2,29,600
	Total ...	Rs. 1,94,58,961
Capital Outlay on the Bhavnagar Integral Railway	,,	78,65,381
	Grand Total ...	Rs. 2,73,27,433

8. Railway.

The Bhavnagar Integral Railway which was one of the first great undertakings initiated by His Highness' lamented father, dated back to the famine year 1877-78, and it has been of the highest utility to the State and to other parts of the Province of Kathiawad. It is the sole property of the Bhavnagar State. It runs from Bhavnagar to Wadhwan in the north, and to Dhasa in the south, and extends for 120·33 miles, besides nearly 17 miles of sidings. The Bhavnagar Dock Estate has been connected with the Railway line running from the Bhavnagar Terminus.

Gross Earnings.

The revival in trade has been reflected in the financial working of the line during the year under report. The gross earnings of the Railway from 1st January 1903 to 31st December 1903 amounted to Rs. 8,28,392-15-5, as against Rs. 6,92,094 in 1902.

Revenue Expenditure.

Notwithstanding the increased receipts the expenditure on Revenue Account was considerably reduced, having been Rs. 3,80,613-6-2, as against Rs. 3,91,882 in the previous year, and Rs. 4,03,504 in 1901.

Net Earnings.

The net earnings of the line were Rs. 4,47,779-9-3, as against Rs. 3,01,211 in 1902, yielding a return of 5·7 per cent on the capital outlay, as against 3·84 per cent in the preceding year.

Capital Outlay.

At the close of the year under report the Bhavnagar share of the total capital outlay, including suspense, was Rs. 78,68,472-1-2, while the total net earnings amounted to Rs. 89,51,505-14-9, the excess of earnings over the capital outlay, being Rs. 10,83,043-13-7.

Metre-gauge Connection.

Mention was made in the last report of the through connection which had been established between the Kathiawad Railways and the Rajputana-Malwa system by the conversion of the standard-gauge line between Wadhwan and Viramgam. It had always been believed that this measure would lead to a considerable development of through traffic. So far, however, this expectation has been disappointed. The development of a through traffic with Bombay over this line and by sea has been checked by the "cutting" rates to and from Bombay introduced by the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company. Negotiations however are in progress between the Railway Company and the Bhavnagar Railway authorities, and it is hoped that some equitable arrangement will be come to, so that the line may gain the traffic to which its geographical position entitles it.

Through-booking.

Through-booking of goods from Stations on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway to Bombay and *vice versa* by sea continues to be worked under contract with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

Carting Agency.

A paid establishment is kept up at Bombay under the name of the Bhavnagar Carting Agency which does all the import and export work for this Railway which was hitherto done by the merchants through their Muccadums. It is believed that an organized agency like this will be better able to meet the requirements of traders than individual Muccadums, and that the convenience thus afforded will augment the traffic of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway. No definite opinion however can be formed at this early stage of the experiment.

Ranpur-Dholka Railway.

Attempts have from time to time been made by a Foreign Agency to obtain a concession for the construction of a metre-gauge line between Ranpur and Dholka *via* Dhandhuka. The proposed line would encroach upon the natural and legitimate sphere of influence of the Bhavnagar Integral Railway, and any concession granted to a Foreign Agency would necessarily be prejudicial to the vested interests of that line. If the connection has to be established, our Railway is entitled to a preference, and His Highness has already moved Government for a concession to construct the line.

CHAPTER IV.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

1. Revenue.

The figures given below are subject to alteration at the closing of the current year's accounts.

The financial year of the State has hitherto commenced on the 1st October and ended on the 30th September. But on the Revenue Commissioner's recommendation, mainly based on considerations of convenience to the cultivating class and the Revenue Officers, it will henceforth begin on 1st November and end on 31st October.

Land Revenue and Railway.

The Revenue of the State and the Earnings of the Bhavnagar Integral Railway, as compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year, were as follows :—

—	Samvat Year 1958.	Samvat Year 1959.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Revenue (State)	28,71,502	30,47,357	...	1,75,855
Revenue (Railway)	6,69,374	8,77,675	...	2,08,301
Total ...	35,40,876	39,25,032	...	3,84,156

Salt.

Salt of the value of Rs. 21,321 was sold from the State salt-works, showing a decrease from the previous year of Rs. 2,165.

Opium.

The sale of opium through an *Ijardar* brought in Rs. 18,390.

Excise.

The revenue under this head was Rs. 32,391, as against R. 26,659 in the previous year, showing an increase Rs. 5,732.

Sugar-cane.

Sugar-cane was planted over an area slightly larger than that in the preceding year, and the revenue rose from Rs. 12,357-14-0 to Rs. 12,457-14-10.

Court-fee Stamps.

The sale of court-fee stamps during the year realized Rs. 62,912-11-0, as against Rs. 65,762 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,849-5-0.

Plantations and Forests.

The earnings from plantations and forests were Rs. 26,017, an increase of Rs.1,644.

Interest.

The income from interest was Rs. 20,633, as against Rs. 12,097 last year.

Vero.

The collection from *Charai* and *Ubhad Veras* was Rs. 46,757, as compared with Rs. 43,943 in the preceding year.

The proceeds from miscellaneous sources was Rs. 61,291, as against Rs. 48,372 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 12,919. Miscellaneous.

2. Expenditure.

	Samvat Year 1958.	Samvat Year 1959.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
State—				
(*a*) Current Expendiure	28,54,535	28,86,009	31,474	...
(*b*) Relief Works	5,606	4,891	...	715
(*c*) Interest	1,54,000	1,97,494	43,495	...
Railway—				
(*a*) Current Expenditure	3,92,264	4,29,345	32,081	...
(*b*) Capital Expenditure	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34,06,405	35,17,740	1,07,050	715

Expenditure on civil works by the Revenue Department amount to Rs. 3,596-4-10, as against Rs. 2,380 last year. Civil Works.

3. The Bhavnagar Darbar Savings Bank.

This Bank was established on the 1st of April 1902, principally with a view to encourage habits of thrift amongst the Darbari servants and to provide a safe place of investment for them as well as for merchants and others who might choose to deal with it. The transactions of the Bank are three-fold. It receives money on Fixed Deposit and on Current Accounts, and advances loans to substantial merchants. Objects of the Bank.

The amount lying with the Bank on Current Deposit at the end of the year 1958 was Rs. 1,25,902. During the year under review Rs. 5,48,884 came in, making a total of Rs. 6,74,786. Out of this, Rs. 1,93,972 were withdrawn during the year, the balance remaining at the close of the year being Rs. 4,80,814. Current Accounts.

The amount lying on Fixed Deposit for one year at the end of the Samvat year 1958 was Rs. 2,26,629. During the Samvat year 1959, Rs. 2,45,739 were deposited under this head, and Rs. 2,38,500 paid off. Thus the total amount remaining on deposit at the close of the year was Rs. 2,33,868. Fixed Deposit Accounts.

In the Deposit Accounts for fixed periods of less than twelve months, the amount received during the Samvat year 1959 was Rs. 6,19,100. Out of this, Rs. 4,29,100 were paid off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,90,000 payable during the current year.

The amount lent out by the Bank on interest during the year was Rs. 4,19,000, and this was fully recovered by the end of the year. Loan Account.

The amount of interest due on all deposits was calculated at Rs. 19,827, and the amount of interest realized on the loans advanced by the Bank was Rs. 8,891.

It will be seen that the Bank has made a promising beginning. The Darbar, it is true, has not as yet reaped profit from it. But it evidently meets the requirements of small capitalists who have money to put out for short terms. The Loan Department has not yet sufficiently developed to make the Bank self-supporting. But this was scarcely to be expected at such an early stage of its operations.

4. Bank of Bombay.

The balance to the credit of the State at the beginning of the Samvat year 1959 in the Bhavnagar Branch of the Bank of Bombay was Rs. 33,884-2-5, and Rs. 37,59,959-5-10 were paid into the Bank during the year. Rs. 35,52,071-11-8 were withdrawn by cheques, &c., leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 2,41,771-12-7.

CHAPTER V.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Total Number of Dispensaries.

During the year under report the total number of Institutions that gave medical relief was 19, comprising one Hospital, five Dispensaries, one Darbari *Aushadhalaya,* and one Plague Hospital in the town of Bhavnagar, 10 Dispensaries in the different Mahals of the State, and a small Dispensary in connection with Sir Takhtsinhji Poor-house at the village Adhevada.

The Plague Hospital had to be kept open for about 5 months during the year.

Number of Patients treated.

In all these Institutions, 125,898 patients were treated during the year under notice, against 132,519 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of 6,821. Of the patients so treated, 124,795 were out-patients and 1,103 in-patients, against 131,066 and 1,103 respectively in the previous year.

Average Daily Attendance.

The daily average attendance of outdoor and indoor patients at all the Institutions was 2,492·4, against 2,689·5 in the preceding year.

The daily average number of indoor patients in the Sir Takhtsinhji Hospital was 47·6 against 52·4 last year.

Prevailing Diseases.

Skin diseases stand at the head of the list of diseases treated. Next in the order of frequency were Malarial Fevers, diseases of the Digestive System, the Eye, Respiratory System, &c., as given below :—

	Percentage.
Diseases of the Skin	... 20·9
Malarial Fevers	... 20·4
Diseases of the Digestive System ...	... 11·2
Diseases of the Eye	... 8·9
„ „ Respiratory System ...	... 6·6
Diseases of the Ear	... 4·8
„ „ Connective Tissues ...	... 4·1
Wounds and Injuries	... 3·4
Diseases of Nervous System	... 2·0
Dysentery	... 1·6
Worms...	... 0·9
All other general diseases	... 15·2
	100·0

Plague.

During the year there were three outbreaks of plague in the Capital, the last being the most prolonged and the most virulent. Plague was first noticed between 12th April and 24th May, recording 14 cases, of which 9 proved fatal and 5 recovered.

The second appearance began and ended on the 3rd August, when two cases were recorded near the Mutton Market.

The third and most serious outbreak commenced on the 16th September in the last named locality. Rats were known to have died in large numbers during the intervals in those and some other parts of the town, and a strict look-out was kept in consequence.

General disinfection of the town was commenced on 11th October and lasted for over a week, but the operation this time did not prove as successful as before, and the epidemic lasted till the 14th January 1904, the largest number of cases—1,720—being noted in the month of November.

During this period 3,777 cases were recorded (including one imported from Mahuva) with 3,202 deaths, the percentages of fatality and recovery being 84·78 and 15·22, respectively.

Of these, 28 cases were treated at the Bodia Mahadev Plague Hospital, of which 16 died and 12 recovered ; the percentages of recovery and fatality in this case being 42·86 and 57·14.

There is always a certain risk in drawing inferences from plague statistics but it seems reasonable to suppose that the satisfactory rate of case mortality in the Plague Hospital as shown in these figures was largely due to the care and treatment which the patients received there. The fact is the more striking as all of the cases were picked up in the streets, in an advanced stage of the disease.

Talaja followed with 10 cases and 5 deaths between 24th August and 3rd November having imported the epidemic from Bhavnagar.

Kundla imported it from the village Charkhadia (Amreli) and still continues infected.

Sihor escaped infection from Bhavnagar till the 24th of November ; Rajula from Jafrabad till the 27th November ; Gadhada and Botad from Bhavnagar till the 9th December 1903 and 12th January 1904, respectively ; and Mahuva from Rajula and Jafrabad till the 27th January 1904. Jesar was placed on the list of infected places on the 28th March, and all these places still report now and then a few attacks, except Sihor which was declared uninfected on the 22nd March, and Gadhada, on the 25th March.

Cholera. No case of cholera occurred in the year.

Small-pox. Small-pox was reported to have prevailed in Mahuva during the year. Seven cases were produced at the Mahuva Dispensary (1 in April, 1 in July,

1 in November, 3 in February, and 1 in March 1904) and one case in August in Bhavnagar (Takhtsinhji Hospital). All were discharged cured.

Measles. Measles appeared in a mild form, and continued from April to July 1903 in Bhavnagar and Mahuva, and in Rajula and Botad in April. 46 cases were brought for treatment at the Dispensaries and discharged cured.

Chicken-pox. Chicken-pox recorded 5 cases in Bhavnagar in April. They were all treated and discharged cured.

Deaths among In-patients. The total number of deaths among in-patients in the Takhtsinhji Hospital was 86, giving a percentage of 7·4 to the whole number treated.

Poisoning. The Total number of cases of poisoning treated at the Dispensaries was 130, of which, 125 were discharged cured, and 5 proved fatal.

Surgical Operations. The total number of surgical operations performed during the year was 4,044, as against 4,766 during the last year. Of these, 382 were major, and 3,662 minor operations, as per details given below :—

Major Operations.

Malignant Tumour	1
Non-malignant Tumour	3
Removal of foreign bodies from deep Tissues...	3
Opening of deep Abscesses	111
Excision of Trichiasis of the Eyes	19
Separation of Ankyloblepharon	1
Excision of Pterygium	3
Lachrymal Obstruction	131
Extraction of the Lens	24
Entropion	3
Excision of Eyelid for ulcer cornea	1
Iridectomy of Glaucoma	1
Ligature of wound of artery	1
Paracentesis of Abdomen	6
Opening of Fistula in Ano	1
Litholapaxy	29
Lithotomy	1
Dilatation of Urethral Stricture	1
Application of Forceps	8
Craniotomy	2
Removal of Fœtal Remains	2
Version of Fœtus	4
Removal of Ovum in Abortion	2
Osteotomy	1
Carried over ...	359

Brought forward ...	359
Removal of Sequestra	1
Tapping of Hœmatocele	1
Removal of loose body...	1
Reduction of dislocation of Shoulder, &c. ...	16
Amputation of the Arm	2
Amputation of the Leg...	2
Total...	382

Minor Operations.

Opening of Cyst	7
Removal of Wart	43
Removal of Tumour	5
Removal of foreign body from the skin ...	14
Removal of foreign body from the Ear ...	61
„ „ Nose...	22
„ „ Eye	8
„ „ Œsophagus... ...	4
Removal of Polypus of Nose	1
Opening of small Abscesses	2155
„ Gumboil	12
Extraction of Teeth	877
Reduction of Prolapsus Ani	1
Passing of Catheter	334
Removal of Urethral Calculi	5
Slitting of Phimosis	11
Circumcision of Phimosis	27
Reduction of Paraphimosis	11
Reduction of Hernia	1
Tapping of Hydrocele...	5
Removal of Remains of the Hymen	2
Dilatation of Os and Cervix Utri	1
Removal of Retained Placenta	1
Removal of Sequestra	1
Cupping...	28
Amputation of the Finger	2
Application of Sutures	14
Hypodermic Injection...	7
Cicatrix...	1
Resuscitation	1
Total...	3,662

Most of the important operations were performed at the Takhtsinhji Hospital. For crushing stone in the bladder, 29 individuals were operated upon, of which 14 were male adults, 1 female adult, 12 male children and

2 female children. Of these, 28 were discharged cured and 1 was relieved. The largest stone crushed weighed 15½ drachms and the smallest 4 grs. One required 3 sittings, two required 2 sittings, while all others were finished at one sitting. As regards age, the oldest was 70 years and the youngest was 2½ years.

Lithotomy.

This was resorted to in one solitary case of a male child aged 4 years owing to narrow size of the organ which could not admit of the passage of the smallest lithotrite No. 4½. He was discharged cured. The stone extracted weighed 32·13 grs.

Extraction of cataract was performed in 24 cases and three cases remained at the end of the last year. Of these, 18 were discharged cured, 2 relieved, and 7 proved unsuccessful owing to complications.

Vaccination.

Vaccinations & Re-vaccinations.

The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during the year under report was 7,038 against 8,994 in the preceding year. 6,962 were primary vaccinations and 76 re-vaccinations, against 8,914 and 80 in the last year.

Results.

Out of 6,962 primary vaccinations, 6,658 were successful and 254 unsuccessful. In 76 cases vaccination was performed a second time, and 72 of these were successful. In 81 cases the result was unknown, as, owing to plague, children left their homes with their parents, and the results could not be tested by inspection.

Percentage

The percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination was 95·2, and in re-vaccination 94·7.

Age.

The number of primary vaccinations under 1 year was 5,145; over one and under 6 years, 1,751; and above 6 years, 66. The number of successful cases in each of the above groups being 4,927, 1,671 and 60 respectively.

Caste.

Among the persons primarily vaccinated there were 3 Christians, 6,230 Hindus, 617 Mussalmins, 5 Parsees and 107 of other castes.

Sex.

Of the persons primarily vaccinated 3,542 were males and 3,420 females, and of those re-vaccinated 56 males and 21 females, making a total of 3,597 males and 3,441 females.

Ratio.

The rate of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 16·3, against 21·1 in the last year.

Comparison.

Compared with the result of the preceding year there was a decrease of 1,952, or 21·8 per cent under primary vaccinations, and 4 to 5·0 per cent under re-vaccination. This is explained by the fact that owing to the fear of plague

a considerable part of the population left their homes, and their children were not accessible to vaccination.

The number of villages visited by the Vaccinators was 449 and unvisited 209.

The Inspector visited 162 villages, and inspected 5,536 children, against 143 villages and 5,298 children respectively in the last year, the result being tested by calling the names of the children from Registers.

Cost.

The total cost of the Department, including all charges, was Rs. 4458-5-9. The cost of each successful case was Re. 0-10-7 against Re. 0-7-11 in the last year, the increased cost per head being due to the smaller number of children vaccinated for reasons explained above.

Veterinary.

No epidemic cattle-disease was reported during the year.

Veterinary Hospital.

The Bhavnagar Veterinary Hospital was built by the Darbar about 25 years ago and all expenditure in connection therewith is defrayed by the State. It is in charge of Veterinary Graduates from the Bombay Veterinary College.

Excluding 8 animals under treatment at the close of the last year, 1,211 animals were admitted during the year ; and of these, 990, comprising 621 horses, 93 bullocks, 38 cows, 217 dogs and 26 other animals were out-patients. 229 animals were treated as in-patients, of which 3 died, 2 were relieved, 217 cured, and only 7 animals were detained in the Hospital for treatment at the close of the year.

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. Education.

Foundation of the Educational System.

The foundation of the Educational system of this State was laid as far back as the year 1852, and until the year 1893 all the schools in Bhavnagar, as in the other States, were under the control of the Kathiawar Educational Department. In that year a partial control was handed over to the States, the Department retaining the responsibility of Inspection. This lasted for seven years until on the 1st April 1903 full, independent and unfettered, control over all its Educational Institutions was transferred to this State.

Full Control.

Pension.

Without levying any pension contribution from them, the Darbar has been generous enough to admit all school-masters, including the assistant teachers of the High School and the Collegiate Staff, to the full benefit of the State Pension Rules, and when the Rules were recently revised, their interests were liberally treated.

Institutions.

The Educational Institutions of the State consist of (1) Arts College, (2) Secondary Schools, (3) Middle Schools, (4) Primary Schools, and (5) Aided Schools ; and all these are maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 1,29,000 (*Vide* Statement given at page 32).

Scholarships.

Besides spending liberally upon Education in the State, the Darbar maintains a number of pupils at the Sir Jamsedji School of Arts, Bombay ; The Veterinary School, Bombay ; the Medical Class, Ahmedabad ; the Grant Medical College, Bombay ; the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot ; and other institutions. The following Statement shows the expenditure on the several scholarships founded by the Darbar, both in and out of the State. It will be noticed that some of these are reserved for the boys and girls of the Grasia Class :—

No.	Name of Scholarship.	No. of Scholarships.	Aggregate Value per Month. Rs	a.	p.
1	University Scholarships called Sir Jaswantsinhji Scholarship.	2	24	0	0
2	Darbari Scholarships in Samaldas College	13	100	0	0
3	Juwansinhji Scholarships	2	16	0	0
4	The Gujarat College	1	15	0	0
5	The Grant Medical College	2	20 15	0 0	0 0
6	The Bombay Veterinary School	1	15	0	0
7	The Bombay Ayurved Vidyalaya	1	8	0	0
8	The Calcutta Medical School	1	25	0	0
9	The Aligad Mahomedan „	1	15	0	0
10	Grasia School, Gondal	2	40	0	0
11	Grasia Scholarships in Bhavnagar High School	10	60	0	0
12	„ „ A.-V. School	10	60	0	0
13	Mahal Students studying in Bhavnagar High School ...	4	20	0	0
14	Bhavnagar High School	1	4	0	0
15	The Taluka School, Bhavnagar	1	5	0	0
16	Majiraj Girls' School...	1	5	0	0
17	Keshaba Scholarships for Grasia Girl-students	2	10	0	0
	Total... ...	57	457	0	0

Grant-in-aid Schools.

With a view to afford encouragement to private enterprize, the Darbar passed in 1889 certain rules to give grant-in-aid to Primary Schools, both for boys and girls, and to Anglo-Vernacular Schools founded by private gentlemen. These rules made the grant-in-aid conditional on the curricula and standards of the Darbari Schools being adhered to.

Effects of Plague.

The terrible outbreak of plague in the city of Bhavnagar during the months of October, November, and December seriously affected the efficiency of the Schools; and it is unfortunate that it has not yet subsided in various towns and villages of the State. Many of the Schools had for this reason to be temporarily closed.

The subjoined Comparative Statement gives the details of the Attendance, Expenditure, &c., in the several Educational Institutions in the State.

Name of Institution.	Number of Institutions.		Average monthly No. of pupils on the Rolls.		Average Daily Attendance.		Receipts from fees.		Total Expenditure.		Cost per Pupil.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1903-4.
University Education—												
Samaldas College ...	1	1	62	*70	58	62	2,580	2,532	25,103	24,096	404 14 2	348 0 0
Secondary School—												
The Alfred High-School.	1	1	430	436	330	345	7,162	7,963	18,306	18,558	33 12 4	30 11 5
Middle Schools—												
Bhavnagar Anglo-Vernacular School	6	6	497	834	352	362	3,485	3,520	8,186	8,209	13 5 8	12 5 3
Mahuva, Kundla, Sihor, Botad, Anglo-Vernacular Schools					357	321	2,937	3,023	7,347	7,065	12 5 8	12 9 6
Majiraj Girls' School, English Class... ...					5	8	89	89	474	344	77 0 0	31 14 0
Primary Schools—												
Boys' Schools	114	116	8,484	8,255	6,985	7,743	8,280	8,257	47,904	47,018	5 10 9	5 0 1
Girls' Schools	17	17	2,031	2,242	1,568	1,954	2	...	11,761	12,984	7 8 0	6 10 4
Sanskrit Pathashala ...	3	3	59	44	42	48	...	...	1,894	2,091	45 1 6	43 9 0
Urdu School	1	1	77	107	61	103	...	...	588	612	9 10 2	5 15 1
Grant-in-Aid—												
New English School ...	1	1	164	145	134	131	...	...	943	†	...	...
Mahuva Vernacular School...	2	2	245	279	223	210	...	...	332	†	...	...
Total... ...	146	148	12,449	12,462	10,115	11,287	24,535	25,384	1,22,840	1,21,977	609 4 3	497 4 8
Inspection Charges—												
Incurred on all Schools except College ...	...	...	...	...	12,598	13,104	...	...	7,350	7,686	0 9 3	0 9 5
Grand Total... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,535	25,384	1,30,190	1,29,663	609 13 6	497 14 1

* Not including four who are studying for the M. A. † Grant not yet given for this year.

It will be seen from the Statement that the increase in the total number of Institutions is due to the establishment of two new Primary Schools. The number of male and female pupils has remained nearly the same as last year. The average monthly number on the rolls shows a small increase, from 12,449 to 12,462; and the average daily attendance from 10,115 to 11,287.

Indigenous Schools.

There were 43 indigenous schools attended by 2,166 pupils—of whom 122 were girls—during the year under notice, as against 46 schools attended by 3,061 pupils, of whom 174 were girls last year.

The Education of the Cultivator Class.

It has to be again noted with satisfaction that the opportunity which the State affords to cultivators for the education of their children is appreciated by those for whom it is intended. The number of pupils of the cultivator class attending the different institutions last year was 1,811; while in the year under review it has decreased to 1,769.

The distribution of pupils of the cultivator class is given in the sub-joined Table.

Institution.	1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
The Alfred High School	37	...	27	...
The Anglo-Vernacular Schools...	145	...	130	...
Vernacular Schools	1,517	112	1,599	40
Total... ...	1,699	112	1,756	40
Grand Total... ...	1,811		1,796	

Education of the Backward Classes.

Much encouragement is given by the Darbar to the education of Grasias, Mahomedans, and other backward classes. Unfortunately in Bhavnagar; as in other parts of India, these classes do not take as much advantage of the facilities held out to them as could be desired, but there is reason to hope that in course of time they will be more ready to utilize the educational opportunities offered to them.

Samaldas College.

The following figures show the number of students and ex-students sent up by the Samaldas College and of those who passed the various University Examinations :—

Examination.	1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	No. of Students and Ex students.		No. of Students and Ex-students.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Previous	20	7	29	14
Intermediate	24	12	12	4
Senior B. A.	18	6	19	12
M. A.	4	1	3	2
First LL. B.	5	3	7	7

Of the 14 who passed the Previous, three were placed in second-class ; of the four who passed the Intermediate, one secured a second-class ; of the twelve who passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A., one secured a second-class, as also did all seven who passed the First Examination for the Degree of LL. B. The results compare very favourably with the previous year, for 39 candidates passed out of 70, as compared with 29 out of 71 in 1902.

Alfred High School.

The Alfred High School sent up 68 students to the University Entrance (Matriculation) Examination and passed 38. The Annual Examination of the High School was, as usual, conducted by the Head Master with the help of his assistants, and the results were satisfactory.

Middle Schools.

All the District Middle (First Grade Anglo-Vernacular) Schools were examined by the Inspecting Officers, and the result has been reported to be satisfactory. The Bhavnagar First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School was examined by the Head Master and his staff with satisfactory results.

Primary Schools.

The Primary Schools (Boys as well as Girls) were examined by the Inspectors, and the result has been reported satisfactory as usual.

New Standards.

It is satisfactory to note that the teachers and the pupils seem to be taking to the new standards, including the Kindergarten system, with relish ; and it is hoped that as the teachers become more fully accustomed to the new methods, increasingly satisfactory results will be shown.

Drawing.

Drawing, which was introduced in the Educational Institutions about two years ago, has proved to be an attraction to the students, and much interest is being taken in it both by teachers and pupils. Here again time will be required to yield all the results which are hoped for.

Grading of the Masters of Vernacular Schools.

The rules for the gradation of Primary Schools teachers and assistants, which were described in the last year's report, have been strictly adhered to, and they have worked satisfactorily.

2. Physical Education.

The Samaldas College Gymkhana continues to flourish under the liberal support given by the Darbar. The College Team competed against the Junagadh Bahudin College Team for the Northcote Shield, but without repeating the success it attained against the same team last year.

The Alfred High School has a fine gymnasium, and much attention is paid to various branches of athletics, a special teacher being employed by the Darbar to train the boys. In almost all the schools physical education is more or less encouraged. Several Primary Schools are supplied with simple apparatus, and indigenous games are encouraged as much as possible.

3 Libraries and Museum.

Barton Library.

The Barton Library at Bhavnagar, which is located near the Ruvapuri Gate, has a well-chosen collection of 5,287 books on literature, history, philosophy, &c., besides a considerable number of Sanskrit works, printed and in manuscript. It subscribes to 19 papers and 26 periodicals, English as well as Vernacular. The Darbar supplies about 15 papers and 5 periodicals. The number of subscribers on the Register was 236, as against 256 last year, and the subscriptions received amounted to Rs. 1,007, as against Rs. 1,013. The number of books issued during the year was 4,703, as against 7,331, the decrease being attributable to plague which unsettled the residents for more than a quarter of this year. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,446, which was partially met from subscriptions, the deficiency being made up by the Darbar.

District Libraries.

Besides the Barton Library, there are about eighteen libraries or reading-rooms in the State which have a fair stock of books and newspapers, and are supported by the Darbar. Some of the libraries at the head-quarters of the Districts are housed in buildings provided out of funds collected by the people in memory of His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Takhtsinhji.

Museum.

A Museum of Antiquities is attached to the Barton Library. All the articles placed in it have been classified. The Museum contains interesting relics of arms and armours used by the former Rulers of the State. The collection of coins is very interesting.

CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

State Printing Press—

The total receipts were Rs. 21,838-5-0, as against Rs. 22,353-5-11 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 17,485-7-10, as against Rs. 16,102-10-0 in the preceding year.

The only periodical printed in it was the *Bhavnagar Darbar Gazette*, published every month. Besides ordinary printing, the Press for the first time on record successfully executed two-colour printing, gold-blocking, embossing and edge-gilding, the work being in all cases done with neatness and skill.

The Takhtsinhji Poor-house—

This poor-house at Adhevada continued to be managed by the Rajyakharch Department of the State. The inmates of the house were fed and clothed by the Darbar at a cost of Rs. 4,168-0-8. The number of the poor, who took advantage of this Institution was 57,241, as against 1,01,427 last year, another sign of the disappearance of the conditions produced by the famine. The number at the end of the year was 114, of which 37 and 31 were adult men and women, 35 boys and 56 girls. Nine out of the 35 boys attended school.

Besides maintaining this poor-house, a sum of Rs. 46,000 was spent by the Darbar under the supervision of the Rajyakharch Department in supporting a number of miscellaneous charities.

Stationery—

The value of stock requisitioned and supplied during the year was Rs. 4,198-5-3, and of the stock on hand at the close of the year was Rs. 2,805-12-6.

Conclusion.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to tender my best thanks to all the Heads of Departments and Offices, who have worked so zealously and devotedly in the performance of their respective duties, and whose hearty co-operation has largely contributed to the smooth working of the administration. I have particularly to thank my colleagues Dr. Burjoji Byramji, Mr. Harilal Savailal, and Mr. Ghelabhai Jagjivandas who have been of invaluable help to me.

Diwan Office:
Bhavnagar, 25th June 1904.

PRABHASHANKER D. PATTANI,
Diwan, Bhavnagar State.

APPENDIX **A.**

STATEMENT of EXPORT and IMPORT TRADE through the Ports of the Bhavnagar State for the year 1902-1903 and 1903-1904.

IMPORT.

Number.	Name of Articles.	Bhavnagar.				Mahuva.				Port Albert Victor.				Talaja.				Sonrai.				Total.			
		1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
		Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.
1	Rice ... ... cwt. & lbs.	418,457	25,02,263	184,206	10,93,436	70,854-34	2,99,489	25,181	1,07,477	23,369	97,912	4,275	20,193	4,765-28	19,355	3,497	16,881	4	18	68	283	917,510	27,19,037	217,927	12,38,355
2	Grain ... ... ,,	376,878	15,03,512	263,129	8,81,819	70,664-28	2,76,484	25,829	91,472	11,602	39,933	3,236	10,943	2,838-34	12,941	1,938	7,407	936-34	3,067	455	1,374	461,985-34	18,35,937	294,647	9,94,415
3	Cloth ... ...Bales	2,358	6,44,768	3,437	9,19,545	148	66,469	228	1,16,489	22	7,886	30	13,815	3	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,531	7,20,133	3,695	10,49,849
4	Metals... ...cwt. & lbs.	27,247-34	2,50,972	27,383	3,17,965	3,053-18	19,943	4,630	26,359	40	267	...	...	77-53	454	2	134	22	75	7	30	33,440-34	2,71,711	32,012	3,44,488
5	Timber ... Ship loads.	312	97,012	325	1,00,129	91	24,570	91	33,920	3	821	7	1,804	23	6,150	33	8,193	1	84	...	...	440	1,28,607	436	2,01,096
6	Sugar ... ... cwt. & lbs.	128,186-56	14,74,311	108,621	11,95,755	7,250-28	81,263	8,708	84,380	1,623	16,505	1,020	10,039	768-56	7,898	349	3,254	...	...	...	...	137,828-28	15,79,977	118,698	12,93,477
7	Molasses ... ... ,,	17,865	62,534	32,782	1,14,733	21,307	76,889	21,202	73,067	3,208	10,192	5,647	16,734	8,403	23,798	8,895	22,017	4	13	2	7	57,020	1,73,126	68,328	2,30,558
8	Oil, sweet ... ... ,,	50,838	2,92,203	2,334	38,320	5,457	28,132	...	...	1,486	7,258	...	...	917-28	4,059	...	...	1-42	20	...	...	58,799-34	3,31,672	2,334	38,320
9	Betelnut ... ... ,,	10,202-56	1,12,227	8,510	93,615	1,847-56	19,448	1,804	16,060	67	885	82	1,125	24	240	3	37	...	...	...	...	12,141	1,29,800	10,399	1,10,837
10	Ghee ... ... ,,	318	11,448	94	3,860	94-28	3,669	6	226	...	...	79	2,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412-28	15,117	179	6,719
11	Ivory ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	6	2,946	7	4,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,946	7	4,020
12	Silk ... ... Bales.	4	839	...	...	...	...	4	2,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	839	4	2,260
13	Wool ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Cocoanut ... ... No.	1,481,420	51,352	3,626,240	1,05,787	46,528	1,881	173,997	5,552	31,929	1,172	51,370	1,572	7,425	297	22,210	608	...	...	...	...	1,567,293	54,704	3,873,847	1,16,579
15	Coir ... ... cwt. & lbs.	7,665	76,650	5,968	43,744	2,207	9,422	1,512	8,287	256	743	181	899	187	1,323	145	854	2	17	...	...	10,397	88,155	7,800	53,784
16	Cotton yarns... ... ,,	26,869	53,718	2,478	2,54,915	28,60284	53,017	800	76,310	6,726	13,528	69	6,411	25,078	54,983	...	...	29-93	83	...	...	86,695-65	1,75,329	3,407	3,17,636
17	Paper... ... Reams.	...	1,03,442	...	...	...	3,362	...	...	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,977	...	...
18	Dates ... ... cwt. & lbs.	18,222	72,888	12,910	51,642	5,405-84	18,682	3,024	15,734	120	300	538	2,393	109-28	439	281	1,124	1-28	5	...	...	23,858-28	92,364	17,713	70,893
19	Dry Dates ... ... ,,	7,220	29,710	6,182	30,912	664	3,236	278	1,376	58	283	45	272	1,401-84	591	10	40	...	...	...	...	11,068-84	43,820	6,513	32,600
20	Groundnuts ... ... ,,	2,334-56	16,341	2,268	11,340	762-56	3,336	309	2,032	14	77	86	145	84-28	156	2	9	...	...	...	...	3,115-28	19,910	2,665	13,526
21	Tobacco ... ... ,,	557-56	4,300	2,069	16,552	1,733-28	6,592	580	4,641	...	...	3	42	92	708	76	693	...	...	...	...	2,362-84	11,600	2,728	21,928
22	Oil-seeds ... ... ,,	64,951	4,49,757	25,924	1,81,468	16,258-84	82,252	3,510	23,514	915	7,221	...	...	105	995	451	2,615	...	...	...	...	81,329-84	5,40,225	29,885	2,07,597
23	Other Articles	129,562	12,81,741	...	16,33,479	52,900-84	2,53,407	...	6,05,442	4,940	20,902	...	26,825	16,519-56	43,236	...	68,027	...	375	...	518	203,931-28	16,01,661	...	23,24,291
	Bullion. Gold ...Tolas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bullion. Silver ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cash ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	6,500	...	2,40,787	...	4,02,587	...	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,40,787	...	4,13,587
	Total... ...	...	89,01,988	...	71,40,016	...	15,74,299	...	17,02,155	...	2,26,068	...	1,20,395	...	1,78,633	...	1,31,952	...	3,757	...	2,097	...	1,08,84,735	...	90,96,665

APPENDIX **B.**

STATEMENT of EXPORT and IMPORT TRADE through the Ports of the Bhavnagar State for the year 1902-1903 and 1903-1904.

EXPORT.

Number.	Names of Articles.	Bhavnagar.				Mahuva.				Port Albert Victor.				Talaja.				Sonrai.				Total.			
		1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
		Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.
1	Cotton ... cwt. & lbs.	33,972	24,82,423	302,388	72,57,312	7,844	5,70,212	56,322	17,77,600	...	...	2,272	45,250	...	...	3,040	21,132	...	...	...	...	41,817	31,52,645	3,64,022	91,01,294
2	Grain ... ... ,,	48,515	1,94,060	226,744	9,06,976	3,040	17,713	21,444	80,585	1,229	4,978	12,142	43,613	8,810-28	37,043	20,311	71,300	175-8	1,017	8,817	29,066	61,769-28	2,54,811	2,89,458	11,31,540
3	Wool ... ... ,,	4,051-56	1,45,854	5,802	2,03,070	1,014-56	35,500	2,177	59,946	35	1,000	108	3,200	227	6,233	48	1,320	...	...	...	...	5,925	1,86,887	8,135	2,67,536
4	Ghee ... ... ,,	38,63-56	1,30,302	4,315	1,63,970	6,348-56	2,52,257	5,515	19,820	2,072-56	81,684	1,637	56,296	1,768	66,789	2,441	79,235	...	...	...	...	14,053-56	5,40,032	13,908	3,19,421
5	Molasses ... ... ,,	...	...	2,636	28,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,636	28,996
6	Cotton-seeds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,967	12,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,967	12,170	...	...
7	Hides ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Cocoanuts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Stone ... ... cwt. & lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Oil, Sweet ... ... ,,	90-56	1,357	111	1,554	542-28	10,522	1,096	17,530	131-56	2,408	172	2,843	...	...	23	354	...	...	...	...	764-28	14,287	1,402	22,281
11	Dates ... ... ,,	7,442	26,042	1,586	5,551	384-28	1,441	15	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,826-28	27,453	1,601	5,613
12	Metals ... ... ,,	340	18,700	384	24,960	310-84	10,966	...	...	249-28	9,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	39,231	384	24,960
13	Cotton Yarns ... No.	1,349	1,61,499	1,014	1,39,649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,349	1,61,499	1,014	1,39,649
14	Red Dungry Cloth ... ,,	857,84	23,096	1,173	32,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	857-3	23,096	1,173	32,868
15	Peacock Feathers ... ,,	...	707	...	78	...	450	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,170	...	204
16	Fictitious Salt ... cwt. & lbs.	1,648	3,296	1,141	2,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,648	3,296	1,141	2,283
17	Other Articles	...	3,59,066	...	9,86,604	...	2,93,023	...	6,86,016	...	13,764	...	78,523	...	4,091	...	3,645	...	10,861	...	4,014	...	6,80,745	...	16,58,802
	Bullion. Gold ... Tolas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bullion. Silver ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cash ... ... Rs.	...	12,200	...	65,325	...	2,06,133	...	1,65,028	...	...	...	...	...	7,404	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	2,25,837	...	2,30,603
	Total... ...	...	35,70,552	...	98,19,194	...	17,96,487	...	27,06,703	...	1,10,409	...	2,29,825	...	1,33,743	...	1,77,246	...	11,878	...	33,080	...	56,23,159	...	1,29,66,048

APPENDIX C.

Abstract of the Trade Return of all the Ports of the Bhavnagar State.

Imports of the Principal Articles.

	Rice.		Grain.		Cloth.		Metal.		Timber.	Sugar & Molasses.		Oil Seeds.		Other Articles.	Total.		Decrease for 1903-1904.
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
1902-1903	917,510	27,19,037	461,985-84	18,35,937	2,531	7,20,133	30,440-84	2,71,711	1,28,607	188,858-28	17,53,403	81,529-84	5,40,225	29,15,682	...	1,08,84,735	
1903-1904	217,927	12,38,255	294,647	9,94,415	3,695	10,49,849	32-12	3,44,488	2,04,046	204,046	15,20,035	29,855	2,07,597	35,37,980	...	90,96,665	17,88,070

Exports of the Principal Articles.

	Cotton.		Grain.		Wool.		Bales of Cotton-Yarn.		Other Articles.		Total.		Increase for 1903-1904.
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs
1902-1903 ...	41,817	34,52,645	61,769-28	2,54,811	5,928	1,86,887	1,349	1,64,499	...	15,64,317	...	56,23,159	
1903-1904 ...	364,022	91,01,294	289,458	11,31,540	8,135	2,67,536	1,014	1,39,649	...	23,26,029	...	1,29,66,048	73,42,889

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHAVNAGAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1904-1905.

BHAVNAGAR:
PRINTED AT THE "STATE PRINTING PRESS."
1905.

No. 82 of 1905.

To

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA

RAOL SHRI BHAVSINHJI, K.C.S.I.,

MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

Pursuant to Your Highness' directions I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year 1904-5.

Diwan Office:
Bhavnagar, 1st July 1905.

PRABHASHANKER D. PATTANI,
Diwan of Bhavnagar.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

PART I.

SUMMARY.

Introduction.

THE favourable climatic conditions which had prevailed in the previous years, and under which the State was enabled to recover the ground which it had lost in the unprecedentedly severe famine of Samvat 1956, happily continued during the greater part of the year under review. As mentioned in the last year's report, that year was the culminating point in a series of bad seasons, and its effects were incompletely repaired by the comparatively favourable monsoons of the Samvat years 1957 and 1958. The damage that was done was indeed far too wide-spread and too intense for the loss and suffering involved to be eradicated in one or two years, and nothing short of a long succession of good seasons could compensate for the losses of that unfortunate period. The more favourable monsoon of 1959 marked a material advance in the process of recuperation which had set in during the previous years, and on all hands normal conditions were brought within sight. The fact that a good deal of land (about 10,000 acres) in the occupation of cultivators, which had lain fallow since that fateful famine, was again brought under cultivation, and that about 19,000 acres were added to the area (about a lakh of acres) taken up at reduced rates of assessments in the two previous years, gives promise of a return to the *status quo ante* at no distant date. The traffic and earnings of the Railway showed a steady rise, exports almost touched the highest figure reached for seventeen years, and while there was a heavy fall in the imports of food-stuffs, those of other articles exhibited an appreciable advance. All these are signs which indicate a near approach to normal conditions. Indirectly too, there are evidences of a return to a happier state of things. The decrease in serious crime was maintained, the jail population showed a further fall, and though the number of civil suits went slightly down, the number of decrees that were fully satisfied substantially increased,—these are all facts which point in the same direction. Despite all these hopeful indications, however, the Darbar has consistently adhered to its policy of watchful

patience in the treatment of its cultivators. It recognized that though the State was undoubtedly recovering, it had not yet regained all it had lost, and no surprise will be felt at the fact that only a small part of the arrears of land-revenue of past years that remained for collection was gathered in, leaving nearly nineteen lakhs to be recovered. The portion collected was, however, double the figure of the previous year, and out of the revenue dues of the year under review only a little over a lakh remained unrecovered. This will show that while sacrificing none of the revenue to which it is entitled the Darbar maintained—as it means to maintain—the principle of elasticity in its relations with impecunious cultivators, by which the interest no less of the State than of its subjects can be best promoted. One notable circumstance that may be mentioned in this connection is that in gracious appreciation of this liberal policy of His Highness, and of other merits of his administration, His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to bestow upon him the dignity of a K. C. S. I., with which Order he was invested by His Excellency Lord Lamington at Rajkot in March last. The improved state of the finances had a stimulating effect upon various Departments of the Administration. An appreciable reduction was made in the outstanding balance of the thirty-lakh loan guaranteed by Government, and interest was paid as usual : for, as mentioned in previous reports, Bhavnagar has not availed itself of the liberal offer of the Government of India to forego interest on the loan, though it need not be said that the State is not the less appreciative of the generosity which has actuated Government in the matter. Pursuant to His Highness' resolution referred to in the last year's report with regard to the raising of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers to their original strength, the enlistment of recruits was proceeded with throughout the year under review. The Savings Bank made satisfactory progress in its business, and was largely availed of by traders and other classes, though it has not yet sufficiently developed to be self-supporting.

One more favourable season like that of Samvat year 1959 would, in all probability, have brought the State face to face with normal conditions. But unfortunately the rainfall of 1960 has again proved insufficient, and the gratifying view pictured above has been in a great measure dissipated, the conditions having been set back by several seasons. All previous arrears of revenue and a major part of the collections for the coming year have already had to be suspended, relief-measures have been adopted, *Tagavi* advanced, and a fresh loan of 15 lakhs of rupees has been raised in the open market. One note-worthy

feature connected with the aforesaid suspensions is that they have been based upon the average out-turn of crops in whole districts or groups of villages, and the system of inquiries into the prospects of individual holdings has been abandoned. The State has in this respect followed a principle that has lately been introduced into the land-revenue policy of the Bombay Presidency. With regard to the raising of the loan, while it is to be deplored that a bad season should have necessitated it, it is a source of gratification that it has met with such a ready response from the public.

I now proceed to summarise the principal events of the year under report and to review the Administration of the various Departments of the State.

Celebration of His Majesty's Birth-day.

The birth-day of His Royal Majesty the King-Emperor was as usual celebrated with great *eclat* on the 27th June 1904, the day announced for the purpose. A salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise, and the Royal Standard was hoisted on the city flag-staff. The Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers and the State Infantry held a parade in the morning, ending in a *feu de joie* which was witnessed by His Highness and his principal Officers. The military were given a day's *batta*, and Rs. 500 were ordered to be distributed amongst the poor Christians in the State. In memory of this auspicious occasion Rs. 5,000 were set apart to be spent as usual in improvements in the Victoria Park. The day was observed as a general holiday all over the State.

Conferment of K. C. S. I.

Early in the morning of the 24th June 1904, His Highness Bhavsinhji received a telegraphic communication from His Excellency the Viceroy announcing that His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII. was pleased to bestow upon him the honourable distinction of Knight-Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The news was received in the whole State with immense rejoicings, and congratulatory messages poured in upon His Highness for several days continuously from all his friends and admirers, Indian and English. A number of deputations from various bodies in and outside the State attended upon His Highness to convey their humble congratulations to him in person.

Rejoicings in Bhavnagar.

Tuesday the 27th June was specially observed as a holiday throughout the State to celebrate the high dignity conferred upon His Highness. All the Darbari Offices and Educational Institutions were closed, and the school-children in the whole territory, numbering about 14,000, were presented with sweets.

In the evening a unique religious thanksgiving ceremony was organised to offer prayers to the Almighty for the long life of the donor, His Majesty the King-Emperor, as well as of the recipient, His Highness Bhavsinhji. A large number of Brahmins marched in procession from the Mahajan Dharamashala to the Yashonath Temple, chanting and singing hymns from the sacred Hindu Shastras. The whole crowd increased in number to about 2,000 at the Temple, where the Dewan Saheb and other high Officials were already present. Original verses in Sanskrit, Hindi and Gujarati specially composed for the occasion were then recited. Thus ended a very enjoyable and remarkable day in the history of Bhavnagar and in the life of its young Ruler.

Celebration of His Highness' Birth-day.

The 5th of April 1904, being His Highness' birth-day, was observed as a general holiday, and all the schools and offices in the State were ordered to be closed. About 1,056 books of the total value of Rs. 1,870 were distributed as prizes to school boys and girls, for whose amusement various pastimes were provided in the Peile Gardens. Sugar-candy was distributed amongst school-going children, and thirteen scholarships varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 4 were granted to students attending various schools and colleges. Fortyseven widows of various castes and creeds were granted a monthly sum of Rs. 3 each as maintenance for life.

A parade of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers and the State Infantry took place early in the morning, and a salute of 11 guns was fired to announce the arrival, on the parade ground, of His Highness. The military, as usual, received a day's *batta* allowance.

Visit of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur.

His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati, G. C. S. I., G. C. V. O., Maharaja of Kolhapur, and His Highness Bhavsinhji, were for several years companions in education, first at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, and then under the charge of Mr. S. M. Fraser at Dharwad, and friendship which had already commenced between them there, grew very close during their tour in India, and has continued ever since. In 1901 His Highness Bhavsinhji visited the capital of the Chhatrapati Maharaja who, in his turn, was pleased to accept the invitation of His Highness to visit Bhavnagar during the year under report. He came on the 22nd January, accompanied by his Kunvar Saheb and Kunvari Saheb and a select number of his nobles, including his brother Bapu Saheb, C. I. E., Chief of Kagal. A deputation consisting of Kumar Shri Mangalsinhji, His Highness' brother and other officers waited upon the Chhatrapati Maharaja at the Viramgam Station to welcome him on behalf of His Highness, and conducted him in a special train which was gaily decorated. Cordial reception was accorded to the honoured guest by the local Officers and Mahajans at the intervening Stations of the Bhavnagar territory, *viz.*, Botad, Dhola and Sihor. At the last-named Station, which was brilliantly illuminated, the State *Dunka*, *Nishan* and

caparisoned elephants were posted and an arch of brass and copper-pots was erected, which was greatly admired. The Bhavnagar Station was tastefully decorated and illuminated for the occasion, and as His Highness stepped out of his saloon, a Guard of Honour of the Bhavnagar Infantry presented arms, and the Regimental Band played a suitable tune. The Maharaja was most cordially greeted by His Highness Bhavsinhji and his principal Officers and leading citizens of the Capital, and after the usual presentation of garlands and the necessary introductions, he was conveyed in a carriage-and-four with postilions to the Motibag Palace, his appointed residence, escorted by a detachment of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Cavalry. Huge triumphal arches were erected at the Station and the Motibag Gate, and the route was decorated with flags and bunting, and was illuminated. The Palace itself was gaily decorated for the occasion, and no pains were spared to provide every comfort for the distinguished visitor and his party. Next morning a salute of 19 guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of the Chhatrapati Maharaja's arrival. During his stay the honoured guest and his party were taken out buck-shooting near Sanosara ; hawking and coursing were also arranged ; and excellent programmes of athletic, acrobatic and equestrian feats were gone through by Professor More's Circus. The Maharaja was also taken in a specially chartered steamer on a short visit to Mahuva, where the Mahajan accorded him a warm reception and presented him with an address in a neatly engraved silver casket. At the request of His Highness Bhavsinhji, the Maharaja was pleased to perform the opening ceremony of a pretty summer-house, which was named *Maharaja Vilas Mehel* in commemoration of the Chhatrapati Maharaja's visit. The party having returned from Mahuva, a garden-party in Nilambag and a *Darbar* for the presentation of suitable *Poshaks* to the guests in Panwadi, and grand fireworks on the Gangajalia Talao, brought to a close the visit of the Maharaja, who left for Bombay on the 29th January in a steamer specially chartered for him by His Highness Bhavsinhji. The ceremonies at departure were similar to those on arrival.

Presentation of the Insignia.

On 4th March 1904, His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, held a grand Darbar of the Chiefs of Kathiawad at the Connaught Darbar Hall at Rajkot, of which the most interesting feature was the presentation to His Highness by His Excellency of the Insignia of the Order graciously conferred upon him by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. His Excellency having duly taken his seat, the Political Secretary (the Private Secretary acting in the absence of that Officer), accompanied by His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, who is also a Knight of the Exalted Order, escorted His Highness Bhavsinhji from the Lang Library, into the Darbar Hall. His Highness having made obeisance to His Excellency the Governor, and the Secretary having read and delivered to His Excellency the Grant of His

Majesty the King-Emperor conferring upon His Highness the Dignity of a Knight-Commander of the Order, and His Majesty's warrant dispensing with his personal investiture, His Excellency addressed His Highness in the following words :—

"In public Darbar I hereby deliver to your Highness the Grant of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India conferring upon you the Dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order and the Honourable Insignia of the Star of India, of which most Exalted Order His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Commander."

As His Excellency placed the Riband and Badge of the Order around His Highness's neck, the large audience broke into loud applause, and His Highness the Nawab Saheb, who was close by, heartily congratulated the recipient of the honour. The Secretary then attached the Star in its proper place, and conducted His Highness to his seat.

After the usual introductions of the Chiefs were over, His Excellency the Governor delivered an address, in the course of which he said that it had been a great pleasure to him to present the Insignia of the Knight Commander of the Star of India to His Highness. It was a decoration, he added, which marked the high appreciation of His Majesty the King-Emperor of the "steady, quiet, progressive and efficient administration" of His Highness, who had only recently given fresh proof of his loyalty by the expression of his intention of raising his Imperial Service Troops to the full strength of two squadrons at which they originally stood.

Banquet to His Excellency.

On the evening of the 7th March His Highness gave a banquet to His Excellency Lord Lamington. A huge *Shamiana* was erected in the grounds of the Memorial Hall, the *Shamiana* and the gardens being tastefully decorated and illuminated under the supervision of Mr. E. W. Proctor-Sims, the State Engineer of Bhavnagar. Covers were laid for nearly a hundred guests, among them being a few Chiefs of Kathiawad, the Political and Military officers and other visitors of the Station. Lord Lamington was received on his arrival at the entrance of the *Shamiana* by His Highness Bhavsinhji, and a brief presentation of the guests followed. His Excellency then led the way to the dinner-table, himself taking Her Highness the Maharani of Gondal to dinner, while the principal English ladies present were taken in by the Chiefs who came to table. At the conclusion of the dinner His Highness Bhavsinhji rejoined his guests and took his place by the side of His Excellency at the head of the table. His Highness then proposed the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor, which he said, was a toast that was universally honoured and respected, and nowhere more so than in Kathiawad and by Kathiawad Chiefs. The

toast having been loyally drunk, His Highness next gave that of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family and this also was duly honoured. In next proposing the health of the distinguished guest of the evening, His Highness referred to the disappointment he felt at the absence of Her Excellency Lady Lamington, and expressed a hope that when His Excellency did him the honour of paying a visit to his capital, Her Excellency would accompany him and grace the occasion by her presence. His Highness also made a touching and grateful reference to the ceremony of investiture so gracefully performed by His Excellency on the 4th idem, and requested His Excellency to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor the sentiment of his devoted attachment to the British Government and of his personal loyalty and reverence to His Majesty. He added that his State was the first amongst the States of this Province which came into close contact and friendship with the British Government, and that he was proud to say that his predecessors on the *Gadi* had always been on the most cordial relations of friendship with His Excellency's predecessors, and assured His Excellency that his own relations of friendship with him would be equally cordial. His Highness concluded by expressing a hope that His Excellency would give to the Chiefs of Kathiawad other opportunities of welcoming him and his worthy Consort Lady Lamington to Kathiawad, and thereby add to the high esteem and regard they entertained for them.

The toast was enthusiastically drunk amidst loud applause, at the conclusion whereof His Excellency Lord Lamington rose to propose the health of the distinguished host. In the course of a fine speech His Excellency thanked His Highness for the sumptuous hospitality of the evening, and for having proposed his health in such generous and friendly terms. Referring to the ceremony of investiture His Excellency proceeded to say—

"It was a great source of pleasure to me the other day to have the opportunity and to be allowed to present to your Highness the decoration that has been bestowed upon you by His Majesty the King-Emperor. These tokens of appreciation of good service rendered to the Empire and to the Public interest are not lightly given by His Majesty, and they therefore carry with them a deep significance of the value of the services rendered. And I am sure I can say, without any invidiousness to any other Chiefs who are present this evening, they will agree with me in saying, that His Highness by his devotion to the public interest has proved himself thoroughly deserving of the honour that has been paid him (Applause). As you are aware he succeeded to his high position when the affairs of his State were very grievously cumbered. By strict attention to the business of the State he managed to redeem it from the heavy debt under which it laboured. Then unfortunately came a severe visitation of famine and Government guaranteed him a loan. That loan has

been in a great part paid off, but what may not be so generally known is that he remitted some 14 lakhs to his people of outstanding dues in revenue, and also when other States or other portions of India were remitted three years' interest on loans, he pointed out and stated to the Government of India that he did not think it was necessary for him to accept that remission as he hoped to be able to pay everything out of his own sources of revenue (Applause). That shows a high-minded and high-principled gentleman. He has also shown himself eager to take part in aiding the defence of the Empire whether in South Africa or Somaliland (Applause). His offers have not been able to be accepted, but at all events he has strengthened his Imperial Service Troops. He is going to give, I think it is two, squadrons numbering some 300 sabres. He has been able to increase them up to the present time to 214. All this points to the fact that he has a patriotic spirit and fervent fidelity to the Empire. As one other instance of his public spiritedness, I may allude to the occasion of so many of us here this evening meeting at the Rajkumar College this afternoon. Many of us must be aware how it was owing to his lavishness that that very fine hall was very considerably enlarged. In doing as he did for that institution he was only exhibiting the spirit of a true lover of his own College, and also following the lines of his father who gave a very considerable sum, indeed almost built one wing of the College (Applause). Ladies and Gentlemen, under these circumstances I am proud to be the guest of such a man as His Highness. (Applause). And when we find a gentleman in his position so interesting himself in the affairs of his State and so fervent in co-operation for the general welfare of the Province of Kathiawad we find in him, I think, one who is an excellent example of what the Rulers of India can do."

His Excellency concluded by asking the company to drink to the health of His Highness, which was enthusiastically done amidst loud cheers. His Highness briefly thanked His Excellency and the guests for the way in which his health had been proposed and drunk, and expressed himself deeply touched by His Excellency's kind reference to himself and the administration of his State, saying that he highly valued those kindly words of appreciation as having fallen from His Imperial Majesty's representative in the Bombay Presidency.

The remainder of the evening was spent in an informal social manner, and the party broke up at a late hour.

On the morning of 9th March His Highness came back to Bhavnagar by a special train, and was most enthusiastically received by his Officers and leading citizens, of whom a large number had assembled at the Station which was specially decorated for the occasion.

Addresses at Bhavnagar.

As a fitting sequel to the festivities in connection with the investiture at Rajkot seven Addresses of congratulation from public bodies were presented

to His Highness at Bhavnagar on 19th March. His Highness received at the Darbar Hall in the Motibag Palace four Addresses from deputations representing (1) The Nagar Community, (2) the Rajput Grassia Samaj, (3) The Parsi Anjuman, and (4) The Pinjrapole Society.

In the afternoon, under a spacious *Shamiana* erected for the occasion in the Victor Square, an enthusiastic meeting of the Mahajans of Bhavnagar under the leadership of Nagar-sheth Bhagwanbai Bhawanbhai was held, at which His Highness received an Address from the Mahajans, and two more Addresses from the Audich Brahmin Community and the Gowrakshaka—Cow Protection—Society.

All these Addresses were enclosed in rich silver caskets of high class Cutch workmanship, with beautiful designs and appropriate inscriptions. They were replete with expressions of fervent loyalty and unflinching devotion to the Ruler of the State, and of warm gratitude for the innumerable acts of charity and benevolence that have distinguished the liberal policy and just and far-sighted administration of His Highness. The Grassia Samaj very appropriately referred to His Highness's liberal policy towards them, and his keen solicitude for the preservation of their estates. The Mahajans among other things made special mention of His Highness's liberal famine policy, the generous remission of 14 lakhs of revenue, his personal devotion to the duties of his exalted office and solicitude for the welfare of his subjects.

The enthusiasm displayed when presenting these Addresses was commensurate with the sincerity and affection with which the distinguished Rulers of this State have been held by their subjects, and which constitute the inalienable and proud privilege of genuine and real paternal Government. Telegrams were received from the Mahajans of the principal Talukas and towns of the Bhavnagar territory expressing their heart-felt congratulations to His Highness on this auspicious occasion, and fully sympathising with the objects of the meeting. All the Mahajans of the mofussil had offered to present their Addresses severally, but believing that they could be fully represented by the Head Mahajan of Bhavnagar, His Highness did not wish to put them to such unnecessary trouble and expense.

While receiving these Addresses His Highness, who was visibly touched, acknowledged with thanks and appreciation, in a few appropriate words, his sense of obligation to them all. He said he felt that the happiness and contentment of his loyal and devoted subjects were the highest decorations that a Ruler could really boast of. At the end of the ceremony in the *Shamiana* the Diwan briefly expressed His Highness's pleasure at receiving the Addresses, and referred in cordial terms to His Highness's gratitude to

His Majesty the King-Emperor for conferring upon him the Knighthood of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He then gave sincere assurances from His Highness of his willingness and readiness at all times to strive his utmost to secure the general good and prosperity of the State committed to his care, and to realize the heavy responsibilities which bound him to the best interests of his loving subjects.

His Highness.

His Highness Bhavsinhji, who was in the best of health throughout the year, was able to give undivided attention to the affairs of the State. The keen personal interest displayed by His Highness in the well-being of his State and people has kept the administration up to the excellent standard it has for several years past maintained. His Highness left Bhavnagar for Trapaj on the 11th May 1904, and returned on the 13th idem. He again left for Trapaj on the 28th May and thence to Mahuva, returning to Bhavnagar on the 5th of June. He once more went to Trapaj on the 26th June and stopped there for 3 days. On 2nd and 3rd October he was at Hathab and on the 16th, 17th, 18th idem he was at Trapaj. In November and December he paid short visits to the districts of Lilia and Umrala which he was not able to visit in the previous year. He was out for two days at Babra on the 18th and 19th of December while the 25th, 26th & 27th idem were passed at Trapaj. He was out at Sanosara on a shooting excursion with His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur on the 25th of January last. At the commencement of March His Highness went to Rajkot with the principal Officers of the State and a select retinue to welcome His Excellency Lord Lamington, who came there on the 3rd idem. His stay lasted there for a week.

Personnel of the Administration.

Mr. Ghelabhai Jagjivandas, the Judicial Assistant to the Diwan, having in October reverted to British Service, Mr. N. F. Mirza, B. A., LL. B., the Chief Judge, was promoted to his place. Dr. Burjojee Beramji, who in the previous year was appointed to assist the Diwan, retired on pension towards the close of the year under review at the green old age of 64 years. I cannot omit to place on record the zeal and ability with which he assisted me, and the long and meritorious services rendered by him to the State in several capacities. Except for these changes the personnel of the administration remained the same as last year.

Kunvari Shri Manharkunvarba.

The education at home of the young Kunvari Shri Manharkunvarba is making satisfactory progress.

Kumar Shri Mangalsinhji.

His Highness' relations with his brother Kumar Shri Mangalsinhji continue to be most cordial.

Public Health.

There is nothing that demands notice in the state of the public health, which remained satisfactory for the greater part of the year under review. Towards the close of the year, however, epidemics of plague and small-pox broke out in the Capital, though happily, thanks to the medical help and other measures generously adopted by His Highness, and the timely exodus of the people to the health-camps specially erected by the State, the former has not assumed a virulent form, and the death-rate from all causes is still very moderate.

Bhayats and Mulgrasias.

Out of Rs. 1,82,492-12-0 advanced to the Bhayats and Mulgrasias by the Darbar in the famine year, Rs. 33,242-8-6 were recovered from them during the year under report, as against Rs. 12,371-4-0 in the previous year.

Cultivators.

The Monsoon of Samvat 1959, with its abundant rainfall and plentiful yield of cotton, had a favourable influence upon the material condition of the cultivators, who commenced to show signs of recovery from the impoverishment to which the years of scarcity had brought them. Considerable areas of fallow land were freshly brought under cultivation during the year under report. But a good deal of cultivable land, measuring 60,070 acres approximately, remained waste owing to want of cultivators, while formerly cropped areas, which fell out of cultivation during the famine, have had to be let at reduced rates. This remark applies to over a lakh of acres, of which about 19,000 acres were leased during the year, as against 40,000 in the previous year. Although it is satisfactory to the Darbar to see land returning to cultivation, the rates at which this area is leased represent a loss of Rs. 2,10,996-7-8 if they are compared with the full assessments of ordinary years.

City Survey.

Inquiry into city-survey cases is still in progress, and up to the end of the official year 327 cases out of 467 were heard and disposed of.

Horticulture.

The plantation and the *Fulvadi* at Mahuva, and the Sihor *Kant*, which are maintained by the Darbar, were well looked after. Nearly 6,603 trees of various descriptions were planted during the year.

Estates under Management.

The Revenue Commissioner had 45 estates under management. The Rajyaprakarni Court Officer was in charge of 29 estates. The condition of the estates improved owing to better season conditions, and the general result of the year's management was satisfactory.

Legislation.

The only legislation passed during the year was an amendment of Section 51 of the Bhavnagar Fozdari Code, regulating the procedure regarding the prosecution of Darbar servants in cases of offences committed by them in their public capacity, and Act I of 1961, the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act, regulating the raising of loans by the State in the open market in case of necessity.

Police. The Police Force remained almost at its previous strength, and there was an increase of over six thousand rupees in the cost of establishment. The force at the close of the year consisted of one Superintendent, 38 subordinate officers, 5 Daffedars, 47 sowars, 551 Constables, and 75 Chowkidars, besides the necessary clerical staff. These figures do not include the village police. Crimes showed a marked increase on the whole, but it is satisfactory to have to state that the increase was confined to minor offences. The decrease in serious crime was maintained, there being only one case of dacoity this year as in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the amount of property stolen, but the percentage of property recovered was 59 as against 37 last year.

Chemical Analysis. There was a decrease in the number of chemical analyses. Cases of human poisoning numbered 17, opium being detected in 8, glass pieces in 3, *dhatura* in 1, and abortifacient drugs in 1.

Criminal Justice. The Number of criminal offences reported during the year was greater by 113 than in the previous year. There was no appreciable variation in the percentage of convictions and acquittals. The amount of fines imposed was slightly greater than in the previous year.

Jails & Lock-ups. There are nine jails and lock-ups, including the Central Jail at Bhavnagar. The daily average of prisoners confined in them during the year was 154, as against 167 in the previous year. The general health of the prison population was well maintained.

Civil Justice. There was a decrease of 18 per cent in the number of civil suits instituted during the year. Of 8,047 applications for execution 88 per cent were disposed of by the decrees being fully satisfied, and only 12 per cent remained infructuous in the year under review, as against 60 and 40 per cent respectively in the previous year.

Municipalities. There are 10 Municipalities in the State, the most important being that of Bhavnagar, which cost nearly Rs. 48,000 to the Darbar for its maintenance this year. Of the other nine the affairs of five were managed under the supervision of the Revenue Officers, and of four by the Medical Officers and a Committee of influential residents in each district. The total cost to the Darbar for the maintenance of all these Municipalities was Rs. 69,484-7-11 and the miscellaneous income classed under this head amounted to Rs. 53,915-14-4.

Imperial Service Lancers. The Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers continue to keep up the same standard of efficiency and equipment as before, and in drill and discipline the corps makes satisfactory progress.

Since 1900, when His Highness took an opportunity to testify his loyal attachment to the British Empire by providing a hundred trained horses and

equipment for sixty as a contribution towards the forces in the field in South Africa, in addition to fifty trained chargers for Lumsden's Horse, the strength of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers had remained at 150, until about the end of the last year, when His Highness, in view of the improving financial condition of the State, was pleased to resolve to raise the Regiment to its original strength of 300 sabres. The work of enlisting recruits proceeded throughout the year under report, the strength at the close of the year being 219 sabres. It is hoped that recruits will continue coming in, and the full strength will be reached before the close of the current year.

Crop Areas.

There was an increase of 9,555 acres in the net area cropped. Among food crops the area under wheat increased by over 5 per cent. and the area under oil-seeds decreased by 7 per cent. The area under sugar-cane increased to the extent of 548 bighas, or by more than 37 per cent. The area under Bajri, Jowari, &c. increased by about 3,150 acres. The area under cotton was 4,095 acres in excess of that of the previous year. The area irrigated showed no increase.

Horse-breeding.

There was an increase of 3 in the number of stallions, and the number of mares covered was nearly double that in the previous year. The quality and constitution of the produce this year fully maintained the prestige of the Paddock.

Prices and Wages.

Prices of food-stuffs had considerably gone down in the previous year, but the failure of the rains in the last monsoon had the effect of raising them towards the latter part of the year under review, though they cannot be said to have gone beyond the normal. The rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour showed little change.

Manufactures & Industries.

The Spinning and Weaving Mill in the Capital, as also the numerous cotton-presses and ginning factories, did well, but the products of the weavers of Kundla and Botad, the copper-smiths of Sihor and the artisans of Mahuva, did not seem to be much in demand. The ivory-work of Mahuva and the brass-work of Sihor having been exhibited at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in Bombay, were awarded a Gold and a Silver Medal respectively.

Trade.

The statements of the sea-borne trade indicate a revival of commerce. Excluding Rs. 5,92,702, which represents the increase in the export of silver specie, the exports showed an advance of Rs. 85,87,284 upon the previous year's figures. Cotton accounts for the bulk of this advance, *viz.*, Rs. 78 lacs and a half, due chiefly to an abundant crop of that article, as also to the high rates prevailing in the market. *Ghi* contributes six lacs to the increase, and grain, wool, metals and sweet oil make up the rest. The imports increased by Rs. 7,68,447, the rise being mainly under rice, cloth, metals and sugar. The increased

imports of rice, cloth, sugar, metals, timber and cotton-yarn, were, as in the previous year, a natural consequence of the improvement in season conditions, and exports and imports taken together afford evidence of the gradual return of normal trade conditions. The unfavourable monsoon of 1960, however, had not yet told upon our trade, and the picture in the ensuing year's report will, it is to be feared, show that a good deal of the ground thus gradually regained, has for a time been lost.

The Customs Frontier Line at Viramgam.

The effect of the recently imposed Customs Frontier Line upon the trade of Kathiawar generally, and the hardships and inconveniences it causes to travellers, have now become too well-known to need any mention here. Moreover they affect all the Kathiawar States as a body, rather than any one of them in particular. It is only the special operation of the barrier as it affects the rights and privileges of the ports of this State that immediately concerns us, and steps have been taken to represent the case to Government, whose decision on the subject is anxiously awaited.

Public Works.

The total outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 1,95,885. The bulk of the expenditure was incurred on communications and buildings. The Takhtnath Temple in Bhavnagar and a summer-house at Mahuva were completed. Improvement of Harbour-works claimed attention, and Rs. 31,429 were spent on that head. The rest of the amount expended was devoted to the maintenance of Public Gardens, water-works and light-houses. A tabulated statement which is printed in the detailed part of this report shows that since the year 1872, the State has spent up to date Rs. 1,98,61,047 on Public Works, over and above Rs. 78,65,381 on the Bhavnagar Integral Railway.

Railway.

The section of the Kathiawar Railways which belongs to the Bhavnagar State is 120·33 miles in length, besides 16·91 miles of sidings. The net earnings were Rs. 5,19,417-10-3 as against Rs. 4,47,779-9-3 last year, the interest calculated on the capital outlay being 6·62 per cent, as against 5·7 per cent. last year. The figures have fully justified the hope entertained in 1902, that, with the return of normal conditions after the famine, the capacity of the Railway for earning profit would increase. The time has long passed when it was necessary to justify the policy of the far-seeing men who initiated this Railway. But one such justification may be found in the fact that the capital expended on the line has already been returned to the State, the net earnings since the line commenced working being now nearly 16 lakhs in excess of the capital outlay. The Darbar had looked for a large development of the undertaking with the opening of through connection between the Kathiawad Railways and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system. But the result for some time was not so beneficial as was expected, owing to the B., B & C. I. Railway adopting measures to underbid the traffic on the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar

Railway. At the close of the previous year negotiations for an equitable arrangement between the two Railways concerned were in progress, and it is gratifying to record that for the present a satisfactory arrangement has been concluded.

The Bhavnagar State Carting Agency established at Bombay for serving the through traffic with this line continues its work. If the Shipping Company co-operates with its working as efficiently as it is expected to do, there is a possibility of material benefit to the traffic of both the Shipping Company and the Railway Line.

Other Railways managed by the B.-G.-J.-P. Board

Jamnagar, Dhrangadra and the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railways are being worked by the Board of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, and the recent conversion of the Morvi Railway into metre-gauge has raised the question of its working. It is hoped that in arriving at a decision on that point the Government will not overlook the claims of the Proprietors of this Railway, with their long experience of working so complicated a system as the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.

Ranpur-Dhandhuka-Dholka Railway.

As noticed in the last year's report, His Highness has moved Government for a concession to construct a line between Ranpur and Dholka *via* Dhandhuka. The proposed line lies within the natural and legitimate sphere of influence of the Bhavnagar Integral Railway, and any concession granted to a Foreign Agency to construct it would necessarily be prejudicial to the vested interests of that line. The construction of this line would be a very useful relief-work, which as mentioned before, the failure of the last monsoon has rendered necessary, and His Highness has been anxiously awaiting the sanction of Government.

Revenue and Finance.

The revenue year of the State begins with 1st November and ends with 31st October (Dewali), so that all figures relating to revenue throughout this report cover the year ending with 31st October 1904. The results which they represent are therefore influenced by the rainfall of the Samvat year 1959 (A. D. 1903) rather than by the monsoon of 1960 (A. D. 1904), the results of which latter will find their place in the ensuing report. It is disappointing, however, to have to state that the figures for the ensuing year will be anything but satisfactory. As already mentioned, the monsoon of 1960 has been a partial failure, and although famine conditions in the proper sense of the term cannot be said to prevail, the State is certainly passing through a period of severe scarcity at the time this report is being drafted. Recoveries of all arrears have been ordered to be suspended, the collection of the current year's revenue has had to be considerably curtailed, Darbar pasture-lands have been set free for the grazing of cultivators' cattle, local relief-works are already in progress, *Tagavi* in the shape of *kos-varat*, seed and grain has been advanced,

a large work is in process of being started, a central relief-work is also in view, and it has become necessary to raise a loan of 15 lacs of rupees, by issuing State Bonds in the open market. These facts are enough to give an idea of what the revenue and financial prospects of the coming year are likely to be.

Principle of Suspension.

In this connection there is one fact which deserves notice. The failure of the later rains made it apparent to His Highness that anything approaching a full collection of the land-revenue would be out of the question, and that some definite principle to regulate the suspensions that would be inevitable must be adopted. In view of the hardships and inconveniences associated with the method of making the rate of suspensions depend upon inquiries into the prospects of individual holdings, and profiting by the lessons of the past, His Highness determined to discard that method, and with his characteristic promptitude decided to adopt the system of fixing an all-round percentage of suspension per district or group of villages, based upon the average out-turn of the crops in the areas concerned. He argued that although this system might perhaps result in a tangible loss to the State, any loss incurred in that respect would be more than amply compensated by the feeling of certainty which it would diffuse among the ryots, and by the confidence and contentment with which they would go to work in the fields. Having arrived at this decision, with a view to have an accurate estimate of the actual crop-prospects of the several parts of his State, he at once deputed the Diwan to make a village-to-village tour through the whole of his territory. As a result of this tour it was found that the crop-conditions in the three districts of Kundla, Lilia and Bhal were too bad to allow of any definite percentage of assessment-collection being fixed for any considerable areas, and for these districts, therefore, His Highness directed that the *Bhagbatai* or crop-share system should be adopted for the year. With regard to the rest, 13 villages were found to require a suspension of the entire revenue-demand, 14 villages needed a suspension of 14 annas in the rupee, 26 of 13 annas, 63 of 12 annas, 14 of 11 annas, 51 of 10 annas, 12 of 9 annas, 59 of 8 annas, 3 of 7 annas, 14 of 6 annas, 2 of 5 annas, 39 of 4 annas, and 12 of 2 annas, while there were 73 villages which required no suspension, and orders were passed accordingly. It is estimated that the revenue-collections on the aforesaid basis will amount to about 12 lakhs of rupees.

Issue of State Bonds.

This amount would fall far short of the current expenses of the administration and the relief measures that would necessarily have to be adopted in the coming year. After mature consideration His Highness deemed it expedient to resort to the open market for a loan of 15 lakhs of rupees, which, it is estimated, with the balance of the previous year and the current year's revenue, would suffice to meet all the demands for the coming year.

He promulgated the "Bhavnagar State Bonds Act" (Act No. I. of 1961), and by Resolution No. VII., dated 24th October 1904, directed the Controller of State Accounts to issue, in the open market, State Bonds to the amount of 15 lakhs of rupees, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, and repayable at the end of ten years. The Bonds were to be chargeable on the revenues of the State. The Controller, by Notification, invited tenders in the usual way. This was no doubt a bold experiment, which was at first looked upon by some experienced financiers with misgivings, and the result was awaited not without anxiety. But tenders poured in from all parts of India, and when they were finally opened in the presence of the Diwan, the principal officers, and the leading citizens, it was a great relief to find that the loan was over-subscribed, and tenders for nearly a lakh and three-quarters of rupees had to be rejected. No tenders below par had been invited, and the rate of those accepted ranged between par and 102 Rupees.

It is, of course, to be regretted that a bad season, as the culmination of a series of unfortunate years, has compelled the State to borrow. But the fact that the issue of the loan met with such a ready response is a matter for legitimate satisfaction, and even pride, inasmuch as it affords unquestionable testimony to the high estimation in which the administration of this State and its financial integrity are held by the public.

To return to the year under review, the total revenue demand for the year amounted to Rs. 32,29,645, and the collections to Rs. 31,20,260, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,09,385.

Rs. 17,62,341 was the amount mentioned as outstanding balance in the last year's report. Adding to that Rs. 5,62,266, the unpaid revenue of Samvat 1959, the figure comes to Rs. 23,24,607. Out of this, Rs. 4,35,181 were recovered during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,89,426. Adding to this Rs. 1,09,385, the unrecovered revenue of Samvat 1960, the total amount of the arrears of revenue up to the close of Samvat 1960 comes to Rs.19,98,811.

Rs. 3,50,000, in addition to interest, were paid during the year towards liquidating the loan of Rs. 30,00,000 borrowed in Samvat 1956, under a guarantee from Government, which with Rs. 12,25,000 paid in previous years makes a total repayment of Rs. 15,75,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,25,000 due at the close of the year.

Salt & Excise.

The revenue under the head of salt and excise shows a small decline.

Court-fee Stamps.

There was a decrease of Rs. 2,138-11-11 in the receipts from stamps.

Medical Relief. The number of Medical Institutions in the State was 19, the same as in the preceding year. The number of out-patients and in-patients treated was 121,818 and 878 as against 124,795 and 1,103 respectively in the previous year, the total cost to the State being Rs. 62,488 as against Rs. 69,620 last year.

Sanitation. There was no material increase in the sanitary expenditure incurred by the Municipalities.

Vaccination. The percentage of successful vaccinations this year was the same as last year, *viz.*, 95·2 and that of re-vaccinations was 85·1 as against 96·2 last year. The cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-7-6, as against Re. 0-10-7 in the previous year.

Veterinary. During the year, 1,300 animals were treated in the Hospital as against 1,211 last year.

Education. The total expenditure on Education, including inspection charges, was Rs. 1,35,244-13-9, as against Rs. 1,29,663 last year. The number of Educational Institutions, including the Samaldas College, the Alfred High School, and the Ango-Vernacular Schools, was 150, *i.e.*, two more than in the previous year. These include three Sanskrit Pathshalas and one Urdu School. The total number of pupils attending these Institutions was 13,693 this year, as against 12,462 last year, and the average attendance was 10,510, as against 11,287 last year. It is gratifying to note the increase of 1,231 pupils on the books of the schools though the falling off in the average attendance on an increased register calls for remark.

Physical Education. The well-equipped gymnasium attached to the Alfred High School, and the College Gymkhana, continue to keep up their popularity with the pupils. The Athletic Club of the High School was largely availed of by the students.

Libraries. The 19 Libraries, including the excellent Barton Library, showed increased usefulness, and a fair addition to their stock was made during the year.

Museum of Antiquities. The Museum of Antiquities attached to the Barton Library made additions to its collections during the year.

Printing Presses. The earnings of the Darbar Printing Press showed an income of Rs. 8,935. Two-colour printing, gold-blocking, embossing and edge-gilding introduced

last year were found to be really useful and tended to attract work. The Press deserves credit for the neat and accurate turn-out of the State Bonds recently issued.

There are two Printing Presses belonging to private proprietors in the State.

A smaller stock was issued this year than in the preceding year, and there was an increase in the value of stock on hand at the end of the year. Stationery.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Revenue Collection.

Revenue Year.

The Revenue year begins with 1st November and ends with 31st October (Dewali), and collections of revenue are made by two instalments of 40 and 60 per cent respectively about the months of December and April in all the Districts except Mahuva, Talaja and Daskrohi, where there are three instalments of 40, 40 and 20 per cent, falling due in December, April and June. Thus all figures relating to revenue throughout this report cover the year ending with 31st October 1904. The agricultural facts which they represent are therefore those connected with the rainfall of the Samvat year 1959 (A. D. 1903) rather than those of the monsoon of 1960 (A. D. 1904), which latter will find their place in the ensuing report.

Coming Year's Prospects.

It may, however, be stated here that the figures for the ensuing year will be anything but satisfactory. As already mentioned, the monsoon of 1960 proved insufficient, and although famine conditions in the proper sense of the term cannot be said to prevail, the State is certainly passing through a period of severe scarcity, at the time this report is being drafted. Rains having held off in August, the people began to be considerably anxious, but their failure in September set the final seal to the prospects of the season. His Highness, with his usual large-mindedness, ordered the recovery of all revenue-arrears to be suspended, and directed that *Tagavi* in the shape of *Kos-varat,* seed and grain, should be advanced to such as might require it. Darbar pasture-lands were set free for the grazing of cultivators' cattle, and preparations were set on foot for adopting relief measures as soon as the necessity arose. In the salt-marsh district of Bhal, which has not been able to regain any of the ground lost in that fateful famine of 1956, local works such as the digging of tanks, &c., have had to be begun as early as at the end of January 1905. Other small works have also been opened according to the exigencies of the occasion, and a large work, the construction of a protection-bund in the Shel River of the Kundla district, is in process of being started. A central relief work is also in view, and ready to be opened at a moment's notice.

Principles of Suspension.

Early in September it was evident to His Highness that anything approaching a full collection of the land-revenue was out of the question, and that some definite principle to regulate the suspensions that would be inevitable must be adopted. After a careful study of the history of previous famines, and an anxious consideration of the whole subject in all its bearings, he came to the conclusion that enquiries into the prospects of individual holdings, even if possible, were associated with numerous hardships and inconveniences, and, profiting by the lessons of the past, he determined to discard that method. With a promptitude characteristic of himself, he decided to adopt the system of fixing an all-round percentage of suspension per district or group of villages, based upon the average out-turn of the crops in the areas concerned. He argued that although this system might perhaps result in a tangible loss to the State purse, any loss incurred in that respect would be more than amply compensated by the sure ground which his ryots would get to stand upon, and by the confidence and contentment with which his cultivators would face the future. Having arrived at this decision, with a view to have an accurate estimate of the actual crop prospects of the several parts of his State, he deputed the Diwan to make a village-to-village tour through the whole of his territory. As a result of this tour it was found that the crop-conditions in the three districts of Kundla, Lilia and Bhal were too bad to allow of any definite percentage of assessment-collection being fixed for any considerable areas, and for these districts, therefore, His Highness directed that the *Bhagbatai* or crop-share system should be adopted for the year. With regard to the rest, 13 villages were found to require a suspension of the entire revenue-demand, 14 villages needed a suspension of 14 annas in the rupee, 26 of 13 annas, 63 of 12 annas, 14 of 11 annas, 51 of 10 annas, 12 of 9 annas, 59 of 8 annas, 3 of 7 annas, 14 of 6 annas, 2 of 5 annas, 39 of 4 annas, 12 of 2 annas, while there were 73 villages which required no suspension, and orders were passed accordingly. It is estimated that the revenue-collections on the aforesaid basis will amount to about 12 lakhs of rupees.

Remission, Suspension and Arrears.

To revert to the conditions of the year under review, the revenue arrears at the close of the previous year amounted to Rs. 23,68,396, out of which Rs. 4,35,181 fell in during the year under review, as against Rs. 2,05,875 in the previous year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 19,33,215.

The total revenue demand for the year under notice amounted to Rs. 31,36,028-1-0, out of which Rs. 30,26,642-1-6 were recovered, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,09,385-15-6, as against Rs. 5,62,266 in the previous year.

The following table gives the details of the arrears up to 31st October 1904, as summarized above :—

Statement of Outstanding Balance.

Districts.	Previous Arrears.			Arrears of Samvat Year 1960.	Total Arrears at the end of 1960.
	At the close of Samvat 1959.	Recoveries in 1960.	Balance of Arrears.		
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Mahuva	3,32,825	25,368	3,07,457	26,272	3,33,729
Kundla	6,79,877	1,44,089	5,35,787	11,015	5,46,802
Lilia	2,75,878	66,345	2,09,532	9,458	2,18,990
Umrala	2,92,467	61,140	2,31,326	24,654	2,55,980
Botad	2,98,963	52,606	2,46,367	372	2,46,730
Daskrohi	1,55,186	21,619	1,33,566	25,198	1,58,765
Gadhada	1,49,474	32,225	1,17,248	2,271	1,19,520
Talaja	32,696	8,331	24,365	2,918	27,283
Sihor	27,876	8,204	19,671	1,720	21,392
Port Albert Victor	1,23,150	15,249	1,07,901	5,503	1,13,405
Total	23,68,396	4,35,181	19,33,215	1,09,385	20,42,601

It will be noticed that the arrears recovered during the year under report amounted to more than double the collections on that score in the previous year. This fact bears out the anticipation conveyed in the last year's report that although the recovery of these outstandings must needs be spread over a considerable period, a succession of favourable seasons would enable the Darbar to reduce outstanding balances at a more rapid rate. But unfortunately the monsoon has in Samvat 1960 again proved to be deficient, all collections of arrears have already had to be suspended, and the collections for the coming year are estimated to amount to less than half the normal figure. The next report will therefore not only have to record an abrupt arrest of the advance pictured above, but will also show a considerably higher amount of revenue arrears. The Darbar, however, have no intention to abandon their steadily pursued policy of elasticity in collection.

2. Surveys.

Revenue Survey.

The Revenue Survey showed that the *Khalsa* lands measured 697,973 acres, and the *Baharkhali* or alienated lands 361,839 acres, or 2,649,530 bighas in all.

Giras Survey.

Lands held by the Bhayats and Mulgarasias in the State which were

surveyed by the Revenue Survey Department under the supervision of the late Rajasthanic Court measured about 273,692 acres, or 684,232 bighas.

City Survey.

During the year 40 new applications were filed before the Inquiring Officer, which with the arrears of the previous year came to 467. Of these 327 were heard and disposed of, leaving a balance of 140 at the close of the year.

3. Wards and other Estates.

Estates under the Management of the Revenue Department.

45 estates—eleven more than in the previous year—were in charge of the District Revenue Officers, under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner, on account of minority, indebtedness, or disputes between rival claimants, &c., &c.

4. Waste Lands.

This matter will be dealt with under the head "Agriculture" in Chapter III. of this report.

5. Giras and Alienation Settlement.

Giras Settlement.

The Giras Settlement continues to work satisfactorily, and no complaints of infringement have been laid before the Rajyaprakarni Court.

Alienation settlement.

Reports concerning alienated lands in 35 villages of the District of Lilia were submitted to the Huzur for final sanction. 33 out of these were sanctioned during the year, two remaining for further consideration. Inquiries in respect of two more villages have yet to be made to complete the work in Lilia. Inquiries in 18 villages of the sub-district of Bhumbhali and in 15 villages of the Sub-district of Trapaj and in 35 villages of the District of Botad have been completed, and reports are being prepared to be forwarded for sanction. Sanads with respect to Talaja and Dihor Sub-districts have been prepared, and are in the course of being submitted to the Huzur for signature.

The Rajyaprakarni Court had 29 estates under its management. The balance in hand at the close of the last year was Rs. 72,340-5-3. The aggregate receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 19,922-8-5, and expenditure, including the maintenance of the parties concerned, to Rs. 37,700-11-3. The balance remaining at the end of the year was Rs. 55,006-3-0. Rs. 41,598-3-5 were spent in liquidation of loans, private debts, &c.

CHAPTER II.—PROTECTION.

1. Rules, &c.

The following rules were passed and promulgated during the year :—

(*a*) Act I of 1961 relating to the raising of loans by the State in the open market ;

(*b*) Amendment of Rule 51 of the State Fouzdari Code regulating the procedure with regard to the prosecution of Darbar servants for offences committed in their public capacity.

2. Police.

The total Police Force of the State stands at 738 officers and men, showing an increase of 8 as compared with the previous year's strength. The Force was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 1,13,636-1-3, as against Rs. 1,07,332-6-4 in the previous year. These figures do not include the Village Police. The increase in cost is attributable to new dresses having been supplied to the Force during the year, and to the abolition of the fourth class of Sepoys, they being all placed in the third class with an increase of one rupee in their pay. Strength & Cost.

The following table will show the number of officers and men in the Force and the details of expenditure under this head :—

Number of Police Officers, Mounted and Foot Police.																		Expenditure.		
Police Superintendent.	Assistant Police Supdt.	Fouzdars.	Nayab-Fouzdars.	Sirestdar.	Karkoons.	Daffedars.	Sowars.	Sandhani Sowar.	Jamadars.	Hawaldars.	1st Class Sepoys.	2nd Class Sepoys.	3rd Class Sepoys.	4th Class Sepoys.	Chowkidars.	Faras.	Boy.	Total.	Pay.	Other Expenses.	Total.
1	1	12	25	1	18	5	46	1	14	68	70	155	140	104	75	1	1	738	1,05,521 5 1	8,114 12 2	1,13,636 1 3

The administration of the Force has, as mentioned last year, been recently entrusted to Mr. Meruji D. Chudasama, B. A., LL. B., who besides being a Rajput by caste, has received valuable testimonials from several superior officers in the Bombay Police Department, with whom he had been specially deputed for a period of one year to gain an insight into the working of the British Police System.

Drill.

The majority of the Foot Police has undergone a complete course of drill, and it is hoped the entire Force will ere long come up to a creditable standard of proficiency in that respect.

Composition of Police Force.

Out of 680 policemen and chowkidars, 137 are Sepahis, 441 Rajputs, 88 Rabaris, 5 Sindhis, 6 Arabs, and 3 Baluchis.

Cognizable Crimes.

The total number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 529, as against 416 in the previous year, showing an increase of 113. The total number of persons arrested was 584, as against 476 in 1903-4, and of persons sent up for trial 565 as against 459. Of these, 412 were convicted, and 167 were either discharged or acquitted, as against 318 and 150 respectively during the previous year. Thus the percentage of convictions to arrests comes to 70·54, and to those sent up for trial to 72·91, as against 66·80 and 69·28 in the previous year.

3. Criminal Justice.

Number of Offences.

The total number of offences reported increased from 3,005 to 3,183, but this increase was mainly under theft and minor offences, while robbery seems to have materially declined.

The reported offences may be classified as follows :—

	1903-4.		1904-5.
Murder	3	.....	4
Culpable homicide	5	.....	5
Grievous hurt	43	.....	55
Hurt	521	.....	532
Dacoity	1	.....	1
Robbery	8	.....	3
House-breaking	67	.....	80
Theft	223	.....	328
Petty offences	2,124	.....	2,176
Total ...	3,005		3,183

Number of Persons involved in cases.

The number of cases brought to trial was 1,376, as against 1,553, and the number of persons involved in them was 2,636, as against 2,996 in the last year. Of the total number of persons under trial, 1,121 were convicted, 787 were acquitted, 690 were discharged, 4 died, while 34 remained under trial.

Punishments.

No sentence of death was passed in the year under review. Sentences of imprisonment for over six months were inflicted upon 26 persons, of imprisonment of six months and under upon 284, and of fine against 800, as compared with the previous year's figures of 17, 230 and 887 respectively. The amount of fines imposed during this year was Rs. 7,577-8-0, as against Rs. 6,135-14-0 in the last year, and the amount recovered under this head is Rs. 5,023-4-8, as against Rs. 4,202-5-3 in 1903-4.

Stolen Property.

The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen was Rs. 12,379-1-2, as against Rs. 10,055-15-11 in the previous year, and that of the property recovered during this year was Rs. 7,354-13-9, as against Rs. 3,799-1-8 last year, the percentage of recovery being 59·37, as against 37·75 last year.

Appeals.

The Appellate Courts decided 86 out of 89 appeals concerning 124 prisoners, with the result that the decisions of the Lower Court were upheld in the case of 72, were amended in the case of 23, and quashed in the case of 26 convicts, leaving 3 appeals, involving as many convicts, undisposed of at the end of the year.

Revision.

There were 17 applications for revision, the sentence being confirmed in 8 and reversed in 8 cases, leaving one application undisposed of at the end of the year.

4. Chemical Analysis.

The number of analyses made increased from 47 to 73, the increase being mainly in medico-legal examinations. There were 17 cases of suspected human-poisoning, 5 of cattle-poisoning, 43 of suspected blood-stains, 4 of suspected seminal stains, and 4 miscellaneous cases. Out of 17 cases of human-poisoning, opium was actually detected in 8, glass pieces in 3, *Dhatura* in 1, and abortifacient drugs, *viz.*, aloes, &c., in 1 case.

196 articles, including swords, knives, and clothes, were received for the detection of blood-stains and seminal spots, and examined by the Chemical Analyser with varying results.

Two samples of potable water were forwarded for analysis, and were classed as fair.

Ten samples of opium were examined, and all were found to be adulterated, chiefly with aloes, pieces of lead, catechu, dust, sand, leaves, &c.

5. Jails.

Number of Population.

There are 9 jails and lock-ups in this State, including the Central Jail in Bhavnagar. The number of prisoners at the end of March 1904 was 153, and the number of admissions this year was 424, making a total of 577, as against 596 last year. Out of 577, 415 prisoners were released on expiry of sentence, and 162 continue to undergo imprisonment.

Average.

The daily average of prisoners fell from 167 in the preceding year to 154 in the year under report.

Expenditure and Earnings.

The gross expenditure was Rs. 15,547-11-6, as compared with Rs. 16,156-11-3 in 1903-4, exclusive of the charges on account of the jail-

guards in the Central Jail, the cost per head being Rs. 100·9, as against Rs. 96·7 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of prisoners over whom establishment charges have to be distributed will account for the increased cost per head.

Prison Labour.

Prison labour has during this year produced stock valued at Rs. 5,097-13-11 or thereabout. Goods worth Rs. 5,342-2-2 were sold off, and stock of the value of Rs. 754-1-6 is still on hand, as compared with stock worth Rs. 998-5-9 of the previous year.

6. Civil Justice.

Number and Constitution of Civil Courts.

There was no material change in the number and constitution of the Civil Courts.

Number of Suits.

The number of original suits fell from 5,597 to 4,562. Adding to this 314 cases left undecided at the end of the previous year, there were 4,876 cases before the Civil Courts for decision, as against 5,823 in 1903-4.

Disposal and Value of Suits.

The number of suits disposed of was 4,682, as against 5,509 in the preceding year. Of these, 73 suits related to disputes about immoveable property, 4,532 to pecuniary claims, and 77 to miscellaneous rights.

The aggregate value of suits decided was Rs. 7,44,510-14-3, as compared with Rs. 5,38,329-12-2 in the preceding year.

Appeals.

The number of appeals presented during the year in the three Appellate Courts of the State was 201, as against 237 last year, which together with the balance of the preceding year, makes a total of 259. Of these, 194 appeals, the aggregate value whereof was Rs. 1,27,193-15-7, were disposed of, as against 220 appeals of the collective value of Rs. 51,880-13-10 in the preceding year. The 194 appeals decided may be classified as follows :—

No. of Appeals.	Class.
25	... Immoveable property.
136	.. Money Transactions.
33	... Miscellaneous Claims

Applications for Execution of Decrees.

The number of applications for execution of decrees presented during the year was 5,861, which with the balance of the previous year comes up to 8,047. Out of these, 7,165 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 882 at its close.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The total receipts of all Courts were Rs. 71,461-6-6, as compared with Rs. 72,600-2-5 in 1903-4, while the charges fell from Rs. 76,257-9-10 to Rs. 73,516-0-1.

7. Municipalities.

Income.

The aggregate net income of the Municipalities rose from Rs. 47,440-8-3 during the last year to Rs. 53,915-14-4 in the year under report, Bhavnagar contributing Rs. 50,715-5-8; Mahuva, Rs. 2,441-9-0; Sihor, Rs. 369-7-2; Botad, Rs. 374-13-6; and Kundla, Rs. 14-11-0.

Expenditure.

The ordinary current expenses of the Municipalities, including Rs. 1,618-11-6 the special expenditure for plague in Bhavnagar, amounted to Rs. 69,484-7-11, as against Rs. 76,979-15-0 in the preceding year. The higher expenditure in the previous year was due to special grants for plague, and the purchase of a new steam fire-engine and pipes.

The total amount of Rs. 69,484-7-11 was expended in the towns and for the purposes specified as under :—

	President's Office.	Bhavnagar.	Mahuva.	Kundla.	Sihor.	Botad.
	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
Surface-cleaning ...	...	6,872 12 10	3,271 9 8	1,255 12 9	906 5 0	504 0 0
Watering roads, &c.	...	1,889 10 1	149 4 6	124 15 0	318 1 4	1 8 0
Lights	...	4,455 6 0	526 3 5	376 1 4	625 7 10	483 11 0
Repairing roads, &c.	...	2,621 10 8	428 15 8	392 8 10	560 11 11	304 13 6
Establishment and other sundry expenses.	1,112 15 2	31,863 12 11	3,159 12 3	2,632 0 8	2,029 14 2	997 11 11
Total ...	1,112 15 2	47,703 4 6	7,535 13 6	4,781 6 7	4,440 8 7	2,291 12 5
Plague expenses for Bhavnagar.	...	1,618 11 6	...	...	...	...
		49,322 0 0				
	Grand Total...69,484 7 11					

Fires.

During the year there were 5 fires in Bhavnagar, 3 in Mahuva, 2 in Kundla, 1 in Sihor and 3 in Botad, the estimated loss of property therefrom being Rs. 7,135, Rs. 3,125, Rs. 375, Rs. 100, and Rs. 220 respectively, making a total of Rs. 10,955.

Plague.

Towards the close of the year under report the town of Bhavnagar was overtaken by an attack of plague, though thanks to the medical help and other measures generously adopted by His Highness, and the timely exodus of the people to the health-camps specially erected by the State, the epidemic has not this year assumed a virulent form, and the death-rate from all causes has not exceeded a daily average of 20. Special expenditure of Rs. 1,600 has already been sanctioned on this head.

Water-supply.

Ganga-Jalia and other wells supply water to the town of Bhavnagar, in addition to the water of the Gavrishanker Lake, which is brought through main pipes into the town, and supplied to the people by means of tanks put up at convenient places. The lake had only about 18 feet of water at the end of the year, a natural consequence of the insufficient rainfall in the last monsoon. In the Districts the principal sources of drinking water are wells and rivers.

8. Military.

Imperial Service Lancers—

Strength.

Since 1900, when His Highness took an opportunity to testify his loyal attachment to the British Empire by providing a hundred trained horses and equipment for sixty as a contribution towards the forces in the field in South Africa, in addition to fifty trained chargers for Lumsden's Horse, the strength of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers had remained at 150, until about the end of the last year, when His Highness, in view of the improving financial condition of the State, was pleased to resolve to raise the Regiment to its original strength of 300 sabres. Recruiting parties were at once sent out into the Districts, with the result that during the year under report 106 new men were brought in. Out of the strength remaining at the close of the last year, 2 were transferred to other Departments, 12 resigned, 10 were discharged, 5 died, and 5 deserted, leaving 113, which with the 106 newly recruited brings the total to 219 at the close of the year under report. These consist of 7 officers, 22 non-commissioned officers, 1 lance-dafedar, 2 Trumpeters, 6 farriers, and 181 sowars.

Remounts.

The number of horses at the end of the preceding year was 153, and 99 bought from Bombay and the State Paddock during the year under report, brought the strength to 252. Of these, 36 were either sold off or died, leaving the total at 216 at the close of the year.

Ponies.

There were 75 ponies at the end of the last year, and 2 being added from the regimental pony-breed during the year under report, 3 being sold off and 1 having died, the number at the end of the year was 73.

Sword & Lance Exercise.

Of the 219 men, 135 are fully qualified in sword and lance exercise.

Musketry.

123 men have passed the musketry course, and 79 recruits have passed the recruit course in musketry. Dafedar Balubhai who was sent to be trained in the Meerut Musketry School has passed the course with credit. Captain Buist, the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, inspected the Regiment in the year under review, and in his report expressed great satisfaction regarding the musketry work of the Regiment.

Signalling.

Lance-dafedar Rajpalsinh was sent to Chail to be trained in the signalling course, and he passed it with credit. A signalling party of 8 men was also

sent to Rajkot to be trained there, and they came out successful. Captain Brodhurst inspected the signalling course, and expressed himself greatly pleased with the work done by our men.

On the recommendation of the Inspecting Officer the services of Dafedar Khermahomed were lent to the Junagadh State, with a view to instruct their Imperial Service men in signalling.

Arms.

The Civil Chief Armourer inspected the arms, and was satisfied with their condition.

Polo.

The Regiment sent its Polo Team to Rajkot to take part in the Polo Tournament there.

Veterinary Training.

Farrier Sherkhan was sent to Poona for veterinary training, and he went through the course successfully.

Infantry—

Strength.

The strength of the Armed Police known as the Bhavnagar State Infantry was 278 at the end of the preceding year. During the year, 8 were pensioned, 29 were discharged from the service, and 1 died. Their places were filled up by an equivalent number of recruits being enlisted, and four more were added, bringing the strength to 282 at the close of the year. The band attached to this corps continues to be highly efficient.

Imperial Cadet Corps—

Dewani Jorawarsinhji Harisinhji, an Undergraduate of the Bombay University, and a Rajput of the Gohel Clan, who, as mentioned last year, was one of the seven specially selected, after passing the necessary test at the end of their two years' training, for a further year of special studies, tops the list of those who passed the final examination, reflecting credit both on himself and on the Bhavnagar State which recommended him for enlistment in the Corps. There is every reason to hope that he will shortly receive the King's commission.

CHAPTER III.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

Culturable Area.

The total area of arable land under the administration of the Revenue Department was 699,085 acres, or 1,747,712 bighas, as against 698,974 acres, or 1,747,435 bighas in the preceding year, the increase of 111 acres, or 278 bighas, being due to escheat to the Darbar.

Waste Area.

The area still lying waste is 60,070 acres, or 1,500,175 bighas, consisting mostly of lands unarable, and partly—about 49,594 bighas—of land arable but not yet put under cultivation.

Area under Cultivation.

The total area cropped by Darbari cultivators numbering about 18,000 was 639,015 acres, or 1,607,538 bighas, as against 629,460 acres, or 1,573,651 bighas last year. The increase of 9,555 acres, or 23,887 bighas, is the natural result of the favourable rains and the improving condition of the cultivators.

Lease at reduced assessment.

As mentioned in previous reports large areas of occupied land were abandoned by cultivators in the famine of the Samvat year 1956. The system of leasing out such areas at reduced assessments still continues, and was, in the year under report, regulated by fixing a minimum down to which the assessment of each class of such land could be temporarily reduced. 46,995 bighas, of the normal letting value of Rs. 55,608-9-0, were this year restored to cultivation in this manner for a reduced assessment of Rs. 23,815-15-2, as against 104,735 bighas in the preceding year. Adding this area to 256,041 bighas leased out in previous years at reduced rates, the total comes to 333,036 bighas, or 121,214 acres, bringing to the Darbar Rs. 1,61,311-5-10 instead of the full assessment of Rs. 3,72,308-13-6, which means a loss of Rs. 2,10,996-7-8. 29,544 bighas, of the normal letting value of Rs. 24,120-0-5, still remain unoccupied.

The Crop Areas were as follows :—

Crops.	Acres.
Cotton	379,721
Wheat	98,000
Oil-seed (sesamum)	90,789
Bajri, Jowari, Sugar-cane, &c., &c.	70,505
Total...	639,015

2. Horse-Breeding.

Stallions.

The number of stallions belonging to the Darbar increased from 11 to 14; six of these were Arabs, one a T. B. Waler, one a country-bred, one an Italian donkey, and five pure Kathis.

Of these 14, twelve were stationed at Bhavnagar, one at Mahuva, and one at Botad.

Service.

The number of mares covered was 366, of which 141 were Darbari mares, and 225 belonged to private owners. The 141 Darbari mares covered produced 14 colts and 19 fillies, of which 7 colts and 3 fillies died, and 23 survived at the close of the year.

Brood Mares.

There were 82 brood mares at the end of the last year, and 6 fillies were added to the number from the young stock of the Paddock. Three brood mares were sold, 4 were cast and died, the number of brood mares at the close of the year remaining at 80. Of these, 3 were Walers, 72 Stud-bred, 2 Kathis, 1 Arab, and 2 country-bred, as against 4 Walers, 73 Stud-bred, 2 Kathis, 1 Arab, and 2 country-bred last year.

Young Stock.

There were 66 young stock at the end of the last year, and 33 being added during the year under report, the number came up to 99, of which 33 were under one year, 21 under two years, 16 under three years, and 29 over three years and above. Of these, 6 were classed as brood mares, 10 died, 23 were sold, and 60 remained in the Paddock at the close of the year.

The Italian donkey was used for covering the Darbari mares of the Stud as well as the baggage ponies of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers Corps. The mules produced look promising and useful for hard work.

3. Weather and Crops.

Rainfall.

The average of the rainfall in the State in Samvat 1959 was 25·97 inches, which, being distributed over a conveniently long period, was very favourable to the crops, and particularly to the cotton crops, of which there was a plentiful yield. The bright agricultural and financial conditions reviewed in this report are the result of this favourable rainfall. The average rainfall in the monsoon of Samvat 1960 fell to 9·89 inches, the September rains having altogether failed. This necessarily foreshadows a gloomy prospect for the coming year.

The following Comparative Table shows the total rainfall in the various Districts of the State :—

	St. Year 1954.	St. Year 1955.	St Year 1956.	St. Year 1957.	St. Year 1958.	St. Year 1959.	St. Year 1960.
Bhavnagar City ...	37·33	7·7	38·15	17·3	24·29	26·12	14·12
Sihor ...	32·61	7·32	29·80	11·67	27·23	23·77	9·42
Mahuva ...	18·33	11·78	26·38	14·4	14·23	23·77	5·93
Kundla ...	25·93	8·8	34·35	10·30	18·15	16·50	8·36
Lilia ...	21·96	4·51	29·70	11·44	24·12	26·31	8·64
Umrala ...	30·11	7·52	25·52	13·60	31·73	40·98	12·57
Botad ...	17·45	3·34	29·84	9·78	19·96	23·84	8·8
Gadhada ...	13·75	7·88	25·25	10·43	22·5	23·78	9·24
Talaja ...	26·38	8·69	38·8	16·51	30·25	36·55	7·59
Port Albert Victor.	20·39	9·42	23·41	10·55	23·83	21·58	4·96

Prices.

Prices were on the whole very easy in the preceding year, especially for staple food-stuffs. But the partial failure of the monsoon of 1960 led to a rise in the latter part of the year under report, though they cannot be said to have gone above the average, as will appear from the following Statement :—

No.	Month.	Seers for one Rupee.				Remarks.
		Wheat.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	
1	April 1904	30	36	32	19	
2	May „	30	36	32	18	
3	June „	30	36	32	18	
4	July „	29	35	31	18	
5	August „	29	35	31	18	
6	September „	28	32	29	18	
7	October „	28	32	29	18	
8	November „	28	32	29	18	
9	December „	27	30	28	18	
10	January 1905	27	30	28	18	
11	February „	26	28	27	18	
12	March „	26	28	27	18	

There was no marked fluctuation in the rates of wages in the State. The average rate for skilled labour varied from annas 6 to Re. 1, and for unskilled labour from annas 2 to annas 4. Wages.

4. Horticulture.

The Darbar maintained the Victoria Park and the Peile Gardens at a cost of Rs. 8,234 and 8,047 respectively. They were under the control and supervision of the Public Works Department. The ornamental character of the Peile Gardens, combined with their vicinity to the more populous portion of the town, has, for many years, made them attractive to the citizens, and their popularity as a place of recreation shows no signs of diminution.

A small garden round the Percival Fountain and the Albert Victor Square, both places of public recreation, under the care of the Bhavnagar Municipality, were also maintained by the Darbar.

The Plantation at Mahuva and that at Sihor known by the name of *Kant* were maintained by the Darbar. The Mahuva Plantation and *Fulvadi* possess about 46,942 trees of various descriptions, such as mango-trees, palm-trees, acacia, babul, &c., &c.

5. Manufactures and Industries.

The one Spinning and Weaving Mill which exists in the State has 240 looms and 14,288 spindles, and it consumed 2,652,236 lbs. of cotton last year, the production being 234,896 lbs. of yarn, valued at Rs. 9,84,464, and 995,120 lbs. of cloth, valued at Rs. 4,83,462. The average number of mill-hands employed was 843. Mill.

There were eight cotton-presses at Bhavnagar and three at Mahuva, and nine Ginning Factories at Botad, Dhola, Panch-Talavda, Kundla, Facharia, Dungar, Rajula, Mahuva, and Jesar. Cotton-Presses and Ginning.

Hand-gins are now getting out of use, though in a few villages they are still worked.

There was a general and brisk revival in the cotton ginning industry, consequent upon the improvement in the season conditions.

Though hand-weaving has been at a very low ebb, weavers in Kundla produced a good stock of gold-laced *pachhedis*, silk-bordered *dhotars* and thick covering sheets of cotton known as *chofals*. Botad weavers produced a small stock of cotton cloth known as "check." Weaving, &c.

Pretty little wooden and ivory toys continued to be made in Mahuva, and the skill of the Sihor copper-smiths in the preparation of brass and copper

house-hold utensils is still admired. Mahuva ivory-work having been exhibited at the recent Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Bombay, got a Gold Medal, and Sihor brass-work received a Silver Medal.

6. Trade.

Ports.

Besides Bhavnagar, the State possesses the following ports :—

(*a*) Mahuva and the small ports subordinate thereto,

(*b*) Kathivadar, now called Port Albert Victor,

(*c*) Pipavav,

(*d*) Talaja (Sultanpur),

(*e*) Jhanjhmer (not in use now), and

(*f*) Sundrai.

All these, with the exception of Sundrai, enjoy, in virtue of agreements with the Government, the full benefits of British Indian Ports.

Tariff.

During the year under report, as hitherto, whenever a change was made in the Tariff duties in force at British Indian Ports on trade to and from foreign ports, it was forthwith extended to the ports in this State, and was notified in the *Darbari Gazette*.

Exports and Imports.

Appendices **A, B** and **C** give full details of the export and import trade at the above-mentioned ports.

The exports were nearly double those of 1903-4. They amounted to Rs. 2,21,46,034, as against Rs. 1,29,66,048 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 91,79,986. Cotton accounts for the bulk of this advance, *viz.*, Rs. 78 lakhs and a half, due chiefly to an abundant crop of that article, as also to the high rates ruling in the Market. *Ghi* and silver specie contribute six lakhs each to the increase, and grain, wool, metals and sweet-oil make up the rest.

The total imports amounted to Rs. 97,65,112, as against Rs. 90,96,665 in the preceding year, showing a rise of Rs. 7,68,447, the advance being chiefly under rice, cloth, metals and sugar.

The following table shows the fluctuation in the trade of the State during the last seventeen years :—

No.	Year.	Value of Exports	Value of Imports.
		Rs	Rs
1	1888–1889	1,65,61,819	1,08,15,105
2	1889–1890	1,50,62,992	1,04,53,989
3	1890–1891	1,95,77,119	84,35,531
4	1891–1892	1,82,41,012	90,61,634
5	1892–1893	1,97,41,027	95,47,912
6	1893–1894	2,34,22,350	1,36,64,289
7	1894–1895	1,78,77,702	1,13,11,924
8	1895–1896	1,89,76,519	1,42,01,702
9	1896–1897	2,52,17,621	1,40,62,156
10	1897–1898	1,49,26,740	1,38,75,489
11	1898–1899	1,72,53,065	1,23,90,855
12	1899–1900	1,38,47,645	1,25,09,255
13	1900–1901	44,28,760	2,49,38,685
14	1901–1902	53,86,006	1,05,99,585
15	1902–1903	56,23,159	1,08,84,735
16	1903–1904	1,29,66,048	90,96,665
17	1904–1905	2,21,46,034	97,65,112

It will be noticed that both sides of the account evidence a healthy return of normal trade conditions, a natural result of the disappearance of adverse season conditions. The export trade has approached the highest figure reached these seventeen years, while the heavy fall in the import of grain confirms the remark made in the last year's report that the State has ceased to be as dependent for its food-supplies upon external sources as it had been during the years of scarcity. The import of rice has no doubt considerably gone up, but that fact, coupled with the rise in the import of cloth, metals, timber and cotton-yarn tends to testify that the State is recovering its purchasing power, for, it must not be forgotten that rice is not a staple product of this Province.

Gratifying as it is to be able to record this evidence of the gradual return of normal trade conditions, it cannot be overlooked that the unfavourable monsoon of 1960 must arrest this advance, and the ensuing year's report will in all probability show that a good deal of the ground gradually regained has been temporarily lost.

7. Public Works.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,95,885, exclusive of expenditure on Revenue Account on the Bhavnagar Integral Railway.

The amount expended may be divided under the following main heads :—

Communications	Rs. 58,859
Buildings	„ 66,742
Harbour Works	„ 31,429
Water Works	„ 8,191
Public Recreation	„ 16,281
Miscellaneous Works...	„ 14,383
	Rs. 1,95,885

Communications. Of Rs. 58,859 expended on Communications, Bhavnagar Town Roads account for Rs. 21,204 ; Mahuva-Kundla Road, for Rs. 11,060 ; Bhavnagar-Dhasa Road, for Rs. 7,779 ; Mahuva Bandar Road, for Rs. 3,033 ; Mahuva-Bhadrod Road, for Rs. 3,339 ; and sundry minor road repairs, for Rs. 12,441.

Buildings. Out of Rs. 66,742 spent under this head, Rs. 4,284 were for the Takhtnath Temple, which has been completed ; Rs. 34,824 for the Mahuva Maharaja Vilas Mahel and its outhouses ; and Rs. 6,664 for addition to the old Mahuva Bungalow, while the remaining Rs. 20,970 were expended in repairs to Public Buildings, such as Takhtsinhji Dharamshala, Bhavnagar Paddock, Darbargadh in the town, and other minor buildings.

Harbour Works. Dredging in the Bhavnagar Harbour was started on the 13th June 1904, and is still in progress. The mud dredged amounted to 260,975 tons, as against 91,000 in the preceding year, costing an anna per ton, and the depth dredged was 16 feet. Having regard to the amount of work done, and to the low cost per ton, the work seems to have been carried out very satisfactorily. The expenditure on this head, including that of the maintenance of the Dock-estate Line, light-houses, and Darbar boats, amounted to Rs. 19,245.

Rs. 3,259 were spent in improving the mooring at the Bhavnagar Bandar ; Rs. 2,384 in improving the Bandar quay ; Rs. 2,083 in erecting an open shed at the Bandar ; and Rs. 4,458 in other miscellaneous harbour works.

Light-houses. The light-houses at the various Bandars continue to be efficiently looked after, and are in good order.

Water-works. The repairs to the Victoria Jubilee Water-works at Bhavnagar cost over Rs. 8,000.

The following table shows that the State has spent during the last 33 years over $2\frac{3}{4}$ crores of rupees on works of public utility :—

Year.	Amount. Rs
1872-73	... 3,79,128
1873-74	... 4,50,435
1874-75	... 5,78,391
1875-76	... 5,38,142
1876-77	... 7,47,510
1877-78	... 8,14,165
1878-79	... 6,12,208
1879-80	... 2,99,935
1880-81	... 3,07,691
1881-82	... 2,96,254
1882-83	... 3,12,066
1883-84	... 4,38,241
Carried over ...	57,74,166

Year.	Amount. Rs
Brought over ...	57,74,166
1884-85 ...	7,45,963
1885-86 ...	5,50,264
1886-87 ...	5,00,000
1887-88 ...	4,12,669
1888-89 ...	5,54,601
1889-90 ...	7,07,243
1890-91 ...	7,02,478
1891-92 ...	10,14,042
1892-93 ...	11,00,000
1893-94 ...	18,89,430
1894-95 ...	7,71,096
1895-96 ...	6,00,000
1896-97 ...	5,00,000
1897-98 ...	12,94,805
1898-99 ...	7,64,431
1899-1900	9,44,625
1900-01 ...	12,73,769
1901-02 ...	2,19,779
1902-03 ...	2,29,600
1903-04 ...	2,06,201
1904-05 ...	1,95,885
Total ...	Rs. 2,09,51,047
Capital Outlay on the Bhavnagar Integral Railway	,, 78,37,405
Grand Total ...	Rs. 2,87,88,452

8. Railway.

The Bhavnagar Integral Railway, which was one of the first great undertakings initiated by His Highness' lamented father, dated back to the famine year 1877-78, and it has been of the highest utility to the State and to other parts of the Province of Kathiawad. It is the sole property of the Bhavnagar State. It runs from Bhavnagar to Wadhwan in the north, and to Dhasa in the south, and extends for 120·33 miles, besides nearly 17 miles of sidings. The Bhavnagar Dock Estate has been connected with the Railway line running from the Bhavnagar Terminus.

Gross Earnings.

The revival in trade has been reflected in the financial working of the line during the year under report. The gross earnings of the Railway from 1st January 1904 to 31st December 1904 amounted to Rs. 9,37,849-5-4, as against Rs. 8,28,392-15-5 in the preceding year.

Revenue Expenditure.

The expenditure on Revenue Account was Rs. 4,18,431-11-1, as against Rs. 3,80,613-6-2 in the previous year, and Rs. 3,91,882 in 1902-3.

Net Earnings.

The net earnings of the line were Rs. 5,19,417-10-3, as against

Capital Outlay.

Rs. 4,47,779-9-3 in 1903-4, yielding a return of 6·62 per cent on the capital outlay, as against 5·7 per cent in the preceding year.

At the close of the year under report the Bhavnagar share of the total capital outlay, including suspense, was Rs. 78,37,405-4-7, while the total net earnings amounted to Rs. 94,70,923-9-0, the excess of earnings over the capital outlay being Rs. 16,33,518-4-5.

Metre-gauge Connection.

Mention has been made in previous reports of the through connection which had been established between the Kathiawad Railways and the Rajputana-Malwa system by the conversion of the standard-gauge line between Wadhwan and Viramgam. As stated in the introductory chapter of this report it had always been believed that this measure would lead to a considerable development of through traffic. But this expectation has been disappointed owing to the B., B. & C. I. Railway adopting "cutting" rates against the Kathiawar System. Negotiations for an equitable arrangement between the two Railways concerned have been carried on, and it is gratifying to record that for the present a satisfactory arrangement has been concluded.

Through-booking.

Through-booking of goods from Stations on the B. G.-J.-P. Railway to Bombay and *vice versa* by sea continues to be worked under contract with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, and the Bhavnagar State Carting Agency established at Bombay for serving the through traffic with this line continues its work.

Other Railways.

As noticed in the last year's report, His Highness has moved Government for a concession to construct a line between Ranpur and Dholka *via* Dhandhuka, and as the proposed line would lie within the rightful sphere of the Bhavnagar Integral Railway it is hoped that the concession will not be granted to any competing Agency. It is also hoped that the claims of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Board will not be overlooked when the working of the Morvi Railway, recently converted to metre-gauge, comes to be considered.

CHAPTER IV.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

1. Revenue.

The figures given below are subject to alteration at the closing of the current year's accounts.

The financial year of the State begins on 1st November and ends on 31st October.

Land Revenue and Railway.

The Revenue of the State and the Earnings of the Bhavnagar Integral Railway, as compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year, were as follows :—

—	Samvat Year 1959.	Samvat Year 1960.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Revenue (State)	30,75,927	31,36,028	...	60,101
Revenue (Railway)	8,77,675	9,05,309	...	27,634
Total ...	39,53,602	40,41,337	..	87,735

Land Revenue.

The total land revenue this year was Rs. 25,57,982, as against Rs. 25,00,861 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 57,121.

Sea-Customs.

The amount realized during the year under this head was Rs. 2,12,919, as against Rs. 1,85,053 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 27,865.

Land-Customs.

This realized Rs. 98,666, as against Rs. 86,536, showing an excess of Rs. 12,127.

Salt.

Salt of the value of Rs. 17,690 was sold from the State Salt-works, as against Rs. 21,014 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,224.

Opium.

The sale of opium through an *Ijardar* brought in Rs. 18,390.

Excise.

The revenue under this head was Rs. 14,001, as against Rs. 32,391 in the previous year.

Sugar-cane.

Sugar-cane was planted over an area slightly larger than that in the preceding year, and the revenue rose from Rs. 11,646 to Rs. 15,945-14-10, showing an increase of Rs. 4,298.

Court-fee Stamps.

The sale of court-fee stamps during the year realized Rs. 78,578, as against Rs. 86,323 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,745.

Plantations and Forests.

The earnings from plantations and forests were Rs. 23,695, as against Rs. 26,047, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,352.

Interest. The income from interest was Rs. 45,735, as against Rs. 46,789 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,054.

Vero. The collection from *Charai* and *Ubhad Veras* was Rs. 46,713, as compared with Rs. 48,532 in the preceding year.

Miscellaneous. The proceeds from miscellaneous sources was Rs. 29,638, as against Rs. 30,348 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 709.

2. Expenditure.

	Samvat Year 1959.	Samvat Year 1960.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
State—				
(*a*) Current Expenditure ...	31,62,610	29,17,409	...	2,071
(*b*) Interest	2,09,488	1,54,387	...	55,101
Railway—				
(*a*) Current Expenditure ...	4,29,345	3,98,469	...	30,876
(*b*) Capital Expenditure... ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	38,01,443	34,70,265	...	88,048

Civil Works. Expenditure on civil works by the Revenue Department amounts to Rs. 5,466, as against Rs. 3,596 last year.

3. The Bhavnagar Darbar Savings Bank.

Objects of the Bank. This Bank was established on the 1st of April 1902, principally with a view to encourage habits of thrift amongst the Darbari servants, and to provide a safe place of investment for them as well as for merchants and others who might choose to deal with it. The transactions of the Bank are three-fold. It receives money on Fixed Deposit and on Current Accounts, and advances loans to substantial merchants.

Current Accounts. The amount lying with the Bank on Current Deposit at the end of the year 1959 was Rs. 4,80,814. During the year under review Rs. 9,76,979 came in, which with the preceding year's balance makes a total of Rs. 14,64,829. Out of this, Rs. 5,36,285 were withdrawn during the year, the balance remaining at the close of the year being Rs. 9,28,544.

Fixed Deposit Accounts. The amount lying on Fixed Deposit for one year at the end of the Samvat year 1959 was Rs. 4,13,868. During the Samvat year 1960, Rs. 6,50,960 were deposited under this head, and Rs. 3,71,277 paid off. Thus the total amount remaining on Deposit at the close of the year was Rs. 6,93,551.

Loan Account. The amount lent out by the Bank on interest during the year was Rs. 8,27,500.

The amount of interest due on all Deposits was calculated at Rs. 32,521, and the amount of interest realized on the loans advanced by the Bank was Rs. 13,825.

It will be seen that the business of the Bank has been making a satisfactory advance. The Darbar, it is true, has not as yet reaped profit from it. But it evidently meets the requirements of small capitalists who have money to put out for short terms. The Loan Department has not yet sufficiently developed to make the Bank self-supporting. But this was scarcely to be expected at such an early stage of its operations.

4. Bank of Bombay.

The balance to the credit of the State at the beginning of the Samvat year 1960 in the Bhavnagar Branch of the Bank of Bombay was Rs 2,41,771, and Rs. 46,83,354 were paid into the Bank during the year. Rs. 36,24,755 were withdrawn by cheques, &c., leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 13,00,370.

5. Bhavnagar State Bonds.

As already mentioned the rainfall of Samvat 1960 has proved insufficient The later rains entirely failed, and early in October it was apparent that the revenue in the next year would fail, and that means must be devised to meet the current expenditure of the Administration, as also of the relief measures which would necessarily have to be adopted in the coming year. It was estimated that a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs would have to be borrowed, and after mature consideration it was deemed expedient to raise a loan in the open market for that amount. The Darbar promulgated the "Bhavnagar State Bonds Act" (Act No. I. of 1961), and by Resolution No. VII., dated 24th October 1904, directed the Controller of State Accounts to issue, in the open market, State Bonds to the amount of 15 lakhs of rupees, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, and repayable at the end of ten years. In order to bring the loan within reach of all classes of investors, large and small, the bonds were of various denominations, *viz.*, 5,000 of the face value of Rs. 100 each; 600 of Rs. 500 each; 300 of Rs. 1,000; 75 of Rs. 2,000; 20 of Rs. 5,000; and 15 of Rs. 10,000. The bonds were to be chargeable on the revenues of the State, and were to run for a period of ten years, and to be transferrable by endorsement. The minimum rate of tender was fixed at par. The loan, though it was an experiment looked on with misgivings by not a few financial authorities, was a decided success, and tenders for nearly a lakh and three-quarters of rupees had to be declined. The rates accepted varied from par to 102.

It is hoped that these 15 lakhs, with the balance of the previous year, and the current year's revenue, which is estimated at 12 lakhs, will suffice to meet all the expenses of the year including relief.

CHAPTER V.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Total Number of Dispensaries.

During the year under report the total number of Institutions that gave medical relief was 19, comprising one Hospital, five Dispensaries, one Darbari *Aushadhalaya*, and one Plague Hospital in the town of Bhavnagar, 10 Dispensaries in the different Mahals of the State, and a small Dispensary in connection with Sir Takhtsinhji Poor-house at the village Adhevada.

The Plague Hospital had to be kept open for about 1 month during the year.

Number of Patients treated.

In all these Institutions, 122,696 patients were treated during the year under notice, against 125,898 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of 3,202. Of the patients so treated, 121,818 were out-patients and 878 in-patients, against 124,795 and 1,103 respectively in the previous year.

Average Daily Attendance.

The daily average attendance of out-door and in-door patients at all the Institutions was 2,449·8, against 2,492·4 in the preceding year.

The daily average number of in-door patients in the Sir Takhtsinhji Hospital was 49·5 against 47·6 last year.

Prevailing Diseases.

Skin diseases stand at the head of the list of diseases treated. Next in the order of frequency were Malarial Fevers, diseases of the Digestive System, the Eye, Respiratory System, &c., as given below :—

	Percentage.
Diseases of the Skin	... 22·7
Malarial Fevers	... 18·3
Diseases of the Digestive System ...	... 14·8
Diseases of the Eye	... 8·9
,, ,, Respiratory System ...	... 8·3
Diseases of the Ear	... 4·6
,, ,, Connective Tissues ...	... 3·1
Rheumatic Affections	... 2·8
Diseases of Nervous System	... 2·2
Dysentery	... 1·6
Diseases of the Generative System ...	... 1·4
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	... 1·2
Intestinal Worms	... 1·0
All other general diseases	... 9·1
	100·0

Plague.

Plague made its appearance in a moderate endemic form on the 10th March 1905. The dying of rats forewarned the authorities of the coming outbreak, and strict precautionary measures were adopted. The lessons of the last year's epidemic were still fresh in the minds of the people, and such of them as could not afford to make their own arrangements in the suburbs or the villages around, readily resorted to the health-camps provided for them by the Darbar. The special Plague Hospital was put into working, disinfection of infected houses was systematically carried out, and provision was made for supplying prompt medical aid at the homes of the patients. The result was that the outbreak did not assume a virulent form, and the mortality was kept within very moderate limits.

The number of cases recorded up to the end of the year under report was 254, out of whom 213 died, 21 recovered, and 20 were still under treatment.

Kundla, Rajula, Botad, Mahuva and Jesar; which were reported infected at the end of the previous year, were free early in the commencement of the year under report.

During the year three new centres were attacked by the disease, *viz.*, Lilia, Dihor and Mandavdhar. In all three cases the attack was of a mild type, and lasted in Lilia from 22nd April to 30th October, in Dihor from 28th September to 16th October, and in Mandavdhar from 14th October to 8th November.

Cholera.

No case of cholera occurred during the year.

Small-pox.

Small-pox appeared in a mild type in Bhavnagar in January 1905, and is still prevalent. A few cases were reported from Mahuva during April 1904, and from Gadhda in March 1905.

Measles.

Measles appeared in a mild form in Mahuva in April 1904, and it is prevalent in Bhavnagar since January 1905.

Chicken-pox.

A few scattered cases of chiken-pox were also noticed in Bhavnagar along with measles.

Deaths among In-patients.

The total number of deaths among in-patients in the Takhtsinhji Hospital was 27, giving a percentage of 5·7 to the whole number treated.

Poisoning.

The total number of cases of poisoning treated at the Dispensaries was 174, of which, 165 were discharged cured, and 9 proved fatal.

Surgical Operations.

The total number of surgical operations performed during the year was 3,910, as against 4,044 during the last year. Of these, 324 were major, and 3,586 minor operations, as per details given below :—

Major Operations.

Removal of Tumour	4
Do. Cyst	1
Do. foreign body from deep Tissues ...	1
Opening of deep Abscesses	93
Excision for Trichiasis	27
Do. Pterygium	6
Do. Entropion	18
Probing for Lachrymal Obstructions ...	5
Extraction of the lens	37
Paracentesis of Anterior Chamber, Eye ...	1
Discision Cataract	1
Abscision Staphyloma	1
Removal of foreign body Æsophagus ...	1
Extraction, Nasal Polypus	6
Do. Polypus Ear	3
Paracentesis of the Abdomen	3
Opening of Fistula in Ano	5
Opening Abscess Liver	1
Litholapaxy	33
Lithotomy	1
Removal of foreign body bladder	1
Application of Forceps	15
Craniotomy	2
Reduction of Inverted Uterus	20
Version	6
Removal of Ovum in Abortion	1
Rigidity of Os	2
Sequestrotomy Necrosis Bone...	3
Reduction, Dislocation Shoulder, &c... ...	23
Division of Cicatrixes	2
Amputation, Leg	1
	324

Minor Operations.

Opening of Cyst	9
Removal of Warts	105
Do. Corn	2
Do. Tumour	5
Do. foreign body, skin	8
Carried over ...	129

Brought forward ...	129
Removal of foreign body, Ear	70
Do. do. Nose	32
Do. do. Eye	5
Do. do. Æsophagus ...	2
Epilation Trichiasis	2
Division Ankyblepharon	2
Removal of Stye	4
Do. Eyelashes...	3
Restoration, Ear	2
Opening of small Abscesses	1,830
Opening of Gumboil	7
Abscess Labial...	1
Extraction of Teeth	1,079
Reduction of Prolapsus Ani	4
Cathetarisation, Retention of Urine	254
Removal of Urethral Calculi	2
Slitting Phimosis	10
Circumcision Phimosis	14
Reduction Paraphimosis	29
Reduction of Hernia	1
Tapping Hydrocele	13
Removal of Remains of Hymen	2
Dilataion of Os for Stricture...	2
Injection of Uterus	2
Insertion of Intra-Uterine and Vaginal Pessaries	18
Rectification of Displacement of Uterus ...	1
Insertion of Prolapsus Uteri...	1
Dilatation of Os by artificial Dilator ...	1
Dilatation of Os and Cervix Uteri	4
Incision for Imperforate Hymen	2
Removal of Retained Placenta	1
Dilatation of Vagina for Occlution	1
Removal of small Sequestra	4
Cupping	2
Skin Grafting	3
Incision inflamed gum	17
Subcutaneous Injection	8
Resuscitation of drowned person	1
Application Sutures	21
	3,586

Most of the important operations were performed at the Takhtsinhji Hospital. For crushing stone in the bladder, 33 individuals were operated upon, of whom 11 were male adults, 1 female adult, 19 male children, and

2 female children. Of these, 31 were discharged cured and 2 died. The largest stone crushed weighed $23\frac{3}{4}$ drachms and the smallest 2 grs. Three required 2 sittings, while all others were finished at one sitting. As regards age, the oldest was 55 years and the youngest was 2 years.

Lithotomy.

This was resorted to in one solitary case of a male adult aged 40 years. Owing to the large size and hard nature of the stone crushing could not be done, and hence the cutting operation was performed. He was discharged cured. The stone extracted weighed 2 oz., 3 drachms and 10 grains, and measured $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$.

Extraction of cataract was performed in 37 cases. Of these, 30 were discharged cured, 1 relieved, 4 proved unsuccessful owing to complications, and 2 were under treatment at the end of the year.

Vaccination.

Vaccinations & Re-vaccinations.

The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during the year under report was 10,629, against 7,038 in the preceding year. 10,501 were primary vaccinations and 128 re-vaccinations, against 6,962 and 76 in the last year.

Results.

Out of 10,501 primary vaccinations, 10,073 were successful and 331 unsuccessful. In 128 cases vaccination was performed a second time, and 109 of these were successful. In 168 cases the result was unkown, as the children were not brought for inpection.

Percentage.

The percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination was 95·2, and in re-vaccination 85·1.

Age.

The number of primary vaccinations under 1 year was 7,030; over one and under 6 years, 3,288; and above 6 years, 183, the number of successful cases in each of the above groups being 6,763, 3,135 and 175 respectively.

Caste.

Among the persons primarily vaccinated there were 8 Christians, 9,369 Hindus, 895 Mussalmins, 5 Parsees, and 224 of other castes.

Sex.

Of the persons primarily vaccinated 5,369 were males and 5,132 females, and of those re-vaccinated 93 males and 35 females, making a total of 5,462 males and 5,167 females.

Ratio.

The rate of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 24·6 against 16·3 in the last year.

Comparison.

Compared with the result of the preceding year there was an increase of 3,539, or 50·8 per cent under primary vaccinations, and 52 or 68·4 per cent under re-vaccination. This increase is explained by the fact that in the previous year the percentage of vaccinations was much below the normal on account of the disturbing effects of plague.

The number of villages visited by the Vaccinators was 502 and unvisited 156.

The Inspector visited 153 villages, and inspected 6,584 children, against 162 villages and 5,536 children respectively in the last year, the result being tested by calling the names of the children from Registers.

Cost.

The total cost of the Department, including all charges, was Rs. 4,783. The cost of each successful case was Re. 0-7-6, against Re. 0-10-7 in the last year.

Veterinary.

No epidemic cattle-disease was reported during the year.

Veterinary Hospital.

The Bhavnagar Veterinary Hospital was built by the Darbar about 25 years ago, and all expenditure in connection therewith is defrayed by the State. It is in charge of Veterinary Graduates from the Bombay Veterinary College.

Excluding 7 animals under treatment at the close of the last year, 1,300 animals were admitted during the year; and of these, 1,060, comprising 652 horses, 107 bullocks, 23 cows, 235 dogs, and 43 other animals, were out-patients. 247 animals were treated as in-patients, of which 1 died, 2 were relieved, 240 cured, and 4 remained in the Hospital for treatment at the close of the year.

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. Education.

Institutions.

The Educational Institutions of the State consist of (1) Arts College, (2) Secondary Schools, (3) Middle Schools, (4) Primary Schools, and (5) Aided Schools ; and all these are maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 1,35,245 (*vide* Statement given at page 34).

Scholarships.

Besides spending liberally upon Education in the State, the Darbar maintains a number of pupils at the Sir Jamsedji School of Arts, Bombay ; the Veterinary School, Bombay ; the Medical Class, Ahmedabad ; the Grant Medical College, Bombay ; the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot ; the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental School, Aligadh ; and other institutions. The following Statement shows the expenditure on the several scholarships founded by the Darbar, both in and out of the State. It will be noticed that some of these are reserved for the boys and girls of the Grasia Class :—

No.	Name of Scholarship.	No. of Scholarships.	Aggregate Value per Month.		
			Rs	a.	p.
1	University Scholarships called Sir Jaswantsinhji Scholarship	2	24	0	0
2	Darbari Scholarships in Samaldas College	13	90	0	0
3	Juwansinhji Scholarships	2	16	0	0
4	The Gujarat College	1	15	0	0
5	The Grant Medical College	1	20	0	0
6	Ahmedabad B. J. Medical School	3	40	0	0
7	The Bombay Ayurved Vidyalaya	1	8	0	0
8	The Calcutta Medical School	1	25	0	0
9	The Aligadh Mahomedan „	1	20	0	0
10	Grasia School, Gondal	4	68	0	0
11	Grasia Scholarships in Bhavnagar High School	10	60	0	0
12	„ „ A.-V. School	10	60	0	0
13	Mahal Students studying in Bhavnagar High School ...	4	20	0	0
14	Bhavnagar High School	2	10	0	0
15	The Taluka School, Bhavnagar	1	5	0	0
16	Majiraj Girls' School	1	5	0	0
17	Keshaba Scholarships for Grasia Girl-students	2	10	0	0
18	Agra Medical School...	1	10	0	0
19	Bhavnagar Anglo-Vernacular School	2	9	0	0
20	Mahuva „ „	1	8	0	0
21	Vudva Girls' School...	1	4	0	0
	Total... ...	64	527	0	0

Grant-in-Aid Schools.

With a view to afford encouragement to private enterprize, the Darbar passed in 1889 certain rules to give grant-in-aid to Primary Schools, both for boys and girls, and to Anglo-Vernacular Schools founded by private gentlemen. These rules made the grant-in-aid conditional on the curricula and standards of the Darbari Schools being adhered to. The New English School, Bhavnagar, received Rs. 958, and the two Vernacular Schools at Mahuva, Rs. 452, by way of such grant.

The subjoined Comparative Statement gives the details of the Attendance, Expenditure, &c., in the several Educational Institutions in the State.

Name of Institution.	Number of Institutions.		Average Monthly No. of Pupils on the Rolls.		Average Daily Attendance.		Receipts from Fees.		Total Expenditure.		Cost per Pupil.					
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1904-5	1903-4.	1904-5.	1903-4.			1904-5.		
University Education—																
Samaldas College ...	1	1	70	86	62	74	2,532	2,783	24,096	24,206	348	0	0	289	8	8
Secondary School—																
The Alfred High School.	1	1	436	410	345	337	7,963	7,260	18,558	18,344	30	11	5	33	2	0
Middle Schools—																
Bhavnagar Anglo-Vernacular School	1	1	421	425	362	381	3,520	3,823	8,209	8,237	12	5	3	11	9	0
Mahuva, Kundla, Sihor, Botad Anglo-Vernacular Schools	4	4	409	426	321	365	3,023	2,975	7,065	7,927	12	9	6	13	9	0
Majiraj Girls' School, English Class	1	1	8	16	8	11	89	146	344	788	31	14	0	58	5	0
Primary Schools—																
Boys' Schools	116	118	8,255	9,253	7,743	6,978	8,257	8,452	47,018	49,828	5	0	1	5	14	0
Girls' Schools	17	17	2,242	2,484	1,954	1,884	...	...	12,984	14,019	6	10	4	7	7	0
Sanskrit Pathashala ...	3	3	44	60	48	47	...	...	291	2,096	43	9	0	44	10	0
Urdu School	1	1	107	116	103	86	...	...	612	647	5	15	1	7	8	0
Grant-in-Aid—																
New English School ...	1	1	145	172	131	142	...	...	...	956		...		6	11	0
Mahuva Vernacular School	2	2	279	245	210	205	...	...	...	452		...		2	3	0
Total... ...	148	150	12,462	13,693	11,287	10,510	25,384	25,439	1,21,977	1,27,540	497	4	8	480	6	8
Inspection Charges—																
Incurred on all Schools, except College ...	...	...	...	...	13,104	11,225	...	...	7,686	7,702	0	9	4	0	10	11
Grand Total... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,384	25,439	1,29,663	1,35,242	497	14	1	481	1	7

It will be seen from the Statement that the increase in the total number of Institutions is due to the establishment of two new Primary Schools at Vanshiali and Samadhiala. The number of male and female pupils has increased considerably. The average monthly number on the rolls shows an increase from 12,462 to 13,693; and the average daily attendance declined from 11,287 to 10,510.

Indigenous Schools.

There were 51 indigenous schools attended by 3,393 pupils—of whom 288 were girls—during the year under notice, as against 43 schools attended by 2,166 pupils, of whom 122 were girls last year.

The Education of the Cultivator Class.

It has to be noted with regret that the opportunity which the State affords to cultivators for the education of their children is not fully appreciated by those for whom it is intended. The number of pupils of the cultivator class attending the different Institutions last year was 1,796; while in the year under review it has decreased to 1,524.

The distribution of pupils of the cultivator class is given in the subjoined Table.

Institution.	1903-1904.		1904-1905.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
The Alfred High School	27	...	20	...
The Anglo-Vernacular Schools	130	...	19	...
Vernacular Schools	1,599	40	1,336	149
Total... ...	1,756	40	1,375	149
Grand Total... ...	1,796		1,524	

Education of the Backward Classes.

Much encouragement is given by the Darbar to the education of Grasias, Mahomedans, and other backward classes. Unfortunately in Bhavnagar, as in other parts of India, these classes do not take as much advantage of the facilities held out to them as could be desired, but there is reason to hope that in course of time they will be more ready to utilize the educational opportunities offered to them.

Samaldas College

The following figures show the number of students and ex-students sent up by the Samaldas College, and of those who passed the various University Examinations:—

Examination.	1903-1904. No. of Students and Ex-students.		1904-1905. No. of Students and Ex-students.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Previous	29	14	32	20
Intermediate	12	4	20	13
Senior B. A.	19	12	15	8
M. A.	3	2	...	...
First LL. B.	7	7	5	4

Of the 20 who passed the Previous, three were placed in second-class ; of the 13 who passed the Intermediate, six secured a second-class ; of the 8 who passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A., two secured a second-class, as also did all the four who passed the First Examination for the Degree of LL. B. The results compare very favourably with the previous year, for 45 candidates passed out of 72, as compared with 39 out of 70 in 1903.

Alfred High School. The Alfred High School sent up 56 students to the University Entrance (Matriculation) Examination and passed 29. The Annual Examination of the High School was, as usual, conducted by the Head Master with the help of his assistants, and the results were satisfactory.

Middle Schools. Three of the District Middle (First Grade Anglo-Vernacular) Schools were examined by the Inspecting Officers, and the remaining one by the Director personally, and the result has been reported to be satisfactory. The Bhavnagar First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School was examined by the Head Master and his staff with satisfactory results.

Primary Schools. The Primary Schools (Boys as well as Girls) were examined by the Inspectors, and the result has been reported satisfactory as usual.

New Standards. It is satisfactory to note that the teachers and the pupils seem to be taking to the new standards, including the Kindergarten system, with relish ; and it is hoped that as the teachers become more fully accustomed to the new methods, increasingly satisfactory results will be shown.

Drawing. Drawing, which was introduced in our Educational Institutions about three years ago, has proved to be an attraction to the students, and much interest is being taken in it both by teachers and pupils. Here again time will be required to yield all the results which are hoped for.

Gradation of Masters. The masters and assistants of the Primary Schools have been graded, and the rules of gradation have worked satisfactorily.

Teachers' Associations. Associations called Shikshaka-Samajas have been formed in the districts by the Vernacular school-masters for a friendly discussion of educational questions and methods. This is likely to result in better teaching.

Lady Superintendent. Miss Pramada Deb, an accomplished Bengali lady, has been recently appointed by the Darbar to the vacant place of the Lady Superintendent in connection with the Majiraj Girls' School, and it is to be hoped that this appointment will add greatly to the popularity of the Girls' Schools in Bhavnagar.

Mahuva School. A Sixth Standard Class was added to the Mahuva English School in response to the wishes of the Mahuva subjects, and it is probable a fully equipped High School may be founded there if educational interest continues to develope in future.

Religious Instruction.

An attempt has been made to introduce in the State schools religious and moral instruction on a systematic basis. The movement is in an experimental stage, and seems to promise success.

Private Enterprise.

A remarkable awakening of interest in educational matters has taken place among the different communities of the State. The Jains in Bhavnagar lately completed the construction of a building to serve as a Boarding-house for the students of their community. The Luvanas and other communities have for some years past provided funds to encourage the education of their sons and daughters by founding scholarships or giving prizes to poor and deserving students. The Mahajans in Botad too have collected a fund with a view to establish scholarships for deserving students.

2. Physical Education.

The Samaldas College Gymkhana continues to flourish under the liberal support given by the Darbar. The College Team competed against the Junagadh Bahudin College Team for the Northcote Shield with success, while the match with the Gujarat College Team was drawn in consequence of certain technical differences in the game.

The Alfred High School has a fine gymnasium, and much attention is paid to various branches of athletics, a special teacher being employed by the Darbar to train the boys. In almost all the schools physical education is more or less encouraged. Seven Primary Schools are supplied with simple apparatus, and indigenous games are encouraged as much as possible.

3. Libraries and Museum.

Barton Library.

The Barton Library at Bhavnagar, which is located near the Ruvapuri Gate, has a well-chosen collection of books on literature, history, philosophy, &c., besides a considerable number of Sanskrit works, printed and in manuscript. 109 new volumes were added during the year, bringing the total number of books in the Library to 5,396. It subscribes to 18 papers and 28 periodicals, English as well as Vernacular. The Darbar supplies about 15 papers and 5 periodicals. The number of subscribers on the Register was 243, as against 236 last year, and the subscriptions received amounted to Rs. 1,002, as against Rs. 1,007. The number of books issued during the year was 4,959, as against 4,703. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,270, which was partially met from subscriptions, the deficiency being made up by the Darbar.

District Libraries.

Besides the Barton Library, there are about eighteen libraries or reading-rooms in the State which have a fair stock of books and newspapers, and are supported by the Darbar. Some of the libraries at the head-quaters of the Districts are housed in buildings provided out of funds collected by the people in memory of His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Takhtsinhji.

Museum.

A Museum of Antiquities is attached to the Barton Library. All the articles placed in it have been classified. The Museum contains interesting collections of arms and armour used by the former Rulers of the State. The collection of coins is very interesting.

Bombay Exhibition.

The Museum was duly represented at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Bombay in December last. The brass-work of Sihor, the ivory-work of Mahuva, and the carpet-work of the Bhavnagar Jail were exhibited, along with several articles from the Museum and from some private gentlemen. The exhibits had a conspicuous place in the Native States' section of the Exhibition, and were tastefully arranged by the Curator, who was specially sent to Bombay for the purpose. The Mahuva ivory-work won a gold-medal, and silver and bronze medals were awarded to several other exhibits of Bhavnagar.

CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

State Printing Press—

The total receipts were Rs. 25,074, as against Rs. 21,838 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 16,139, as against Rs. 17,485 in the preceding year.

The only periodical hitherto printed in it was the *Bhavnagar Darbar Gazette*, published every month. During the year under report it has commenced printing two other periodicals, the *Kaviyapremi* and the *Khedut*, the one a monthly devoted to the culture and spread of Gujarati poetry, and the other a fortnightly devoted to agricultural literature.

Besides ordinary printing, the work of colour-printing, gold-blocking, embossing and edge-gilding is being neatly and skillfully done. The Bhavnagar State Bonds, issued during the year, were turned out by this Press with a neatness and accuracy that entitles it to credit.

The Takhtsinhji Poor-house—

This poor-house at Adhevada continued to be managed by the Rajyakharch Department of the State. The inmates of the house were fed and clothed by the Darbar at a cost of Rs. 3,360. The number of the poor who took advantage of this Institution was 43,281, as against 57,241 last year. The number at the end of the year was 145, of which 44 and 43 were adult men and women, 36 boys and 22 girls. Eleven of the 36 boys attended School.

Besides maintaining this poor-house a sum of Rs. 50,860 was spent by the Darbar under the supervision of the Rajyakharch Department in supporting a number of miscellaneous charities.

Stationery—

The value of stock requisitioned and supplied during the year was Rs. 2,435, and of the stock on hand at the close of the year was Rs. 4,315.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to tender my best thanks to all the Heads of Departments and Offices, who have worked so zealously and devotedly in the performance of their respective duties, and whose hearty co-operation has largely contributed to the smooth working of the administration. I have particularly to thank my colleagues Dr. Burjoji Byramji, Mr. Harilal Savailal, Mr. Ghelabhai Jagjivandas, and Mr. N. F. Mirza, who have been of invaluable help to me.

Diwan Office:
Bhavnagar, 1st July 1905.

PRABHASHANKER D. PATTANI,
Diwan, Bhavnagar State.

APPENDIX **A.**

STATEMENT of EXPORT and IMPORT TRADE through the Ports of the Bhavnagar State for the year 1903-1904 and 1904-1905.

EXPORT.

Number.	Names of Articles.	Bhavnagar.				Mahuva.				Port Albert Victor.				Talaja.				Rozkal.				Total.			
		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.	
		Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.
1	Cotton... ... cwt. & lbs.	202,388	72,57,312	526,171-0-27	1,47,32,788	56,322	17,77,600	78,591-0-23	22,18,200	2,272	45,250	...	...	3,040	21,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	264,022	91,01,294	604,762-1-22	1,69,50,988-0-0
2	Grain ... ... ,,	226,744	9,06,976	234,226	8,18,311	21,444	80,585	65,905-2-0	1,82,511	12,142	43,613	20,456	59,823	20,311	71,300	28,218	82,239-8-0	8,817	29,006	3,681-2-0	10,667-4-0	289,458	11,31,580	352,487-0-0	11,53,451-12-0
3	Wool ... ... ,,	5,802	2,03,070	5,198-1-0	2,05,375	2,177	59,946	835-3-0	84,175	108	3,200	14-2-0	480	48	1,320	132	3,751	...	...	...	...	8,135	2,67,536	6,178-3-0	3,54,981-0-0
4	Ghee ... ... ,,	4,315	1,63,970	11,990	4,79,600	5,515	19,820	8,393	2,29,517	1,837	56,936	537	20,849	2,441	79,235	1,904-0-15	74,953-5-0	...	...	1-1-13	55	13,908	3,19,421	22,720-2-0	9,04,974-5-0
5	Molasses ... ... ,,	2,636	28,996	825	5,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177-1-0	1,017-8-0	...	...	...	...	2,636	28,996	1,002-1-0	6,792-8-0
6	Cotton-seeds ... ... ,,	...	...	44,167-2-0	84,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,167-2-0	84,702-0-0
7	Hides ... ... No.	...	...	10,440	6,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,440	6,525
8	Cocoanuts ... ... ,,	...	...	160,000	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160,000	450
9	Stone ... ... cwt. & lbs.	...	...	800	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,900	5,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,700	5,425
10	Oil, Sweet ... ... ,,	111	1,554	1,211-2-0	18,172	1,096	17,530	3,054-2-0	48,712	172	2,843	292	3,932	23	354	223-2-20	2,752-6-0	...	...	1-3-9	25	1,402	22,281	4,785-2-7	68,503-6-0
11	Dates ... ... ,,	1,586	5,551	96	384	15	62	32	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,601	5,613	128	491
12	Metals... ... ... ,,	384	24,960	864-2-0	51,870	...	...	240	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	24,960	1,104-2-0	52,428
13	Cotton Yarns ... No.	1,014	1,39,649	853	1,07,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	1,39,649	853	1,07,450
14	Red Dungry Cloth ... ,,	1,173	32,866	1,179-3-0	31,559-8-0	...	...	11-10	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-6	12	...	...	...	...	1,173	32,866	1,190-19	31,960-8-0
15	Peacock Feathers ... ,,	...	78	...	...	...	116	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	170
16	Factitious Salt . cwt. & lbs.	1,141	2,283	1,452-2-0	3,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,141	2,283	1,452-2-0	3,941
17	Other Articles	...	9,86,004	...	10,62,465	...	5,86,016	...	4,48,432-8	...	78,523	...	36,813	...	3,645	...	34,339-14-0	...	4,014	...	7,562-10-0	...	16,58,802	...	15,80,128
	Bullion. { Gold ... Tolas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bullion. { Silver ... ,,	...	...	15,000	9,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	9,180
	Cash ... ... Rs.	...	65,325	...	7,67,300	...	1,65,028	...	58,005	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,30,603	...	8,33,305
	Total... ...	...	98,19,194	...	1,84,87,347-8-0	...	27,06,703	...	33,63,776-8	...	2,29,325	...	1,37,122	...	1,77,246	...	1,39,575-7-0	...	33,080	...	18,309-14-0	...	1,29,66,048	...	2,21,46,034-5-0

APPENDIX **B.**

STATEMENT of EXPORT and IMPORT TRADE through the Ports of the Bhavnagar State for the year 1903-1904 and 1904-1905.

IMPORT.

Number	Name of Articles		Bhavnagar.				Mahuva.				Port Albert Victor.				Talaja.				Sonia.				Total.			
			1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1904-1905.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.	
			Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.
1	Rice	Cwts.	184,906	10,93,436	332,596	16,62,985	25,181	1,07,477	20,702	1,39,537	4,275	20,193	7,558	28,602	3,497	16,881	5,048-3-0	22,115-14-0	68	268	...	...	217,927	12,38,255	374,904-3-0	18,59,239-14-0
2	Grain	"	263,129	6,83,319	53,390	1,86,870	25,829	91,472	11,134	37,684	2,336	10,943	1,666	5,875	1,558	7,407	940-3-0	3,608	495	1,274	11-2-0	20-12-0	294,647	9,94,415	67,142-1-0	2,34,057-12-0
3	Cloth	Bales.	3,437	9,19,545	4,316	14,56,660	228	1,16,489	203	1,07,206	30	13,815	26	10,226	...	...	8	2,153-14-0	...	...	...	...	2,695	10,49,849	5,083	15,76,575-14-0
4	Metals	Cwts.	27,883	3,17,965	58,420-1-0	6,36,619	4,620	26,359	5,388-3-0	34,892	...	...	32-2-0	184	2	134	17	292	7	30	7	38-4-0	32,512	3,44,488	64,065-3-0	6,72,025-4-0
5	Timber	"	325	1,60,129	169,000	1,67,414	91	33,920	32,220	34,009	7	1,804	3,574	3,374	25	5,193	9,875	31,135-11-0	...	...	212	222-2-0	448	2,04,046	214,911	2,16,144-13-0
6	Sugar	"	108,631	11,95,755	142,777	14,87,775	8,708	84,380	11,329	1,06,003	1,030	10,039	2,013	18,417	349	3,253	909	8,543-3-0	...	...	...	...	118,698	12,93,677	158,028	15,71,141-8-0
7	Molasses	"	32,782	1,14,733	17,908-3-0	92,792	21,202	73,067	11,094	61,251	5,947	16,734	3,704	20,305	5,695	22,017	6,575	42,905-8-0	2	7	0-3-0	4-8-0	65,328	2,26,558	39,342-2-0	2,10,389
8	Oil, Sweet	"	2,334	38,320	2,734-2-0	43,744	...	...	1,115	16,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-0-21	30-4-0	2,334	38,320	3,851-2-21	60,499-4-0
9	Betelnut	"	8,310	93,615	7,234-3-0	79,582	1,864	16,560	1,729	16,391	52	1,125	186	2,068	3	27	6-1-0	70	...	...	...	...	10,309	1,10,837	9,156	98,117
10	Ghi	"	96	3,360	21	840	6	226	24	920	79	2,033	23	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-0-11	45	179	6,719	69-0-11	2,500
11	Ivory	"	...	...	...	...	7	4,620	5-1-0	3,392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4,620	5-1-0	3,392
12	Silk	Pales.	...	...	...	...	4	3,200	3	1,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3,200	3	1,458
13	Wool	Cwts.	...	...	3	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,000
14	Cocoanuts	No.	3,026,340	1,08,787	2,483,815	74,574	173,997	5,552	1,02,990	5,537	51,270	1,572	66,545	1,985	22,240	664	4,200	132	...	...	...	...	3,273,847	1,16,579	2,748,820	82,248
15	Coir	Cwts.	5,968	43,734	9,312	65,184	1,512	8,287	2,962	12,634	181	899	222	1,046	145	854	213-2-0	1,303-8-0	...	...	2-1-18	18-4-0	7,806	53,784	12,111-3-18	80,185-12-0
16	Cotton Yarn	"	2,478	2,34,915	3,206	2,66,219	860	76,310	832	61,690	69	6,411	70	5,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,407	3,17,636	4,109	3,33,349
17	Paper	Reams.	...	...	28,515	76,365	...	...	1,265	3,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,810	79,930
18	Dates	Cwts.	12,910	51,642	12,141-2-0	48,566	3,924	15,734	5,527	20,663	598	2,393	71	284	281	1,124	15	60	...	...	...	...	17,713	70,893	17,754-2-0	69,573
19	Dry Dates	"	6,182	30,912	6,973-1-0	34,866	278	1,376	452	2,451	45	272	22-2-0	115	10	40	20	80	...	...	...	...	6,515	32,600	7,467-3-0	37,512
20	Groundnuts	"	2,268	11,340	5,398-1-0	32,388	369	2,032	1,190	5,590	26	145	210-2-0	1,043	2	9	7	42	...	...	...	...	2,668	13,526	6,805-3-0	39,064
21	Tobacco	"	2,069	16,552	1,068-2-0	10,011	589	4,641	363	2,304	3	42	...	...	76	693	65-2-0	447-8-0	...	...	...	...	2,738	21,928	2,097	12,762-8-0
22	Oil-seeds	"	25,924	1,81,468	5,279	36,953	3,510	23,314	17	65	...	...	...	...	461	2,615	30	150	...	...	...	...	29,895	2,07,397	5,326	37,168
23	Other Articles ...	...	...	16,33,479	...	17,92,913	...	6,05,442	...	3,15,792	...	26,825	...	35,376	...	68,027	...	87,706-4-0	...	518	...	555-6-0	...	23,34,251	...	22,32,402-10-0
	Bullion.	Gold ... Tolas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	4,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	4,688
		Silver ... "	...	...	1,200	850	...	...	15,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,200	10,850
	Cash	Rs.	...	6,500	...	...	...	4,02,287	...	2,15,000	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,13,287	...	2,15,000
	Total... ...		...	71,40,016	...	82,05,501	...	17,02,155	...	12,52,840	...	1,20,895	...	1,35,035	...	1,81,952	...	1,80,861-11-0	...	2,007	...	934-8-0	...	90,96,685	...	97,65,112-3-6

APPENDIX C.

Abstract of the Trade Return of all the Ports of the Bhavnagar State.

Imports of the Principal Articles.

—	Rice.		Grain.		Cloth.		Metal.		Timber.	Sugar & Molasses.		Oil Seeds.		Other Articles.	Total.		Increase for 1904-1905
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt	Value.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
1903-1904	217,927	12,38,255	294,647	9,94,415	3,695	10,49,849	32,012	3,44,488	2,04,046	1,87,026	15,20,035	29,855	2,07,597	35,37,980	...	90,96,665	
1904-1905	374,904	18,58,239	67,142	2,34,057	5,083	15,76,575	64,065	6,72,025	2,16,144	1,97,370	17,81,429	5,326	37,168	33,94,475	...	97,65,112	6,68,447

Exports of the Principal Articles.

—	Cotton.		Grain.		Wool.		Bales of Cotton-Yarn.		Other Articles.		Total.		Increase for 1904-1905.
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs
1903–1904 ...	364,022	91,01,294	289,458	11,31,540	8,135	2,67,536	1,014	1,39,649	...	23,26,029	...	1,29,66,048	
1904–1905 ...	604,762	1,69,50,988	352,487	11,53,511	6,178	3,54,981	853	1,07,450	...	35,79,104	...	2,21,46,034	91,79,986

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHAVNAGAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1905-1906.

BHAVNAGAR:
PRINTED AT THE "STATE PRINTING PRESS."
1906.

No. 82 of 1906.

To

HIS HIGHNESS

RAOL SHRI BHAVSINHJI, K. C. S. I.,

MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

Pursuant to your Highness' directions I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Administration of your Highness' State for the year 1905–06 (Samvat 1961). It will be noticed that the arrangement of this Report is somewhat different from that of the previous ones, that several statistical tables have been transferred from the body of the Report to the Appendices, and that many Appendices have been newly inserted. This has been done in deference to your Highness' desire to conform as far as practicable to the wish expressed by Government through the Agent to the Governor's Memo. No. 643, dated 5th February 1906, (presumably for the convenience of the Statistical Department,) that the Annual Report of the States should follow a given skeleton form.

Dewan Office:
Bhavnagar, 19th June 1906.

PRABHASHANKER D. PATTANI,
Dewan of Bhavnagar

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area, Population, Tribute, Revenue.

The State of Bhavnagar lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay in the Kathiawad Peninsula, between 21° 18′ and 22° 18′ north latitude, and 75° 15′ and 72° 18′ east longitude. Its area is about 2,860 square miles, and its population 412,664 souls according to the census of 1901. It pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,28,060 to the British Government, Rs. 3,581-8-0 to Baroda, and Rs. 22,858 to Junagadh. The gross revenue, calculated on an average of the last five years, is Rs. 36,58,915, inclusive of Rs. 6,80,128, the income of the Bhavnagar Integral Railway which is the sole property of the State. The gross expenditure calculated on the same basis is Rs. 34,78,174, inclusive of the Railway expenditure of Rs. 4,11,353.

His Highness.

The destinies of the State are under the guidance of Suryavamshi Gohel Rajputs ; and the present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Raol Shri Bhavsinhji, K. C. S. I., who was in the best of health throughout the year under report, was able to bestow undivided attention to the affairs of the territories under his charge. The keen personal interest displayed by His Highness in the good government of his State, and the anxious solicitude exhibited by him for the prosperity of his people, have kept the administration up to the excellent standard it has for several years past maintained. The Districts of Sihor and Kundla which His Highness had not been able to visit in the previous year, received the benefit of his visits in the year under report. He was at Sihor from the 2nd to the 13th of April 1905, and again for a few days in June. At Kundla he was encamped from the 9th to the 15th of May, during Christmas and five days of January, and again for about a week in February. He had his Camp at Chhapariali for a couple of days in January, a week in February, and another week in March. During the hot months of April and May he stayed alternately between Trapaj and Mahuwa, which places he again visited towards the end of January.

The Royal Visit.

The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay in November 1905 supplied His Highness with a suitable opportunity of once more testifying his sentiments of unflinching loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. Having been invited by a *Kharita* from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to do the honour of his presence on the auspicious occasion, His Highness proceeded to Bombay on the 5th of that month, and although it being a Sunday his arrival was private, His

Excellency Lord Lamington was pleased to depute one of his Aides-de-Camp with a Government House carriage to the Grant Road Station to receive and convey him to his temporary residence at Meher Hall, Napean Sea Road. There were also present at the Station several leading merchants and notabilities of Bombay and Bhavnagar who received His Highness with great enthusiasm. On the 9th idem, His Highness had the privilege of taking part in the reception of the Royal Guests as they landed at the Apollo Bandar. On the 10th, His Highness, accompanied by his principal officers, did himself the honour to pay a ceremonial visit to His Royal Highness at Government House, when the usual formalities were gone through both at his arrival and departure. On the night of the same day His Highness attended the Levee held by the Royal Guest at the Secretariat. On the 11th, His Royal Highness, accompanied by the principal members of his suite, paid a return visit to His Highness at Chateau Petit, the well-known mansion of the Petit family, and all the appropriate formalities were observed as usual. The same evening His Highness was present at a reception held by the Royalties at Government House, and had once more the privilege of a brief conversation with the future occupant of the British Throne. After the departure of Their Royal Highnesses on the 14th, His Highness left for his Capital on the 15th, the departure being private.

Conference with H. E. the Governor.

Taking advantage of the presence in Bombay of the Chiefs of the several Maritime States of Kathiawad, His Excellency Lord Lamington was pleased to invite them to an informal Conference at Government House on the 15th of November, when he was good enough to personally explain to them the views of the Government of India on the question of the customs arrangements at their Ports, and to place before them certain proposals of that Government with a view to a settlement of the difficulty regarding the recently imposed Frontier Line at Viramgam. It was painful to His Highness to find that these proposals were made to him in common with the rest, without any attempt to recognize the fact that the position occupied by his State "differs widely from that held by the other Maritime States of Kathiawad." He was however glad of this interview, inasmuch as it gave him an opportunity to explain personally to His Excellency that in virtue of solemn engagements with the British Government his ports held quite a unique and an exceptional position, and that he did not deserve to be classified with other States in this matter. He endeavoured to make it quite clear, so far as the limited opportunities of a joint personal interview permitted, that he already possessed the privileges now sought to be conferred upon others. These informal proposals were subsequently officially communicated to the States concerned through the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad, and are still the subject of negotiation with States other than Bhavnagar, which, as

mentioned above, enjoys, in virtue of solemn engagements with the British Government, exceptional privileges in respect to its ports, and has already taken steps to submit its claims to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Rajya Kutumb.

In 1893, His Highness was married to Rani Shri Devkunvarba, daughter of His Highness the Raja Saheb of Bariya. After an illness of about three months she departed this world in November 1903, leaving as her only issue Kunvari Shri Manharkunvarba, who was born in December 1896. Special attention is devoted to the education of the young Kunvari Saheb, and her progress is very satisfactory. In the year under report His Highness was affianced to Rani Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of the Khirasra Darbar, and their marriage ceremony took place at Bhavnagar on 23rd August 1905. Being a second marriage, it was gone through in a quiet sort of a way, without much pomp or show.

His Highness' relations with his brother Kumar Shri Mangalsinhji continue to be most cordial.

Celebration of His Majesty's Birth-day.

The birth-day of His Royal Majesty the King-Emperor was as usual celebrated with great *eclat* on the 26th June 1905, the day announced for the purpose. A salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise, and the Royal Standard was hoisted on the City flag-staff. The Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers and the State Infantry held a parade in the morning, ending in a *feu de joie* which was witnessed by His Highness and his principal officers. The military were given a day's *batta*, and Rs. 500 were ordered to be distributed amongst the poor Christians in the State. In memory of this auspicious occasion Rs. 5,000 were set apart to be spent as usual in improvements in the Victoria Park. The day was observed as a general holiday all over the State.

Celebration of His Highness' Birth-day.

The 24th of April 1905, being His Highness' birth-day, was observed as a general holiday throughout the State, and all the schools and offices were ordered to be closed. About 677 books of the total value of Rs. 660 were distributed as prizes to school-boys and girls, for whose amusement various pastimes were provided in the Peile Gardens. Sugar-candy was distributed among school-going children, and ten scholarships of the aggregate amount of Rs. 92 per month were granted to students attending various Schools and Colleges. Thirty-two widows of various castes and creeds received a monthly sum of Rs. 3 each as maintenance for life. Rs. 2,000 were contributed to the Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in the Punjab, and Rs. 500 were spent in supplying grain and clothes to such poor and destitute people in Bhavnagar whose business had been dislocated on account of plague and other causes.

A parade of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers and the State Infantry took place early in the morning, and a salute of 11 guns was fired to announce the arrival, on the parade ground, of His Highness. The military, as usual, received a day's *batta* allowance. Medals were received from Government to be awarded to the sowars and syces who accompained the one hundred horses which, as an humble mark of his attachment to the British Empire, His Highness had provided as a contribution towards the forces in the field in South Africa. His Highness had great pleasure in personally handing over these medals to the respective recipients on this auspicious day.

Personnel of the Administration.

Appendix I. gives particulars as to the principal officers of the State, showing the changes that took place during the year. The Naib Dewan, Mr. Harilal Savailal, after a long and laborious service, retired in July 1905, and was replaced by Mr. Ratilal Chhotelal Desai, another old servant of the State, next in grade. Mr. Jamsedji N. Unwala, a tried, capable, and popular officer, to whom is due the credit of practically founding the system of education in the State, also retired in April 1905. Mr. Kavasji J. Sanjana, M. A., one of the brightest alumni of the Bombay University succeeded him as Principal of the Samaldas College, and Mr. Burjorji A. Enti, B. A., Professor of History and Political Economy in the said College, took his place as Director of Education. Dewani Zorawarsinhji, an undergraduate of the Bombay University, and a Rajput of the Gohel Clan, having headed the list of those that passed the final examination in connection with the *Imperial Cadet Corps*, and received his commission as a Lieutenant in the Indian Army, was, in November 1905, appointed to the command of Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers, Government having been pleased to lend his services to this State.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Revenue Collection.

Revenue Year.

The Revenue year begins with 1st November and ends with 31st October (Dewali), and collections of revenue are made by two instalments of 40 and 60 per cent respectively about the months of December and April in all the Districts except Mahuwa, Talaja and Daskrohi, where there are three instalments of 40, 40 and 20 per cent, falling due in December, April and June. Thus all figures relating to revenue throughout this report cover the year ending with 31st October 1905. The agricultural facts which they represent are therefore those connected with the rainfall of the Samvat year 1960 (A. D. 1904) rather than those of the monsoon of 1961 (A. D. 1905), which latter will find their place in the ensuing report.

Scarcity.

As the previous year had been a prosperous one, and the collections of revenue cautiously moderate, the ryots cultivated their lands with ease and cheerfulness, and the sowings for the year under report were sufficiently plentiful. Rains however having held off in August, people began to be considerably anxious, and their failure in September set the final seal to the prospects of the season. The young crops began to wither, and it became evident that a period of severe scarcity must be faced. His Highness, with his usual large-mindedness, rose equal to the occasion. He at once directed grants of Tagavi to be advanced to such of his ryots as needed them, set Darbari pasture lands free for the grazing of cultivators' cattle, and determined a definite programme for the prompt adoption of relief measures as soon as a pinch was found to be felt in any part of his territories. The nature and utility of the measures that were actually adopted and other details in connection therewith will be described in their proper place in Chapter IV. I will here advert to the effect this state of affairs had on the revenue collections.

Principles of Suspension and Remission.

Recovery of arrears of past years' revenue was, under the circumstances, out of the question, and these were at once ordered to be suspended *in toto*. With regard to the demand for the year, His Highness perceived, early in September, that though famine conditions in the proper sense of the term did not prevail, and were not anticipated, anything approaching a full collection of land-revenue would not be possible, and that some definite principle to regulate the suspensions that would be inevitable must be adopted. As mentioned in the last report, after a careful study of the history of previous famines, and an anxious consideration of the whole subject in all its bearings, he came to the conclusion that enquiries into the prospects of individual hold-

ings, even if possible, were associated with numerous hardships and inconveniences, and, profiting by the lessons of the past, he determined to discard that method. With a promptitude characteristic of himself, he decided to adopt the system of fixing an all-round percentage of suspension per district or group of villages, based upon the average out-turn of the crops in the areas concerned. He argued that although this system might perhaps result in a tangible loss to the State purse, any loss incurred in that respect would be more than amply compensated by the sure ground which his ryots would get to stand upon, and by the confidence and contentment with which his cultivators would face the future. Having arrived at this decision, with a view to have an accurate estimate of the actual crop prospects of the several parts of his State, he deputed the Dewan to make a village-to-village tour through the whole of his territory. As a result of this tour it was found that the crop-conditions in the three districts of Kundla, Lilia and Bhal were too bad to allow of any definite percentage of assessment-collection being fixed for any considerable areas, and for these districts, therefore, His Highness directed that the *Bhagbatai* or crop-share system should be adopted for the year. With regard to the rest, 13 villages were found to require a suspension of the entire revenue-demand. 14 villages needed a suspension of 14 annas in the rupee, 26 of 13 annas, 63 of 12 annas, 14 of 11 annas, 51 of 10 annas, 12 of 9 annas, 59 of 8 annas, 3 of 7 annas, 14 of 6 annas, 2 of 5 annas, 39 of 4 annas, 12 of 2 annas, while there were 73 villages which required no suspension, and orders were passed accordingly.

Effects of the Principle.

This system of revenue collection and suspension met with the entire satisfaction of the ryots, who readily and easily paid in the fixed percentages. The beneficent effects of this liberal policy can be perceived in all directions. The large relief-work, *viz.*, that of the construction of a Bund along the Shell River, which was meant to employ 8,000 workers for two months, was found to be practically unavailed of by any persons in real need of relief. The number of workers at first rose to 1,800, but a large majority of these came from the adjoining villages, who though not affected by any distress or destitution, took advantage of the proximity of the work to earn a little money. Even this number fell to 75, and the work had to be closed at the end of July. This proves that there was no pinch worth the name. Again, it was found that, despite the unfavourableness of the previous season, preparation of lands for the coming monsoon crop was gone through with great assiduity, and the area under cultivation was actually greater than that in the preceding year. Further, the rainfall of Samvat 1961 was again insufficient, though its distribution over convenient periods dispelled the apprehensions that were at one time entertained of another scarcity. His Highness perceived that though the general outlook was bright, his ryots were only just emerging out of a bad year, coming on the top of several unfavourable seasons, and that

there was still need for caution, especially in the matter of the collection of past years' arrears. He also considered the fact that as the quantity of rainfall was insufficient, the crop-prospects in the several districts and villages could not be equal, or even nearly equal. He therefore resolved to adopt the same principle as last year, with regard to the collections of revenue, both past and present, and after a careful inquiry into the crop-prospects of the different parts of the State, suitable orders were passed, which will find their place in the next Annual Report. The point that pertains to the subject matter in hand is that the amount of revenue estimated for collection in accordance with these orders was Rs. 26,84,272, out of which Rs. 24,64,813 have already fallen in when this report is being drafted, without any complaint being received or any coercive measure being adopted. This fact tells its own tale and calls for no comment.

Revenue Collection.

To revert to the revenue collections in the year under review, they amounted, on the basis mentioned in the last paragraph but one, to about 7 annas in the rupee, being Rs. 14,48,747, out of the total demand of Rs. 31,69,492, exclusive of Railway, and Rs. 17,20,745 was the amount suspended. Appendix II. gives the details of these figures as compared with those of Samvat 1960.

Arrears.

The revenue arrears at the close of the previous year amounted to Rs. 20,23,018, out of which only Rs. 78,885 fell in during the year under review, as against Rs. 4,35,181 in the preceding year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 19,44,133. Adding to this the arrears of the year under report we arrive at Rs. 36,64,878 as the total amount outstanding up to 31st October 1905, as will be seen from the following table :—

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Districts.	Previous Arrears.			Arrears of Samvat 1961.	Total Arrears at the end of 1961.
	At the close of Samvat 1960.	Recoveries in Samvat 1961.	Balance of Arrears.		
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Mahuwa	3,33,889	4,902	3,28,987	2,33,848	5,62,835
Kundla	5,52,113	11,038	5,41,075	5,31,675	10,72,749
Lilia	2,17,216	4,406	2,12,810	3,25,170	5,37,980
Umrala	2,57,071	6,019	2,51,052	2,06,755	4,57,807
Botad	2,60,193	41,928	2,18,265	1,22,651	3,40,916
Daskrohi	67,707	2,655	65,052	33,096	98,148
Gadhada	1,43,348	920	1,42,428	84,097	2,26,525
Sihor	39,634	549	39,085	38,901	77,986
Talaja	28,397	1,637	26,760	25,425	52,185
Victor	1,23,058	4,434	1,18,619	1,09,128	2,27,747
Customs	397	397	...	...	...
Total... ...	20,23,018	78,885	19,44,133	17,20,745	36,64,878

Loans to Bhayats and Mul-grasias.

Loans advanced to Bhayats and Mul-grasias in the famine year were also liberally dealt with, only Rs. 16,283 being collected from them in the year under report, leaving an outstanding balance of about a lakh and a quarter.

2. Waste Lands.

Culturable Area.

The total area of arable land under the administration of the Revenue Department was 699,704 acres, or 1,749,260 bighas, as against 699,085 acres, or 1,747,712 bighas in the preceding year, the increase of 619 acres or 1,548 bighas being mainly due to escheat to the Darbar.

Waste Area.

Out of this, 18,903 acres or 47,258 bighas was still lying waste in the year under report. This consists mostly of lands washed away or otherwise rendered unarable. Inquiries are in progress, and as soon as they are over, steps will be taken to relegate such lands to the class of non-culturable waste.

Area under Cultivation.

The area under cultivation was 680,801 acres, or 1,702,002 bighas, as against 639,015 acres, or 1,597,537 bighas in the preceding year. The increase of 41,786 acres, or 104,465 bighas is the natural result of the liberal revenue-policy of His Highness, and evidences an advance of the cultivators towards normal conditions.

Lease at reduced Assessments.

As mentioned in previous reports large areas of land were abandoned by cultivators in the great famine of Samvat 1956, and in order gradually to bring such land back to cultivation the system of leasing it out at reduced assessments was adopted, which still continues. In the previous year this system was regulated by fixing a minimum down to which the assessment of each class of such land could be temporarily reduced. Out of 41,786 acres restored to cultivation in the year under report as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as many as 38,564 acres or 96,411 bighas of the normal letting value of Rs. 1,13,420 were leased out for a reduced rental of Rs. 42,488, as against 18,798 acres or 46,995 bighas in the last year. Adding this area to 34,229 acres or 85,574* bighas leased out in previous years under this system, the total comes to 72,794 acres or 181,985 bighas, bringing to the Darbar Rs. 1,20,839, instead of the full assessment of Rs. 2,27,439, which means a loss of Rs. 1,06,600.

3. Tagavi Advances.

Tagavi.

The amount of loans advanced by way of Tagavi in the year under report was Rs. 37,779. The purposes for which it was advanced and other details will be seen from the statement given in Appendix III.

* The figure given in the last report was incorrect.

4. Surveys.

Revenue Survey.

The work of the inspection of boundary-marks made satisfactory progress during the year.

City Survey.

The applications of the public with regard to this survey having all been disposed of, the office of the Inquiring Officer was abolished.

5. Wards and other Estates.

Estates under Management.

During the year under report 79 estates were in charge of the District Revenue Officers on account of minority, indebtedness, disputes between rival claimants and similar causes. Of these, 50 were managed under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner, and 29 under that of the Rajyaprakarni Court.

6. Giras and Alienation Settlement.

Giras Settlement.

The Giras Settlement continues to work satisfactorily, and it is satisfactory to note that no complaints of infringement were laid before the Court in the year under report.

Co-parcenery & Heirship Cases.

Twenty-five cases of co-parcenery and heirship between Mul-grasias were pending at the close of the preceding year, and 12 new cases were filed in the year under report. Of these, 12 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 25 at the close of the year. Of the 12 that were disposed of, 4 have been appealed against.

Alienation Settlement.

Reports concerning alienated land in 2 villages of the Lilia District, 17 villages of the Sub-districts of Bhumli and Trapaj, 19 of Botad, 5 of Umrala, and 6 of Gadhda were submitted, and received the sanction of the Darbar Huzur during the year under report. Sanads with respect to the whole of the Talaja District and those of the Sub-district of Panchtalavda were finally issued.

CHAPTER III.
PROTECTION.

1. Legislation.

Appendix **IV.** gives a list of the Laws and Rules in force in the State. The only legislation enacted during the year under report was an amendment of the rules regarding the summary disposal of mercantile disputes, and the promulgation of rules controlling the sale of Cocain and Morphia.

2. Military.—Imperial Service Lancers.

Command.

Dewani Zoravarsinhji, an undergraduate of the Bombay University, and a Rajput of the Gohel clan, having headed the list of those that passed the final examination in connection with the *Imperial Cadet Corps*, and received his commission as a Lieutenant in the Indian Army, was, in November 1905, appointed to the command of this corps, Government having been pleased to lend his services to this State.

Strength.

As mentioned in last year's report, this Regiment has now been raised to its original strength of two squadrons, *i. e.*, 300 sabres. The Force numbered 219 at the close of the previous year, out of whom 25 were discharged and 5 died during the year under report, leaving 189, which with the 104 sowars newly enlisted brings up the actual strength to 293 at the end of the year. These consist of 10 Commissioned Officers, 16 Non-Commissioned Officers, and 267 men. Appendix **V.** will explain the necessary details.

Arms.

The Arms with which this Force is provided consist of carbines, swords, and lances. They were inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer in December and found satisfactory.

Remounts.

The number of horses at the end of the preceding year was 216, and 82 newly purchased during the year under report brought the strength to 298. Of these, 6 were sold off and 9 died, leaving the total at 283 at the close of the year.

Ponies.

There were 73 ponies at the commencement of the year under report. During the year 13 were purchased, 1 was sold off, and 1 died, bringing the number to 84 at the end of the year.

Musketry.

The Regiment has gone through the whole course of musketry, and was inspected by Captain Buist, Inspector-General of Musketry, who was satisfied with the general work done. The number of third-class shots was found to be

rather high, *viz.*, 69, due partly to want of sufficient practice, and partly to the illness of Jemadar Govindsingh, who was sent to the Musketry School at Meerut. To remedy the bad shooting, extra practice was given, with the result that at the end of the year only 5 third-class shots were left out of 69.

Signalling.

A party of 8 Signallers was sent for training to the Gwalior Signalling Class, and they are reported to have come out so well that the Bhavnagar Regiment stands first in this respect among the Imperial Service Squadron Units. One officer is at present at Pinjore with the Signalling Class there.

Polo and Hockey.

The Polo Team went to Rajkot to take part in the tournament there, in which it got itself beaten. Hockey has been started, with the result that the Regiment can now boast of a first-class Team.

Racing.

A few horses of the Force took part in the races at Rajkot, two of them running first, and four second.

Sword & Lance Exercise.

This continues to be efficiently practised as heretofore.

Athletic Meeting.

Three men were sent to Patiala to compete in the Athletic Meeting there.

Drill.

On the recommendation of the Inspecting Officer, one Daffedar has been sent to Rajkot to act as Drill Instructor to the Rajkumars at the Chiefs' College.

Inspection.

The Regiment, as a whole, was inspected by Colonel Drummond, Inspector-General for Imperial Service Troops, who expressed his satisfaction at the business-like appearance of the men and horses, and was pleased to remark that the Force was now fit to be sent on active service.

Royal Visit.

An officer with 25 men of this Regiment was sent to Bombay to take part in escorting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit in November, and it is gratifying to note that His Royal Highness was pleased to express great satisfaction at the conduct of the party.

Cost.

The total cost to the State on account of pay and allowances of this Force, including followers, was Rs. 1,22,466, in the year under report, besides Rs. 45,492 the price of new horses purchased for the Regiment in order to raise it to its original strength of 300 sabres. This, however, does not represent the normal annual expenditure after this Regiment, for it must be noted that it was being recruited and did not consist of its full sanctioned strength for a great part of the year, the budgetted cost for which is Rs. 1,88,160.

3. Infantry or Armed Police.

Strength.

The strength of the Armed Police known as the Bhavnagar State Infantry was 282 at the end of the preceding year. During the year under report

4 retired on pension. 4 died, 41 were discharged from the service, and 46 recruits were newly enlisted, bringing the strength to 279 at the close of the year. The cost of this Force to the State was Rs. 54,035. Appendix **VI.** gives the necessary details with regard to this corps. The Arms borne by the force consist of rifles and bayonets.

Band. The Band attached to the Infantry continues to be highly efficient.

Artillery. There is no separate Artillery Force in this State. A party of the Infantry, specially trained for the purpose, perform those duties.

4. Police.

Regular Police. The total Police Force of the State under the exclusive control of the Police Department stands at 738, consisting of 58 officers, 52 mounted police, and 628 footmen (inclusive of 75 Chowkidars of the Village Police).

Village Police. The Village Police consists of 2,315 men, exclusive of the 75 Chowkidars, who, owing to the peculiar situation and circumstances of certain villages, are placed under the exclusive control of the Police Department. Of these, 507 are Mukhis or Police Patels, 963 are Chowkidars, and 845 are Pasaitas. Among the Mukhis 219 have exclusive charge of the Village Police work, while 288 have both Police and revenue charges. The whole of the Village Police is under the control of the Revenue Department, but in so far as they perform Police duties, they are under the supervision of the Police Department.

Strength. The total strength of both the regular and the Village Police comes to 3,053, and if the Armed Police are added it stands at 3,332 men. The ratio of the whole Force works up to one man for every 123·8 men of the population, and every 0·85 square mile of the area. The ratio of the regular Police alone is one man for every 559·1 men of the population, and every 3·87 square miles of the area.

Discipline. In the Police Department there are 128 Sipahis, 447 Rajputs, 91 Rabaris, 8 Arabs, 5 Sindhis, and 1 Balooch. Of these, 335 know how to read and write, and 129 are under instruction. In the year under report 51 men were rewarded by promotion, 39 were dismissed, 2 were punished judicially, and 278 were fined or degraded departmentally. Appendix **VII.** gives the necessary details in this connection.

Cost. The cost of the Police Department in the year under report was Rs. 1,20,565, as against Rs. 1,07,332 in the preceding year.

Arms. The mounted Police is provided with rifles and swords, and the foot-police with batons.

Cognizable Crimes

Appendix **VIII.** will show that during the year under report the number of cognizable offences reported was 63 in excess of that of the previous year, the number of persons arrested went up by 76, and that of persons sent up for trial by 76. The convictions showed an increase of 75, and the discharges and acquittals an increase of 1 over that of 1904-5. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 73·88, and to those sent up for trial was 74·35, as against 70·54 and 72·91 in the preceding year.

Offences generally.

The total number of offences (both cognizable and non-cognizable) reported increased from 3,183 to 3,588, showing a rise of 12·7 per cent. The increase was mainly under minor offences, and those under Local Acts as will be seen from the following comparative table:—

	1904-5.	1905-6.
Murder	4	7
Culpable homicide	5	7
Grievous hurt	55	44
Hurt	532	555
Dacoity	1	1
Robbery	3	13
House-breaking	80	58
Theft	328	366
Petty offences	2,176	2,537
Total ...	3,183	3,588

Further details will be found in Appendix **IX.**

Value and recovery of stolen property.

The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 14,865, as against Rs. 12,379 in the previons year, and that of property recovered, Rs. 7,356, as against Rs. 7,354, the percentage of recovery being 49·5 as against 59·37 last year (*vide* Appendix **X.**).

5. Criminal Justice.

Number and Constitution of Courts.

The number and constitution of Criminal Courts in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 9 Magistrates' Courts, and 2 Courts of Sessions, besides 2 Courts of Appeal.

Work done by original Courts

The work done by the various Original Courts during the year under report will appear from Appendices **IX.** and **XI.** It will be seen that the number of cases brought to trial show an increase of 494 or 35·9 per cent over that of the preceding year, and the number of persons involved shows a rise of 669 or 25·3 per cent. Of the 3,305 persons brought to trial, 1,497 were convicted, 947 were acquitted, 806 were discharged, and 4 died, while 51 remained under trial at the close of the year. As to punishments, no sentence of death was inflicted in the year under notice. Sentences of imprisonment for over six months were passed

against 33 persons, of imprisonment for six months and under against 266, of fine against 1,185, and of whipping against 13, as compared with the previous year's figures of 26, 284, 800 and 11 respectively. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 6,620, as against Rs. 7,577 in the preceding year, and the amount recovered under this head was Rs. 5,875, as against Rs. 5,023 in 1904-5.

Appeals. The Appellate Courts decided 81 out of 82 appeals concerning 113 prisoners, with the result that the decisions of the Lower Court were upheld in the case of 72, were amended in the case of 13, and quashed in the case of 25 convicts, leaving one appeal, involving one convict, undisposed of at the end of the year (*vide* Appendix **XII.**).

Revision. There were 24 applications for revision, the sentence being confirmed in 11, amended in 3 and reversed in 8 cases, leaving two applications undisposed of at the end of the year.

6. Civil Justice.

Number and Constitution of Courts. There were 11 Courts of original jurisdiction and 3 of appellate jurisdiction, as in the previous year.

Number of Suits. The number of original suits fell from 4,562 to 3,931, being a decline of 13 per cent. Adding to this 194 cases left undecided at the end of the previous year, there were 4,125 cases before the Civil Courts for decision, as against 4,876 in 1904–5. Out of these, 3,957 suits were disposed of, as against 4,682 in the preceding year, of which 75 related to disputes about immoveable property, 3,822 to pecuniary claims, and 60 to miscellaneous rights. Their aggregate value was Rs. 4,56,982, as compared with Rs. 7,44,510 in the preceding year, the average duration of a suit being 4 months and 13 days. Further details will be found in Appendix **XIII.**

Appeals. The number of appeals presented during the year in the three Appellate Courts of the State was 185, as against 201 last year, which together with the balance of the preceding year, makes a total of 250. Of these, 206 appeals, the aggregate value whereof was Rs. 63,747, were disposed of, as against 194 appeals of the collective value of Rs. 1,27,193 in the preceding year. For details see Appendix **XIV.** The 206 appeals decided may be classified as follows :—

No. of Appeals.	Class.
36	... Immoveable Property.
132	... Money Transactions.
38	... Miscellaneous Claims.

Applications for Execution of Decrees. The number of applications for execution of decrees presented during the year was 5,612, which with the balance of the previous year comes to 6,494.

Out of these, 5,873 or 90 per cent were disposed of, leaving a balance of 621 or 10 per cent pending at the close of the year. For details see Appendix **XV.**

Receipts and Expenditure.

The total receipts of all the Courts amounted to Rs. 59,921, as against Rs. 72,432 in 1904–5, while the charges fell from Rs. 73,444 to Rs. 73,392.

7. Registration.

The number of documents presented for registration during the year showed a decline of 166 from that of the preceding year, the value of property involved falling from Rs. 3,71,690 to Rs. 2,75,877, and the fees realized from Rs. 2,542 to Rs. 2,085. The majority of these documents consisted of deeds of mortgage. Details can be seen from Appendices **XVI.** and **XVII.**

8. Jails.

Number & Population.

There are 9 Jails and Lock-ups in the State, including the Central Jail in the Capital. The number of prisoners at the end of March 1905 was 162, and during the year under report there were 486 admissions, making a total of 648, as against 577 of the preceding year. Out of these, 497 were released on the expiry of their respective terms of imprisonment, leaving 151 at the close of the year. Appendix **XVIII.** gives the necessary details in this connection.

Average.

The daily average of prisoners was 147, as against 154 of the previous year.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure, exclusive of the charges on account of the Jail-guards at the Central Jail, was Rs. 16,934, as against Rs. 15,547 in 1904–05, the cost per head coming to Rs. 116, as against Rs. 100·9 in the preceding year.

Prison Labour.

During the year under report prison labour produced goods of the value of about Rs. 4,460, and articles worth Rs. 754 were in hand from the previous year. Out of these stock valued at Rs. 4,451 was sold off, leaving that worth Rs. 763 as the balance in hand at the close of the year.

Health.

The general health of the prison population was well maintained.

9. Municipalities.

Constitution.

There are 10 Municipalities in the State, all of them being maintained as Darbari Institutions at State expense. The most important of these is the Municipality in the Capital, which cost to the Darbar Rs. 61,045 in the year under report. This, together with the Municipalities of Mahuwa, Kundla, Sihor and Botad are under the control of an officer styled the President of Municipalities, and their affairs are managed by a Committee of Members

nominated by that officer periodically from among lists of eligible gentlemen sanctioned by the Darbar for the purpose. Each of these Municipalities has a Secretary who assists the Committee, and the Bhavnagar City Municipality has also an Assistant Secretary and a large staff of Clerks, Inspectors and other servants. The remaining five Municipalities, *viz.*, those of Umrala, Lilia, Gadhada, Talaja and Rajula are under the control of the Revenue Department, and are managed practically in the same manner as those mentioned above.

Income and Expenditure.

The aggregate income of the miscellaneous receipts classed under this head was Rs. 55,935, as against Rs. 53,915 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 87,412, as against Rs. 75,961 in 1904-05. The necessary details in this connection will be found embodied in Appendix **XIX.**

Fires.

During the year under report there were 7 fires in Bhavnagar, 2 in Mahuwa and 1 in Sihor, the estimated loss of property therefrom being Rs. 3,247, Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 100 respectively, making a total of Rs. 5,747, as against Rs. 10,955 in the preceding year.

Plague.

As mentioned in the last report, the town of Bhavnagar was overtaken by an attack of plague towards the close of 1904-05, though thanks to the medical help and other measures generously adopted by His Highness, and the timely exodus of the people to the health-camps specially erected by the State, the epidemic did not assume a virulent form, the death-rate from all causes not exceeding a daily average of 12·7. The epidemic altogether disappeared on 1st June 1905, though not without taking 608 victims during a period of three months for which it lasted. The special expenditure incurred by the Darbar on this account was Rs. 2,390.

Water-supply.

Ganga-Jalia and other wells supply water to the town of Bhavnagar, in addition to the water of the Gavrishanker Lake, which is brought through main pipes into the town, and supplied to the people by means of tanks put up at convenient places. The lake had only about 17 feet of water at the end of the year, a natural consequence of the insufficient rainfall in the last monsoon. In the Districts the principal sources of drinking water are wells and rivers.

10. Chemical Analysis.

The number of analyses made increased from 73 to 78, the increase being mainly in medico-legal examinations. There were 14 cases of suspected human-poisoning, 5 of cattle-poisoning, 46 of suspected blood-stains, 7 of suspected seminal stains, and 6 miscellaneous cases. Out of 14 cases of human-poisoning, opium was actually detected in 6, Kerosine oil in 1, and Nux Vomica in 1 case. Out of 5 cases of cattle-poisoning, arsenic was detected in 1 and sulphate of copper in 1.

One hundred and seventy-six articles, including swords, sticks, knives and clothes were received for the detection of blood-stains and seminal spots, and examined by the Chemical Analyser with varying results.

Fourteen samples of potable water were also examined, out of which 2 were found to be fair, 1 pretty fair, and 11 were pronounced unwholesome.

Out of 21 packets of white powders that were submitted for examination, 20 were found to contain Morphia, and 1 Cocaine.

One sample of opium was examined and was found to be adulterated, chiefly with aloes.

Aloes was detected in a bag of drugs that was submitted, and iron mixed with sand in two packets of minerals that came for examination.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Weather and Crops.

Rainfall.

Appendix **XX.** gives the rainfall in the several districts of the State in Samvat 1961 (*i. e.* A. D. 1905), and Appendix **XXI.**, a comparative statement for 8 years. It will be seen that in 1961, the average for the whole State comes to 13·38 inches, a figure which is certainly below the normal. The first fall of rain, *viz.* that in July, though somewhat late, was very favourable, and gave a good deal of relief to the ryots, who did their sowing operations with great *eclat*. The August rains altogether failed, but the plentiful fall of the previous month kept the crops thriving, and that of September, scanty as it was, was so timely that it proved to be quite a boon to the produce of the fields, and might be said to have saved the situation. Thus, though the total quantity of rainfall was insufficient, its distribution over convenient periods has resulted in a plentiful yield to the cultivators, and has dispelled all apprehensions that were at one time entertained of an impending scarcity. His Highness was, of course, prepared for the worst, and cut-and-dry schemes of relief were kept ready to be started at a moment's notice. Fortunately no necessity has arisen for adopting any relief measures.

2. Agriculture.

Cropped Area.

The total area cropped by Darbari cultivators numbering about 18,000 was, as mentioned in Chapter II., 680,801 acres, or 1,702,002 bighas, the distribution of the crops being as under :—

	Previous year. Acres.	Year under report. Acres.
Cotton	... 3,79,721	2,80,973
Wheat	... 98,000	27,465
Oil-seed	... 90,789	30,323
Bajri, jowari, sugarcane, &c.	... 70,505	3,42,040
Total...	... 6,39,015	6,80,801

It will be noticed that the area under cotton decreased by 26 per cent, that under wheat by 72 per cent. and that under oil-seeds by 66 per cent. This is a natural result of the deficient rainfall, and experience has shown that in a year succeeding one of scanty rainfall the area under cotton always goes down, and that under Bajri, &c., proportionately increases. There was rather an abnormal rise in the area under food-grains, *viz.* about 385 per cent, but this

is accounted for by more lands being brought under cultivation and other reasons explained in Chapter II. The total area cropped increased by 6 per cent, which, it may be noted in passing, supplies the strongest proof of the beneficent effects of His Highness' liberal and far-seeing policy in the matter of revenue collections, and signifies a near approach to the long hoped for return of the ryots to normal conditions.

Agricultural Stock.

The details of agricultural stock in the several districts will be seen from Appendix **XXII.** Cattle-breeding is not practised as a profession in any part of this State. Sindhis and others import bullocks for sale. The horse-breeding concern of the State will be dealt with under a separate heading.

3. Horticulture.

The Darbar maintained the Victoria Park and the Peile Gardens at a cost of Rs. 6,879 and 7,579 respectively. They were under the control and supervision of the Public Works Department. The ornamental character of the Peile Gardens, combined with their vicinity to the more populous portion of the town, has, for many years, made them attractive to the citizens, and their popularity as a place of recreation shows no signs of diminution.

A small garden round the Percival Fountain and the Albert Victor Square, both places of public recreation, under the care of the Bhavnagar Municipality, were also maintained by the Darbar.

The Plantation at Mahuwa and that at Sihor known by the name of *Kant* were maintained by the Darbar. The Mahuwa Plantation and *Fulvadi* possess about 45,646 trees of various descriptions, such as mango-trees, palm-trees, acacia, babul, &c., &c.

4. Horse-Breeding.

Stallions.

The number of stallions belonging to the Darbar decreased from 14 to 12; five of these were Arabs, one a T. B. Waler, one a country-bred, one an Italian donkey, and four pure Kathis. For the convenience of the public and with a view to encourage private breeders, two of these stallions are stationed in the districts, and during the year under report they covered a goodly number of private mares.

Service.

The number of mares covered was 282, of which 132 were Darbari mares, and 150 belonged to private owners. The Darbari mares covered produced 18 colts and 24 fillies, of which 3 colts and 3 fillies died, and 36 survived at the close of the year.

Brood Mares. There were 80 brood mares at the end of the last year, and 5 fillies were added to the number from the young stock of the Paddock. Three of these died and 2 were presented, the number at the close of the year remaining at 80. Of these, 3 were Walers, 73 Stud-bred, 2 Kathis, 1 Arab, and 1 country-bred.

Young Stock. There were 60 young stock at the end of the last year, and 44 being added during the year under report, the number came up to 104, of which 45 were under one year, 24 under two years, 15 under three years, and 20 over three years and above. Of these, 5 were classed as brood mares, 6 died, 6 were sold, and 87 remained in the Paddock at the close of the year.

The Italian donkey was used for covering the Darbari mares of the Stud as well as the baggage ponies of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers Corps. The mules produced look promising and useful for hard work.

5. Wages, Labour and Prices.

Prices. Prices of food-stuffs had begun to rise towards the close of the preceding year, and showed the same tendency during the year under report. This rise, though not abnormal, is a natural result of the partial failure of rainfall in Samvat 1960, and is a necessary sequel to the heavy increase in the imports of food grains in the year under review. Fodder also continued to command high prices in the year. The policy of the Darbar to generously permit the ryots to retain as much out of the produce of their fields as may reasonably be requisite for the actual consumption of themselves, their family and their cattle, leaves them in a great measure unaffected by these fluctuations of prices, and enables them to tide over lean years with ease and confidence. In Appendix **XXIII.** will be found a comparative statement of the prices that prevailed during the past five years.

Wages. There was no marked fluctuation in the rates of wages in the State. The average rate for skilled labour varied from annas 6 to Re. 1, and for unskilled labour from annas 2 to annas 4.

6. Manufactures and Industries.

Mill. The one Spinning and Weaving Mill which exists in the State has 240 looms and 14,288 spindles, and it consumed 27,19,011 lbs. of cotton in the year under report, the production being 23,51,410 lbs. of yarn, valued at Rs. 9,40,318, and 9,75,928 lbs. of cloth, valued at Rs. 5,06,734. The average number of mill-hands employed was 878.

Cotton-Presses and Ginning. There were eight Cotton-presses at Bhavnagar and three at Mahuwa, and nine Ginning Factories at Botad, Dhola, Panchtalavda, Kundla, Fachāria, Dungar, Rajula, Mahuwa, and Jesar.

Hand-gins are now getting out of use, though in a few villages they are still worked.

Weaving, &c.

Though hand-weaving has been at a very low ebb, weavers in Kundla produced a good stock of gold-laced *pachhedis*, silk-bordered *dhotars* and thick covering sheets of cotton known as *chofals*. Botad weavers produced a small stock of cotton cloth known as "check." Gadhada turned out a stock of stout woolen blankets, and the khatris of Sihor, Umrala and Vartej produced carpets and bed-covers dyed in variegated colours. Pretty little wooden and ivory toys continued to be made in Mahuwa, and the skill of the Sihor copper-smiths in the preparation of brass and copper household utensils is still admired. An organised effort to put these several wares into the market would surely create a larger demand for them, and give the much-needed stimulus to these industries.

7. Trade.

Ports.

Besides Bhavnagar, the State possesses the following ports :—

(*a*) Mahuwa and the small ports subordinate thereto,

(*b*) Kathivadar, now called Port Albert Victor,

(*c*) Pipavav,

(*d*) Talaja (Sultanpur),

(*e*) Jhanjhmer (not in use now), and

(*f*) Sundrai.

All these, with the exception of Sundrai, enjoy, in virtue of agreements with the Government, the full benefits of British Indian Ports.

Tariff.

During the year under report, as hitherto, whenever a change was made in the Tariff duties in force at British Indian Ports on trade to and from foreign ports, it was forthwith extended to the ports in this State, and was notified in the *Darbari Gazette*.

Exports and Imports.

Appendices **XXIV.**, **XXV.** and **XXVI.** give full details of the export and import trade at the above-mentioned ports, and it is here that the effects of the unfavourable monsoon of 1960 are most apparent. As was anticipated, there has not only been an abrupt arrest of the gratifying advance towards normal conditions which had been visible for the last few years, but trade has actually made a retrograde move. The exports fell nearly 66 per cent, being only Rs. 75,66,750, as against Rs. 2,21,46,031 in the previous year. By far the largest bulk of this decrease—about 1 crore 35 lakhs—is accounted for by cotton, owing to the almost entire failure of its crop. As a necessary consequence of the adverse season conditions, the imports rose considerably, being Rs. 1,15,17,384, as against Rs. 97,65,112 in the preceding year. Grain alone

contributes nearly 26 lakhs to the increase, timber and sweet-oil making up the rest. There was a fall in the imports of rice, cloth, sugar and cotton-yarn.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the trade of the State during the last eighteen years :—

No.	Year.	Value of Exports	Value of Imports.
		Rs	Rs
1	1888-1889	1,65,61,819	1,08,15,105
2	1889-1890	1,50,62,992	1,04,53,989
3	1890-1891	1,95,77,119	84,35,531
4	1891-1892	1,82,41,012	90,61,634
5	1892-1893	1,97,41,027	95,47,912
6	1893-1894	2,34,22,350	1,36,64,289
7	1894-1895	1,78,77,702	1,13,11,924
8	1895-1896	1,89,76,519	1,42,01,702
9	1896-1897	2,52,17,621	1,40,62,156
10	1897-1898	1,49,26,740	1,38,75,489
11	1898-1899	1,72,53,065	1,23,90,855
12	1899-1900	1,38,47,645	1,25,09,255
13	1900-1901	44,28,760	2,49,38,685
14	1901-1902	53,86,006	1,05,99,585
15	1902-1903	56,23,159	1,08,84,735
16	1903-1904	1,29,66,048	90,96,665
17	1904-1905	2,21,46,034	97,65,112
18	1905-1906	75,66,750	1,45,79,284

Ocean-going Steamers.

There is one feature in connection with the trade of the port of Bhavnagar which merits special notice. With the advance of Railways and industries requiring steam-power, coal has become an important article of commerce. For some time past large ocean-going steamers have been bringing cargoes of coal from Calcutta to Bhavnagar, but none of them hitherto ventured to come right up the channel and into the basin. They all anchored at the Bell Buoy near the mouth of the channel, which is about 10 miles away from the Bandar. This necessarily implied heavy cost of unloading, not to mention the loss of time and other inconveniences involved in the process. The port authorities were of opinion that there was no danger or difficulty in bringing the Steamers right up the channel and mooring them in the Boat Basin, otherwise known as Golkhadi, where at low tides they would be secure on the mud. When a few months ago the S. S. Florican, belonging to Messrs. Bird and Co., of Calcutta, came to Bhavnagar, its Captain had a good look round the Harbour, and thought that he could safely bring his Steamer right up. Negotiations were since then in progress with the said Company through their Bombay Agents Messrs. Cory Brothers and Co., and it is gratifying to note that towards the close of the year under report they culminated in an Agreement between the State and the said Company, whereby in consideration of certain concessions and facilities granted by the Darbar the Company undertook to bring their Steamers right up the creek into Golkhadi. The Agreement was

brought into practical operation in May 1906, when the S. S. Florican sailed up the channel safe and sound, without encountering any the least difficulty. To view the grand spectacle there had assembled at the Bandar a goodly number of people, among them being a few European merchants and an officer representing the Darbar, who went on board to congratulate the Captain. At the time this report is being drafted this large ship is lying snug and plumb into Gokhadi, busy discharging her cargo. Captain Work, the master of the vessel, deserves the cordial thanks of the Darbar for his courage and skill in accomplishing this feat, and thereby giving practical proof to the world at large that the navigation of the channel is perfectly safe for ocean-going ships. It is needless to say that his services have been suitably appreciated by His Highness. This great event marks an epoch in the history of this important port, and is expected to result in substantial development of traffic.

The Customs Frontier Line at Viramgam still continues to drag on its existence, to the great impediment of trade, and the annoyance of the public. The imposition of that line against the trade of Bhavnagar directly violates the much-valued treaty-rights of this State,—rights which were acquired by His Highness' illustrious ancestors at the cost of valuable sacrifices. As mentioned in the last report the case was respectfully represented to the Government of India, but it has been a cause of considerable pain to His Highness to find that the redress he seeks has not been given him. Steps have therefore been taken to carry the case before the Home Government, and His Highness ventures to hope that the world-famed sense of British justice will come to his rescue so as to preserve to him unmolested the cherished rights which he has inherited from his forefathers.

The Customs Frontier Line at Viramgam.

8. Public Works

The total expenditure during the year on Public works, exclusive of expenditure on Revenue Account on the Bhavnagar Integral Railway, amounted to Rs. 3,49,294, as against Rs. 1,95,885 in the preceding year. The necessary details of this expenditure will be found in Appendix **XXVII.**

Expenditure.

Dredging in the Bhavnagar Harbour continued as usual. The mud dredged during the year under notice was 92,600 tons, as against 2,60,975 tons in the preceding year, and the depth dredged was 16 feet. The cost per ton came to 11 pies, as against 12 pies in the preceding year.

Harbour.

The light-houses at the various Bandars were efficiently looked after and continued in good order.

Light-houses.

9. Relief Measures.

General.

As already mentioned the insufficient rainfall of Samvat 1960 resulted in a partial failure of the crops, and although famine conditions in the proper sense of the term did not prevail, a period of scarcity was certainly passed through. The almost entire holding off of the September rains foreboded a gloomy prospect, and His Highness with his usual large-mindedness at once set about adopting the necessary measures of relief. His first step was to direct the suspension of all revenue-arrears of previous years, and with regard to the current year's demand also he decided to adopt the principle of fixing an all-round percentage of suspension per district or group of villages, based upon the average outturn of the crops in the areas concerned. This largely set the minds of the people at ease, though it resulted in a temporary loss to the Darbar Treasury of over 17 lakhs of Rupees, being 55 per cent of the total demand for the year. Darbari pasture-lands were set free for the grazing of cultivators' cattle, Tagavi to the extent of Rs. 37,779 was advanced, and a complete programme of relief works was marked out. Preparations were of course made to meet the worst contingency, the largest central relief work proposed to be started being the earth-work of the Rampur-Dhandhuka-Dholka Railway, for which the sanction of Government was solicited by telegram. Happily, however, thanks to the continued liberal policy of the Darbar towards the ryots, and cautious elasticity in collections of revenue, it was found that there was no distress worth the name. For, as will be seen below, the Shell River Bund Work, which was large enough to provide labour for 8,000 people, was practically unavailed of by any persons in real need of relief, and had to be closed at the end of July, despite the fact that it was situated in the midst of the two Districts most affected, *viz.*, Kundla and Lilia, and that the wages offered was somewhat higher than the usual famine rate. This shows that the ryots had left to them sufficient staying power to tide over the lean year.

Civil Works.

As has been mentioned in Chapter II. the Districts most affected by the drought were Kundla, Lilia and Bhal. The last-named one is a swamp situated to the north of the Bhavnagar Creek and borders upon the British District of Dhandhuka. It is a flat treeless country, having its soil highly impregnated with saline matter, with no water except that stored in the village tanks. It is not habitable in the summer, and in that season its villages are usually deserted by the people. This District is the only one in the State that has not yet been able to regain any substantial part of the ground lost by it in that fateful famine of Samvat 1956, and small local works, such as the excavation and deepening of tanks, were opened in it as early as in February 1905. Piece-work system was adopted in this case as the most convenient. In all twelve

tanks in different villages (*vide* Appendix **XXVIII.**) were dug or deepened, and the works were closed in June. The total cost incurred was Rs. 1,407, the value at ordinary rates being Rs. 1,750, and the total number of units relieved was 18,264. The incidence per head comes to a little over 1 anna 2 pies.

Professional Works.

With regard to Kundla and Lilia, the work taken in hand was the construction of an earthen bund with stone-pitching along the banks of the river Shell. The frequent inundations of the river during the rains washed away large portions of the fields in its vicinity, and this work was therefore necessary as a measure of protection. It was placed under the supervision of the Public Works Department, and was started at the commencement of May 1905. It was calculated to provide labour for 8,000 workmen for two months, the estimated cost being Rs. 62,446. Being in the nature of a test-work, the wages offered was somewhat higher than the famine rate. The number of workers at first rose to 1,800, but it was found that most of them came from the adjoining villages, and though not affected by any distress or destitution, took advantage of the proximity of the work to earn a little money. Even this number gradually dwindled down to 75, and the work had to be closed at the end of July. The work done amounted to 7,200 feet in length and 10 feet in height, and the cost incurred was Rs. 12,878, the total number of units relieved being 93,711. The incidence of the expenditure per head works up to a little more than 2 annas and 2 pies. The average number of workers, &c., in the last week of each month will be seen from the table given below :—

—	May.	June.	July.
Men	535	296	132
Women ...	922	550	114
Children ...	285	141	51
Total...	1,742	987	297

The special establishment employed on the work cost Rs. 704, being about 5 per cent of the total expenditure. The value of the work done at ordinary rates would be Rs. 16,450.

A special dispensary was opened in connection with this work, which treated 525 patients, being a daily average of 22·8. There was no mortality among the workers, and their general health calls for no comment.

The construction of small bunds of a similar nature along the rivers of Usrad and Pipalia in the District of Sihor were also carried out as relief works

between the months of June and September at a cost of Rs. 4,679 and Rs. 7,000 respectively. The object of these bunds was to prevent the flow of water from taking a new injurious course.

Expenditure.

Besides the suspension of Rs. 17,20,745 of revenue the total expenditure to the Darbar on famine relief during the year under report thus amounts to Rs. 63,743, as per details given below :—

	Rs
Tagavi Advances	37,779
Works under Civil Agency—	
Bhal tanks	1,407
Works under Professional Agency—	
Shell Bund	12,878
Usrad Bund	4,679
Pipalia Bund	7,000
Total Rs.	63,743

10. Railway.

The Bhavnagar Integral Railway, which was one of the first great undertakings initiated by His Highness' lamented father, dates back to the famine year 1877-78, and it has been of the highest utility to the State and to other parts of the Province of Kathiawad. It is the sole property of the Bhavnagar State. It runs from Bhavnagar to Wadhwan in the north, and to Dhasa in the south, and extends for 120·33 miles, besides nearly 17 miles of sidings. The Bhavnagar Dock Estate has been connected with the Railway line running from the Bhavnagar Terminus.

Gross Earnings.

The gross earnings of the Railway from 1st January 1905 to 31st December 1905 amounted to Rs. 9,29,474, as against Rs. 9,37,849 in the preceding year.

Revenue Expenditure.

The expenditure on Revenue Account was Rs. 4,21,403, as against Rs. 4,18,431 in the previous year.

Net Earnings.

The net earnings of the line were Rs. 5,08,070, as against Rs. 5,19,417 in 1904-05, yielding a return of 6·49 per cent on the capital outlay, as against 6·62 per cent in the preceding year.

Capital Outlay.

At the close of the year under report the Bhavnagar share of the total capital outlay, including suspense, was Rs. 78,27,516, while the total net earnings amounted to Rs. 99,78,994, the excess of earnings over the capital outlay being Rs. 21,51,478.

Metre - Gauge Connection.

A large development of traffic had been looked for with the opening of the through connection between the Kathiawad Railways and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system. But the result has not been so beneficial as was expected. The equitable arrangement concluded between the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway and the B., B. and C. I. Railway in this connection, continues to work satisfactorily for the present.

Through-booking

Through-booking of goods from Stations on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway to Bombay and *vice versa* by sea continues to be worked under contract with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, and the Bhavnagar State Carting Agency established at Bombay for serving the through traffic with this line continues to work satisfactorily.

Conference with the Railway Board.

Taking advantage of the presence in Bombay of the Members of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway Board on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1905, the Railway Board of the Government of India invited them on the 16th of that month to an informal Conference at the Secretariat, in connection with certain questions that had arisen with regard to the management of this Railway. Several important points were discussed at the Conference. It is superfluous to mention that personal discussions of this kind always serve a useful purpose in the satisfactory solution of important and complicated questions, and help to a better understanding between the parties concerned.

Other Railways managed by the B.-G.-J.-P. Board

Jamnagar, Dhrangadra and the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railways are being worked by the Board of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, and the recent conversion of the Morvi Railway into metre-gauge has raised the question of its working. It is hoped that in arriving at a decision on that point the Government will not overlook the claims of the Proprietors of this Railway, with their long experience of working so complicated a system as the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.

Ranpur - Dhandhuka-Dholka Railway.

As noticed in previous reports, His Highness has moved Government for a concession to construct a line between Ranpur and Dholka *via* Dhandhuka. The proposed line lies within the natural and legitimate sphere of influence of the Bhavnagar Integral Railway, and any concession granted to a Foreign Agency to construct it would necessarily be prejudicial to the vested interests of that line. It is understood that the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company has also applied for the concession, but that Railway is of comparatively recent origin and can have no justifiable claim to approach the sphere of the Bhavnagar Railway.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

☞ *The figures given below are subject to alteration at the closing of the year's accounts.*

1. General.

The financial year of the State begins on 1st November and ends on 31st October, and the figures throughout this Chapter relate to that period. Appendix **XXIX.** will give a general view of the financial situation of the State at the end of the year under report. It will be seen that as against Dues, Loans, Advances, Investments and cash balance amounting in all to Rs. 1,15,71,530 there are Deposits and Debts to the extent of Rs. 61,00,550, leaving Rs. 86,36,270 to the good.

2. Revenue and Expenditure.

The details with regard to the gross revenue and expenditure of the State during the year under report are given in Appendix **XXX.**, of which the following is a summary :—

	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Samvat 1960.	Samvat 1961.	Increase.	Decrease.	Samvat 1960.	Samvat 1961.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
State ...	33,34,420	31,69,492	...	1,64,928	31,44,401	33,04,152	1,59,751	...
Railway ...	9,05,490	9,17,649	12,159	...	3,98,471	4,21,878	23,407	...
Total ...	42,39,910	40,87,141	...	1,52,769	35,42,872	37,26,030	1,83,158	...

Among the items of income there is nothing that calls for special remark. On the expenditure side the large increase in the head of "guests" is due to the visit of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur, the expenses whereof though incurred in the previous year have been entered into the accounts for this year. The rise under "conveyances" is accounted for by the purchase of a Motor Car and the supply of new harnesses in the year under report. The item of Rs. 45,492 relating to the purchase of horses for the Imperial Service Troops is explained by the fact that in order to raise the Regiment to its full strength of 300 sabres 150 new animals had to be brought in to replace those that His Highness had contributed towards the forces in the field in South Africa. Lastly, the expenditure of Rs. 1,03,121 in

connection with the celebration of His Highness' marriage is one more unforeseen item. It will be noticed that leaving these non-recurring and exceptional charges out of consideration, the normal expenditure of the State in the year under report was less than that in the preceding year, and that but for the said charges there would have been a more substantial surplus of over five lakhs of rupees. Again in two more years the thirty lakhs guaranteed loan of Samvat 1956 will have been fully repaid, and there will then be a further annual saving of Rs. 3,50,000 *plus* the amount of the interest which have at present to be provided for every year towards repayment of the said loan. There will thus be ample funds at the disposal of the State Treasury to discharge the Bhavnagar State Bonds of rupees fifteen lakhs which fall due in February 1915, as also for certain Railway and other improvement schemes which have had to be kept over on account of bad years.

3. The Darbar Savings Bank.

This Bank has now been in existence for four years, and has been showing a steady advance. It is true it has not yet become a paying concern to the Darbar, but it evidently meets the requirements of small capitalists who have money to put out for short terms. It is also being availed of by local traders who need large funds in the season, and steps are under consideration to develope the Loan Department with a view to make the Bank self-supporting. The popularity of this Institution is proved by the fact that the amount of interest due on all deposits in the year under report was Rs. 59,219, as against Rs. 32,521 in the preceding year, and that the balance lying in deposit at the close of the year was over 18 lakhs of rupees, as against 16 lakhs at the end of Samvat 1960.

4. The Bombay Bank.

During this year the Directors of the Bank of Bombay decided to close their Branch which had been in existence at Bhavnagar since 1892. The current account of the State with the Bank was therefore transferred to its head office at Bombay.

5. Bhavnagar State Bonds.

The necessity for the issue of these Bonds and other particulars with regard to them have been dwelt upon in the last year's report. Out of those to whom allotment was made sixteen tenderers for Bonds of the total value of Rs. 12,900 failed to pay their amounts on the due date, and forfeited their deposits. The actual amount of the Bonds issued to the public therefore stands at Rs. 14,87,100. The first year's interest which fell due on 1st February 1906, was duly paid up. The Bonds are increasing in popularity and change of hands has taken place in many instances.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

1. Medical.

Total Number of Dispensaries.

During the year under report the total number of Institutions that gave medical relief was 20, comprising one Hospital, five Dispensaries, one Darbari *Aushdhalaya*, and one Plague Hospital in the town of Bhavnagar, 10 Dispensaries in the different Mahals of the State, a small Dispensary in connection with Sir Takhtsinhji Poor-house at the village Adhevada, and a temporary Dispensary in connection with the Shell Relief Work.

The Plague Hospital had to be kept open for about 3 months during the year. The Shell Relief Work Dispensary was worked from 1st May to 31st July 1905.

Number of Patients treated, and average attendance.

In all these Institutions, 139,234 patients were treated during the year under notice, against 122,696 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 16,538. Of the patients so treated, 138,269 were out-patients and 965 in-patients, against 121,818 and 878 respectively in the previous year. The daily average attendance of out-door and in-door patients at all the Institutions was 2,755·9, against 2,449·8 in the preceding year, and the daily average number of in-door patients in the Sir Takhtsinhji Hospital was 49·3, against 49·5 last year. Details will be found in Appendix **XXXI**.

Prevailing Diseases.

Malarial Fevers stand at the head of the list of diseases treated. Next in the order of frequency were Skin diseases, diseases of the Digestive System, Eye, Respiratory System, &c., as given below :—

	Percentage.
Malarial Fevers	23·7
Diseases of the Skin	20·8
„ „ Digestive System ...	12·1
„ „ Eye	9·1
„ „ Respiratory System ...	6·8
„ „ Connective Tissues ...	3·8
„ „ Ear	3·7
Wounds and Injuries	3·2
Rheumatic Affections	2·4
Dysentery	1·9
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	1·9
All other general diseases	10·6
	100·0

Plague.

As mentioned in the last report, plague made its appearance in a moderate endemic form on the 10th March 1905. The dying of rats fore-

warned the authorities of the coming outbreak, and strict precautionary measures were adopted. The lessons of the last year's epidemic were still fresh in the minds of the people, and such of them as could not afford to make their own arrangements in the suburbs or the villages around, readily resorted to the health-camps provided for them by the Darbar. The special Plague Hospital was put into working, disinfection of infected houses was systematically carried out, and provision was made for supplying prompt medical aid at the homes of the patients. The result was that the outbreak which lasted till the 1st of June, did not assume a virulent form, the mortality from all causes during the whole period not exceeding a daily average of 12·7, and that from plague, 6·6. The number of plague cases recorded from 10th March to 1st June was 698, out of whom 608 died, and 90 were discharged.

The towns of Mahuwa and Botad again became infected in the year under report. In Mahuwa the epidemic commenced on 12th September and disappeared on 19th December 1905, the number of cases admitted being 381, of whom 113 were discharged cured, and 268 proved fatal. In Botad it began on 27th January 1906, and continued at the close of the year, the number of cases admitted being 176, of whom 44 were discharged cured, 123 died, and 9 were still under treatment. Talaja had three imported cases which were all cured.

Cholera.

No case of cholera occurred during the year.

Small-pox.

Small-pox which was prevalent in Bhavnagar in a mild type at the close of the preceding year continued till June 1905. It again made its appearance in the same mild form in November 1905, and was still in our midst at the close of the year. A few cases were reported to have occurred in Mahuwa throughout the year except in October and November. Sihor also reported a few cases in December, January and February ; Botad, in July and December ; Talaja, from April to August 1905, and in February and March 1906 ; Umrala, in May ; and Rajula, in March.

Measles.

A mild type of measles was reported to have prevailed in Bhavnagar in April and December 1905 and in January 1906.

Chicken-pox.

Along with the above a few scattered cases of chicken-pox were also noticed in Bhavnagar.

Poisoning.

The total number of cases of poisoning treated during the year was 158, of whom 8 proved fatal, and the rest were cured. The details of the cases will be found in Appendix **XXXII**.

Surgical Operations.

The total number of surgical operations performed during the year was 4,085, as against 3,910 during the last year. Of these, 298 were major, and 3,787 minor operations, as per details given in Appendix **XXXIII.**

Most of the important operations were performed at the Takhtsinhji Hospital. For crushing stone in the bladder, 15 individuals were operated upon, of whom 6 were male adults and 9 male children. Of these, 13 were discharged cured, 1 absented himself, and 1 was under treatment at the close of the year. The largest stone crushed weighed 24 drachms 2 grains, and the smallest 15 grains. One of these operations required three sittings, four required two sittings, while the remaining ten were finished in one sitting. The oldest man treated was 45 years of age, and the youngest 2 years.

Cataract. Extraction of cataract was performed in 43 cases, including the 2 that remained over from last year. Of these, 34 were discharged cured, 2 relieved, 6 proved unsuccessful on account of complications, and 1 was under treatment at the end of the year.

Rhinoplasty. One operation of Rhinoplasty was performed during the year. It was on a male whose nose had been bitten off, the right Ala having been found to be missing. A flap was taken from the cheek and was sutured to fill in the gap. It was the first operation of its kind in Bhavnagar, and the Medical Officers who performed it deserve to be congratulated on the success they attained. Photographs of the patient were taken before and after the operation.

2. Vaccination.

Successful and Unsuccessful Cases. The number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year under report was 11,119, being 490 more than in the preceding year. Of these, 10,992 were primarily vaccinated, the number of operations being 11,050, and 127 were cases of re-vaccination. Among the operations of primary vaccination 10,527 were successful, and 435 unsuccessful, the result in 88 cases remaining unknown on account of the children not having been brought for inspection. Among re-vaccinations the number of successful and unsuccessful cases was 105 and 19 respectively, the result of 3 being unknown.

Classification. Of the persons primarily vaccinated, 9,771 were Hindus, 957 Mussalmans, 8 Parsees, 2 Christians, and 254 belonged to other communities. Classifying them according to sex 5,513 were males and 5,479 females.

Percentage. The percentage of successful operations among primary vaccinations was 95·2 and among re-vaccinations 82·6, the ratio per 1,000 of population working to 25·7.

Inspection. Out of 658 villages in the State 577 were visited by the Vaccinators, 81 remaining unvisited. The Inspector visited 209 villages and inspected 8,452 children, against 153 villages and 6,584 children in the preceding year.

Cost.

The total cost to the Darbar under this head was Rs. 5,168-10-0, the cost for each successful case coming to Re. 0-7-9, against Re. 0-7-6 in the preceding year.

Further details can be seen from Appendices **XXXIV.** and **XXXV.**

3. Veterinary.

No epidemic cattle-disease was reported during the year.

Veterinary Hospital.

The Bhavnagar Veterinary Hospital was built by the Darbar about 25 years ago, and all expenditure in connection therewith is defrayed by the State. It is in charge of Veterinary Graduates from the Bombay Veterinary College.

Excluding 4 animals under treatment at the close of the last year, 1,830 animals were admitted during the year. Out of these, 276 animals were treated as in-patients, of which 1 died, 4 were relieved, 268 were cured, and 3 remained in the Hospital for treatment at the close of the year.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. Education.

Institutions. The Educational Institutions of the State consist of one Arts College, one High School, 7 Middle Schools, 139 Primary Schools including Sanskrit Pathshalas and an Urdu School, and 4 Aided Schools. In Appendix **XXXVI.** will be found the details with regard to the pupils, attendance, receipts and expenditure of all these Institutions, as compared with those of the previous year. The increase of two in the number of Institutions is due to the opening of an English Class at Rajula, and of the Sanatan Dharma School at Bhavnagar. The number of pupils and their average attendance were slightly lower than in the previous year.

Mission Schools. Two Mission Schools were conducted in Bhavnagar, one for boys and the other for girls.

Private Schools Besides the Mission Schools there were 9 Private Schools in the State in the year under report, as per list given in Appendix **XXXVII.**

Indigenous Schools. There were also 47 Indigenous Schools attended by 2,980 pupils, as against 51 schools attended by 3,393 pupils in the preceding year.

Scholarships. Besides spending liberally upon Education in the State, the Darbar maintains a number of pupils at several Institutions outside Bhavnagar, as will be seen from the Statement given in Appendix **XXXVIII.** The total number of Scholarships granted in the year under report was 64, and their aggregate cost, Rs. 13,368.

Samaldas College. The following figures show the number of students and ex-students sent up by the Samaldas College, and of those who passed the various University Examinations :—

Examination.	1904–1905.		1905–1906.	
	No. of Students and Ex-students.		No. of Students and Ex-students.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Previous	32	20	32	11
Intermediate	20	13	19	10
Senior B. A.	15	8	10	5
M. A.	...	...	1	1
First LL. B.	5	4	9	3

Of the 11 who passed the Previous Examination, two were placed in the second-class, and secured University Scholarships; of the 10 that passed the Intermediate, two got a second-class; and of the 5 that passed the final B. A., one secured a first-class, and carried the Cobden Club Medal for Political Economy, an event of which the College may well feel proud.

Alfred High School.

This school sent up 46 students to the University Entrance (Matriculation) Examination, of whom 26 came out successful. The annual examination was, as usual, conducted by the Head Master with the help of his Assistants, and the results were satisfactory. The Matriculation Class was separated from the College, and four new rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,000 are being added to the building of the School for the accommodation of the said Class.

Middle Schools.

The progress of the Middle Schools was satisfactory. The Bhavnagar Anglo-Vernacular School was in the year under report, placed under the direct control of the Head Master of the High School, who examined it and found the results to be fair. The competition of the two Aided Schools has affected the number of fresh admissions to this School.

All the other Middle Schools of the State except those at Mahuwa and Kundla were examined by the Director of State Education, the examinations in the Schools at Mahuwa and Kundla having been conducted by the local staff.

Primary Schools.

The Primary Schools (Boys as well as Girls) were, as usual, examined by the Inspectors, and the results are reported to be satisfactory. Improved methods of instruction are in progress.

Aided Schools

The progress of these Schools was also reported to be satisfactory. The Sanatan Dharma School was newly opened in the year under report, the object being to give special moral and religious instruction. It is under the management of an educated gentleman of the Lohana community.

Education of the Cultivator Class.

It is to be regretted that the Cultivator Class does not avail itself of the opportunities liberally afforded by the Darbar for the education of its children. The number of pupils of that class attending the several Institutions of the State again fell from 1,524 to 1,083. The distribution of these was as mentioned below :—

Institution.	1904-1905.		1905-1906.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
The Alfred High School	20	...	4	...
The Anglo-Vernacular Schools	19	...	24	...
Vernacular Schools	1,336	149	1,007	48
Total... ...	1,375	149	1,035	48
Grand Total... ...	1,524		1,083	

Education of the Backward Classes.

Much encouragement is given by the Darbar to the education of Grasias, Mahomedans, and other backward classes. Unfortunately in Bhavnagar, as in other parts of India, these classes do not take as much advantage of the facilities held out to them as could be desired, but there is reason to hope that in course of time they will be more ready to utilize the educational opportunities offered to them.

Teachers' Associations.

It is satisfactory to note that the Shikshaka-Samajas referred to in the last report, have been doing useful work, and their suggestions and recommendations are reported to be valuable.

Private Enterprise.

A remarkable awakening of interest in educational matters has taken place among the different communities of the State. The Jains in Bhavnagar lately completed the construction of a building to serve as a Boarding-house for the students of their community. The Luvanas and other communities have for some years past provided funds to encourage the education of their sons and daughters by founding scholarships or giving prizes to poor and deserving students. The Mahajans in Botad too have collected a fund with a view to establish scholarships for deserving students.

2. Physical Education.

The Samaldas College Gymkhana continues to flourish under the liberal support given by the Darbar. In the year under report the students displayed their usual keenness for sports. The home Lawn-tennis matches were zealously contested, and the College was able to beat the Junagadh and Baroda Colleges at informal matches. In the Cricket competition for the Lord Northcote Shield also, the College won brilliant victories over the same opponents. But both at Cricket and at Lawn-tennnis it was over-matched by the Elphinstone College.

The High School Athletic Club was reorganized and placed on a sounder basis. The Gymnasium attached to the High School maintained its efficiency. A Cricket Club was started in connection with the Mahuwa Middle School. Out-door games, sports and gymnastics were practised in almost all the schools. In the Girls' Schools increased attention was paid to action-songs and suitable physical exercises. Arrangements for the introduction of drill in the schools are in progress.

3. Libraries and Museum.

Barton Library.

The Barton Library at Bhavnagar, which is located near the Ruvapuri Gate, has a well-chosen collection of books on literature, history, philosophy, &c., besides a considerable number of Sanskrit works, printed and in manuscript. 186 new volumes were added during the year, bringing the total number of books in the Library to 5,582. It subscribed to 18 papers and

42 periodicals, English as well as Vernacular, while the Darbar supplied 16 papers and 5 periodicals. The number of subscribers on the Register was 248, as against 243 last year, and the subscriptions received amounted to Rs. 1,034, as against Rs. 1,002. The number of books issued during the year was 5,044, as against 4,959. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,254, which was partially met from subscriptions, the deficiency being made up by the Darbar.

District Libraries.

Besides the Barton Library, there are about eighteen libraries or reading-rooms in the State which have a fair stock of books and newspapers, and are supported by the Darbar. Some of the libraries at the head-quarters of the Districts are housed in buildings provided out of funds collected by the people in memory of His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Takhtsinhji.

Museum.

A Museum of Antiquities is attached to the Barton Library. All the articles placed in it have been classified. The Museum contains interesting collections of arms and armour used by the former Rulers of the State. The collection of coins is very interesting.

CHAPTER VIII.
MISCELLANEOUS.

1. State Printing Press.

The total receipts were Rs. 29,947 and the total expenditure Rs. 16,518, as against Rs. 24,805 and Rs. 17,567 respectively in the preceding year.

The periodicals printed were the monthly *Darbari Gazette*, and the *Karyapremi*. The Khedut was discontinued during the year.

Besides ordinary printing, the work of colour-printing, gold-blocking, embossing, edge-gilding and stereo-typing is being neatly and skilfully done. A good deal of work of this kind, which used in former days to be obtained from Bombay, is now being turned out here under the care and supervision of the energetic Manager.

There are two Printing Presses belonging to private Proprietors in the State.

2. The Takhtsinhji Poor-house.

This poor-house at Adhevada continued to be managed by the Rajyakharch Department of the State. The inmates of the house were fed and clothed by the Darbar at a cost of Rs. 3,778. The number of the poor who took advantage of this Institution was 41,935, as against 43,281 last year. The number at the end of the year was 91, of which 28 and 25 were adult men and women, 26 boys and 15 girls. Eleven of the boys attended School.

Besides maintaining this poor-house a sum of Rs. 45,606 was spent by the Darbar under the supervision of the Rajyakharch Department in supporting a number of miscellaneous charities.

3. Stationery.

The value of stock requisitioned and supplied during the year was Rs. 3,220, and of the stock on hand at the close of the year was Rs. 4,061.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to tender my best thanks to all the Heads of Departments and Officers, who have worked so zealously and devotedly in the performance of their respective duties, and whose hearty co-operation has largely contributed to the smooth working of the administration. I have particularly to thank my colleagues Mr. Harilal Savailal, Mr. Ratilal Chhotelal, and Mr. N. F. Mirza, who have been of invaluable help to me. I cannot here omit mentioning the loyal help Mr. Murarji A. Tana has continued to give me. His ability and steady application to work have considerably lightened my task, and his devotion to duty has been exemplary.

Dewan Office:
Bharnagar, 19th June 1906.

PRABHASHANKER D. PATTANI
Dewan, Bharnagar State.

Appendices I. to XXXVIII.

(In rounding off figures fractions, annas and pies have been omitted; consequently a slight discrepancy may sometimes occur in additions and substractions.)

APPENDIX I.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Names of High Officials showing changes in the Personnel during the year 1905-06.

Designation of Place.	Name of Holder of Substantive Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Cause of Vacancy.	Name of Holder of Acting Appointment.	Remarks.
Chief Dewan	Prabhashanker D. Pattani	24-2-02	.....	.....	
Naib Dewan	Harilal Savailal	16-1-00	Retired from service.	.....	
Do.	Ratilal Chhotelal Desai	5-7-05	.....	.....	
Judicial Assistant	Nasarwanji Framji Mirza, B. A., LL.B. ...	22-9-04	.....	.....	
Controller of State Accounts... ...	Ratilal Chhotelal Desai	2-7-96	.....	.....	
State Engineer	E. W. Proctor-Sims	1-10-98	On leave without pay from 29-3-05.	{ Bhukhandas Iccharam, L. C. E. / Perozsha D. Mirza.	
Revenue Commissioner	Raol Shri Dansinhji	16-11-03	On leave without pay from 29-3-06.	Tribhowandas Kalidas.	
Chief Judge	Munchersha N. R. Ranina	22-9-04	.....	.....	
Superintendent of State Expenses ...	Rana Shri Kalubha Kaliansinhji ...	8-9-99	.....	.....	
Hazur Aid-de-Camp	Do.	1-8-97	.....	.....	
Rajyaprakarni Court Officer	Bhupatrai Vithaldas	1-9-99	.....	.....	
Manager, Dewan Office	Murarji A. Tana, B. A., LL.B.	1-12-03	.....	.....	
Chief Medical Officer	Dr. Shivnath Ramnath, L. M. & S. ...	14-12-03	.....	.....	
Police Superintendent	Meruji D. Chudasama, B. A., LL. B. ...	12-12 03	On privilege leave from 20-6-05, and in continuation on leave without pay from 20-9-05.	Rana Shri Nanbha Kaliansinhji.	
Chief Vakil with the Agent to the Governor.	Manishanker G. Bhatt, B. A., LL. B. ...	1-12-03	.....	.....	
Director of Education	Jamsedji N. Unwalla, M. A.	2-7-96	Retired from service.	.....	
Do. ...	Burjorji A. Enti, B. A.	5-4-05	.....	.....	
Principal, Samaldas College	Jamsedji N. Unwalla, M. A.	11-2-91	Retired from service.	.....	
Do.	Kavasji J. Sanjana, M. A.	5-4-05	.....	.....	
Officer Commanding Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers.	.....	.....	.....	Devisinhji Jethibhai.	
Do.	Jorawarsinhji Harisinhji, Lieutenant ...	4-7-05	.....	.....	
Prant Vakil	Bhanushanker B. Bhatt, B. A., LL B. ...	28-4-03	.....	.....	
Officer Commanding Bhavnagar Infantry.	Rana Shri Nanbha Kaliansinhji	8-2-00	.....	.....	

APPENDIX II.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Comparative Statement of Revenue Recovery and Arrears for the years 1904-05 and 1905-06.

District.	Samvat 1960.			Samvat 1961.		
	Demand.	Recovery.	Arrears.	Demand.	Recovery.	Arrears.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Mahuwa	4,64,105	4,38,299	25,806	4,49,365	2,15,517	2,33,848
Kundla	6,52,083	6,36,260	15,823	6,46,922	1,15,248	5,31,674
Lilia	3,59,768	3,50,089	9,679	3,61,406	36,236	3,25,170
Umrala	3,44,521	3,30,888	13,633	3,30,010	1,23,255	2,06,755
Botad	2,36,768	2,34,668	2,100	2,44,103	1,21,452	1,22,651
Daskrohi	2,85,332	2,73,990	11,342	2,30,703	1,97,607	33,096
Gadhada	1,74,142	1,70,935	3,207	1,55,166	71,069	84,097
Sihor	1,53,835	1,50,820	3,015	1,54,243	1,15,342	38,901
Talaja	1,76,104	1,71,229	4,875	1,72,189	1,46,764	25,425
Victor	1,86,576	1,79,826	6,750	1,82,367	73,239	1,09,128
Customs	1,69,077	1,69,077	...	1,16,938	1,16,938	...
Forest	23,838	23,838	...	27,765	27,765	...
Liquor	14,000	14,000	...	14,000	14,000	...
Printing Press ...	24,797	24,797	...	29,900	29,900	...
Abkari, Law, Education, Interest, and Miscellaneous ...	69,474	48,910	20,564	54,415	44,415	10,000
Total... ...	33,34,420	32,17,626	1,16,794	31,69,492	14,48,747	17,20,745
Railway	9,05,490	9,05,490	...	9,17,649	9,17,649	...
Grand Total...	42,39,910	41,23,116	1,16,794	40,87,141	23,66,396	17,20,745

APPENDIX III.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement of Tagavi Grants during the year 1905-06.

District.	Fodder.	Bharot, Pavtha, &c.	Repairing and cleaning old wells.	Grains.	Kos, &c.	Seed.	Total.
	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
Daskrohi ...	1,629 12 10	...	47 8 0	...	...	63 0 0	1,740 4 10
Talaja ...	1,989 3 11	...	115 0 0	...	460 0 0	8 0 0	2,572 3 11
Mahuwa ...	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	156 0 0	...	3,838 0 0	1,486 10 1	7,180 10 1
Victor ...	...	...	...	...	2,109 0 0	2,050 14 0	4,159 14 0
Kundla ...	...	...	699 0 0	254 7 4	4,136 0 0	1,490 9 0	6,580 0 4
Lilia... ...	774 8 11	40 0 0	105 0 0	...	1,150 0 0	3,507 10 5	5,577 3 4
Gadhada ...	309 9 7	...	990 0 0	423 2 4	228 8 0	1,288 8 10	3,239 12 9
Botad ...	68 9 7	...	750 0 0	...	...	...	818 9 7
Umrala ...	80 0 0	...	200 0 0	...	1,198 12 0	3,769 8 11	5,248 4 11
Sihor ...	91 8 0	...	193 0 0	...	378 0 0	...	662 8 0
Total...	5,943 4 10	740 0 0	3,255 8 0	677 9 8	13,498 4 0	13,664 13 3	37,779 7 9

APPENDIX IV.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

List of Laws and Rules in force in 1905-06.

Number and Date of Promulgation.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Remarks.
Act No. I. of Samvat 1920 (so far as it stands unrepealed).	Criminal Procedure Code ... ... Amended by— (1) Act III. of 1922. (2) Reso. No. 56 of 1944. (3) ,, 144 of 1945. (4) ,, 108 of 1960.	.....	
Act No. II. of Samvat 1920 (so far as it stands unrepealed).	Limitation and Legal Practitioners...	.....	
Act No. I. of Samvat 1923.	Regulating the Fees of Legal Practitioners.	.....	
Act No. II. of Samvat 1923.	Stamp Law ... ... Amended by— Act No. II. of Samvat 1941.	.....	
Resolution No. 1*a* of Samvat 1923, dated 22-11-66.	Prohibiting Alienation of Alienated Lands. Supplemented by— Resolution No. 48 of 1945.		
Act I. of Samvat 1927..	Municipal Law ... ... Amended by— (1) Reso. No. 1*b* of 1929, dated 28-2-73 (2) ,, 99 of 1944. (3) ,, 15 of 1948. (4) ,, 22 ,, (5) ,, 33 of 1951. (6) ,, 51 ,, (7) ,, 93 ,, (8) ,, 129 of 1952. (9) ,, 14 of 1955. (10) ,, 25 of 1958. (11) ,, 242 of 1961. Supplemented by— (1) Reso. No. 22 of 1950. (2) ,, 143 of 1950. (3) ,, 84 ,, (4) ,, 40 of 1951. (5) ,, 280 ,, (6) ,, 50 ,, (7) ,, 10 of 1952. (8) ,, 15 ,, (9) ,, 15 of 1953.	.....	

Number and Date of Promulgation.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Remarks.
Resolution No. I. of 1927	Customs Law* ... ... Amended by— (1) Reso. No. 106 of 1932. (2) „ „ 114 of 1939. (3) „ „ 981 of 1945. Supplemented by— (1) Reso. No. 25 of 1949. (2) Port & Dock Estate Rules of 1952, dated 26-10-96. (3) Reso. No. 1717 of 1962.	..... Adapted.	
Resolution No. 12 of Samvat 1930.	Prohibiting Darbari Servants from dealing with Grasias, &c., or trading. Supplemented by— (1) Reso. No. 38 of St. 1946. (2) „ „ 28 „ 1948.	.....	
Resolution No. 803 of Samvat 1930.	Prevention of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in Bhavnagar.	.....	
Resolution No. 1091 of Samvat 1930.	Prevention of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in Mahuwa.	.....	
Resolution No. 198 of Samvat 1931.	Regulating Import of Lead and Saltpetre.	.....	
Act III. of Samvat 1938.	Inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime movers.	Adapted.	
Resolution No. 1c of Samvat 1939, dated 30-10-83.	Salt-Law ... ... Amended by— (1) Reso. No. 125 of 1951. (2) „ „ 90 of 1952.	„	
Act II. of Samvat 1940.	Registration Law	„	
Act I. of Samvat 1941.	Succession Certificate and Letters of Administration.	„	
Resolution No. 1278 of Samvat 1943.	Inquiry into and Settlement of Alienated Lands, &c.	.....	
Resolution No. 106 of Samvat 1944.	Examination of Candidates for Clerical Service.	.....	
Resolution No. 238 of Samvat 1945.	Petitions against Darbari Servants and their inquiry.	.....	
Resolution No. 381 of Samvat 1945.	Grant-in-aid to Private Schools ...	Adapted.	
Act II. of Samvat 1946.	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ...	„	

* *(a)* With regard to trade to and from foreign ports, the customs tariff is the same as in British India.

(b) The working of the customs houses and the methods and arrangement for collection of customs duties are on the same lines as those obtaining at British Indian Ports.

Number and Date of Promulgation.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Remarks.
Act III. of Samvat 1946.	Public Conveyances	Adapted.	
Resolution No. 660 of Samvat 1946.	Leave Rules ... ... Amended by— (1) Reso. No. 14 of 1955. (2) ,, ,, 6 of 1957.	.....	
Act I. of Samvat 1947...	Court-fees Act ... ... Bye-rules—Reso. No. 64 of 1955.	Adapted.	
Act III. of Samvat 1947.	Prevention of Gambling ... ... Amended by— (1) Reso. No. 22 of 1952. (2) ,, ,, 1 of 1956.	,,	
Resolution No. 95 of Samvat 1947.	Regulating the Police of Giras and Alienated Villages.	.....	
Resolution No. 336 of Samvat 1947.	Regulating Fees to be charged by Medical Officers of the State. Supplemented by Reso. No. 21 of 1961.	.....	
Resolution No. 156 of Samvat 1947.	Prohibiting Darbari Servants from accepting presents from subordinates.	.....	
Act I. of Samvat 1948...	Penal Code ... ... Amended by— (1) Reso. No. 93 of 1950. (2) ,, ,, 268 of 1951. (3) ,, ,, 2 of 1952. (4) ,, ,, 107 ,, (5) ,, ,, 108 of 1960.	Adapted.	
Act II. of Samvat 1948.	Police Act ... ... (1) Bye-rules, Reso. No. 264 of 1950. (2) ,, ,, ,, 193 of 1953. (3) ,, ,, ,, 226 of 1954. (4) ,, ,, ,, 53 of 1959.	,,	
Act III. of Samvat 1948.	Revenue Code ... ... Amended by— (1) Reso. No. 1602 of 1955. (2) ,, ,, 725 of 1956. (3) ,, ,, 375 of 1958. (4) ,, ,, 376 of ,, (5) ,, ,, 1070 of 1961.	,,	

Number and Date of Promulgation.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Remarks
Resolution No. 30 of Samvat 1948.	Constitution, &c, of Criminal Courts.	Adapted.	
Resolution No. 13 of Samvat 1948.	Military Rules ... ... Supplemented by Reso. No. 17 of 1951.	.....	
Act I. of Samvat 1949.	Civil Procedure Code ... ... Amended by— (1) Reso. No. 134 of 1951. (2) ,, ,, 1602 of 1955. Bye-rules ,, ,, 64 of 1955.	Adapted.	
Act II. of Samvat 1949.	Civil Courts Act	,,	
Act I. of Samvat 1952...	Factories Act	,,	
Resolution No. 127 of Samvat 1952.	Offences against the Post Office and Savings Bank.	,,	
Resolution No. 330 of Samvat 1952.	Plague Inspection and Quarantine Supplemented by— (1) No. 51 of 1953. (2) ,, 63 ,, ,, (3) ,, 66 ,, ,, (4) ,, 14 ,, ,, (5) ,, 7 of 1954. (6) ,, 1 of 1955. (7) ,, 2 ,, ,, (8) ,, 11 ,, ,, (9) ,, 1 of 1956.	.....	
Act I. of Samvat 1953...	Game-Laws	Adapted.	
Act II. of Samvat 1953.	Account Code ... ... Amended by Reso. No. 225 of 1955.	.....	
Resolution No. 43 of Samvat 1953.	Famine Code...	Adapted.	
Resolution No. 8 of Samvat 1953.	Printings Presses ... ... Supplemented by No. 11 of 1953.	,,	
Resolution No. 15 of Samvat 1953.	Registration of Deaths	.....	
Resolution No. 14 of Samvat 1953.	Registration of Births and Deaths ...	.....	
Act I. of Samvat 1954.	Compulsory Service	.....	
Act I. of Samvat 1955...	Cattle-Trespass	Adapted.	
Resolution No. 8 of Samvat 1955.	Prohibiting Alienation of Lands and Haks by Bhayats and Mul-grasias.	.....	

Number and Date of Promulgation.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Remarks.
Resolution No. 1366 of Samvat 1955.	Establishment of the Rajyaprakarni Daftar for the disposal of disputes of Bhayats and Mul-grasias, &c. Amended by Reso. No. 1534 of 1955.	.....	
Resolution No. 1709 of Samvat 1955.	Excise Duty on Woven Goods ... Amended by— Reso. No. 328 of 1957.	Adapted.	
Resolution No. 1301 of Samvat 1955.	Boundary Marks	.....	
Act I. of Samvat 1956..	Paupers and Vagrants ... ... Supplemented by— (1) Reso. No. 3 of 1956. (2) ,, ,, 7 ,, ,,	.....	
Resolution No. 317 of Samvat 1957.	Passenger Ships	Adapted.	
Resolution No. 96 of Samvat 1957.	Explosives	.....	
Resolution No. 192 of Samvat 1957.	Opium Law ... ... Supplemented by Reso. No. 1292 of 1958.	Adapted.	
Resolution No. 7 of Samvat 1958.	Darbar Savings Bank	.....	
Resolution No. 13 of Samvat 1958.	Pension	.....	
Resolution No. 1489 of Samvat 1958.	Regulating the levy of *Khushki Jakat*.	.....	
Act I. of Samvat 1960..	State Bonds Act	.....	
Resolution No. 299 of Samvat 1960.	Summary Disposal of certain mercantile disputes. Amended with regard to Stamp Duty by Reso. No. 74 of 1960. Bye-rules, Reso No. 1071 of 1961.	.....	
Resolution No. 118 of Samvat 1961.	Controlling Sale of Cocaine and Morphia.	.....	

APPENDIX V.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Imperial Service Lancers for 1905-06.

Arm of Service.	Number of Fighting Officers and Men.						Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Details of Force at end of the Current Year.				Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the Force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the Current year.			Number of Men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, Deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
													Rs	
Imperial Service Troops ...	219	104	5	...	25	293	B. I. S. L.	...	...	10	16	267	1,22,466	The budgetted annual cost for the full strength is Rs. 1,88,100. The smaller figure for this year is due to the fact that the Regiment was under recruitment and had not attained its full strength for a part of the year. The amount of Rs. 45,492, the cost of new horses purchased, is not included in this figure.

APPENDIX VI.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Infantry or Armed Police.

Arm of Service.	Number Of Fighting Officers and Men.						Details of Force at the End of the Current Year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the Force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, Deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
Artillery	18	...	...	...	...	18	B. S. I.	6	...	...	...	18	54,035	There is no separate artillery in the State. The duties are performed by a party of the Infantry specially trained for the purpose.
Infantry	264	46	4	...	45	261		...	...	7	35	219		
Total... ...	282	46	4	...	45	279	...	6	...	7	35	237	54,035	

APPENDIX VII.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1905-1906.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Horse Allowance.	Total Monthly Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction.	
		Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Police Superintendent	1	300 0 0	60 0 0	360 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Assistant Police Superintendent...	1	140 0 0	40 0 0	180 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Head-quarter Fozdar	1	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First Class Fozdars	2	50 0 0	20 0 0	140 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
Second „	3	40 0 0	20 0 0	180 0 0	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	
Third „	3	35 0 0	20 0 0	165 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	
Fourth „	3	30 0 0	20 0 0	150 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	
First Class Nayeb Fozdars ...	6	25 0 0	5 0 0	180 0 0	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	
Second „	12	20 0 0	5 0 0	300 0 0	...	7	...	...	...	12	...	
Third „	7	15 0 0	5 0 0	140 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	
Shirestadar	1	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Karkoon	1	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
„	1	18 0 0	...	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Karkoons...	7	15 0 0	...	105 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	
„	9	12 0 0	...	108 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	
Daffedars...	5	32 0 0	...	160 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	The salary of Daffedars and Sowars includes horse-allowance.
Sowars, Class I.	15	27 0 0	...	405 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	
„ II.	15	26 0 0	...	390 0 0	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	
„ III.	16	25 0 0	...	400 0 0	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	
Sandhani Sowar...	1	22 0 0	...	22 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Jamadars...	14	15 0 0	...	210 0 0	...	4	...	2	...	12	2	
Hawaldars	68	12 0 0	...	816 0 0	...	25	...	1	...	35	15	
Sepoys, Class I.	70	10 0 0	...	700 0 0	8	37	...	7	...	55	8	
„ II.	155	9 0 0	...	1,395 0 0	14	80	1	15	...	69	45	
„ III.	244	8 0 0	...	1,952 0 0	13	89	1	23	...	66	59	
Chowkidars	75	4 to 9 0 0	...	467 0 0	4	13	...	...	...	8	...	
Faras	1	4 8 0	...	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Boy	1	8 0 0	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total... ...	788	...	...	9,075 8 0	39	278	2	51	...	335	129	

Rs 9,075-8-0 × 12 = Rs 1,08,906 annual cost of pay and allowances.
„ 11,659 contigent and travelling expenses, dress, &c.

Rs 1,20,565 Total annual expenditure.

APPENDIX VIII.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing the working of the Police during the year 1905-06.

1 Number of offences.		2 Number of accused arrested.		3 Number of accused sent for trial.		4 Number of accused convicted.		5 Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		6 Percentage of convictions to arrests (columns 2 & 4).		7 Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		8 Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
529	592	584	660	579	655	412	487	167	163	70·54	73·88	72·91	74·35	

APPENDIX IX.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the year 1905-06.

Tribunals.	DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF OFFENCES.											Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons confined being insane.	Number of persons committed to Sessions Courts.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.									Awaiting Trial.
	Balance from the past year.	COMMITTED DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.														IMPRISONMENT.		IMPRISONMENT AND FINE.		Fine.	Whipping.	Total.					Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital Punishment.	
		Murder.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder.	Grievous Hurt	Hurt.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
Chief Judge's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	*1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...
Joint Chief Judge's Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	31	†19	24	4	11	...	9	...	...	24	28	...	...	1	3	1	2	2	2	5	2	7	...	...	...	3
Bhavnagar Foujdari Court...	...	1	2	9	73	...	...	21	103	1,499	1,708	951	1,327	1,677	1,114	2	76	2	41	990	3	1,114	542	...	20	...	73	26	10	8	1	2	1	...	...	...	1
Mahuwa Court	...	1	2	10	174	...	7	19	105	451	769	130	155	706	85	5	38	2	8	30	2	85	534	...	10	2	19	13	5	13	1	...	2	...	...	...	25
Kundla ,, ...	...	2	1	6	72	...	2	10	47	136	276	79	83	220	66	...	12	1	11	40	2	66	139	...	11	...	9	8	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Talaja ,, ...	...	...	1	4	53	...	1	3	24	105	191	25	41	168	34	1	8	2	4	16	3	34	118	...	8	...	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lilia ,, ...	...	1	...	1	29	...	...	2	5	73	111	40	39	68	25	...	...	5	3	17	...	25	36	...	4	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sihor ,, ...	...	...	1	3	46	...	2	1	35	97	185	48	54	151	58	4	5	4	12	32	1	58	90	...	2	1	7	7	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Umrala ,, ...	...	2	...	5	38	1	1	1	25	92	165	17	54	126	31	4	7	...	1	17	2	31	87	...	10	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gadhada ,, ...	...	...	...	3	30	...	...	1	10	51	95	26	32	93	33	1	1	...	3	28	...	33	48	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12
Botad ,, ...	...	...	...	3	40	...	...	...	12	33	88	31	40	87	22	...	1	1	5	15	...	22	64	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	7	7	44	555	1	13	58	366	2,537	3,588	1,376	1,870	3,305	1,497	21	164	17	97	1,185	13	1,497	1,753	...	66	4	137	68	31	35	7	10	6	9	1	...	...	51

* Exclusive of 21 committed by lower Courts.

† Do. 45 do.

APPENDIX X.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in 1905–06.

Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Rs a. p. 12,379 1 2	Rs a. p. 14,865 10 9	Rs a. p. 7,354 13 9	Rs a. p. 7,356 4 0	59·37	49·5	

APPENDIX **XI.**

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts during the year 1905-06.

—	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
				Brought to trial in 1905-1906.					Total.								
	Past Year.	Present Year.	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Brought before Magistrate by extradition.	Past Year.	Present Year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Chief Judge's Court ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	...	17	5	...	...	...	* Exclusive of 21 committed by lower Courts.
Joint Chief Judge's Court	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	11†	...	28	24	...	1	3	† Do. 45 do.
Bhavnagar Foujdari Court	1,345	1,708	11	258	180	1,219	2	7	1,374	1,677	154	388	1,114	20	...	1	
Mahuwa Court ...	656	769	4	92	168	437	5	...	473	706	101	183	85	10	2	25	
Kundla „ ...	407	276	3	67	24	123	...	3	218	220	57	82	66	11	...	4	
Talaja „ ...	154	191	2	47	25	82	..	7	113	163	82	36	34	8	...	3	
Lilia „ ...	88	111	...	16	10	39	...	3	105	68	...	36	25	4	...	3	
Sihor „ ...	190	185	2	61	17	59	...	12	177	151	56	34	58	2	1	...	
Umrala „ ...	160	165	...	63	14	35	1	15	42	128	17	70	31	10	...	...	
Gadhada „ ...	89	95	...	28	3	53	...	9	66	93	28	20	33	...	...	12	
Botad „ ...	94	88	...	23	7	57	...	...	66	87	11	53	22	1	...	...	
Total ...	3,183	3,588	34	655	448	2,104	8	56	2,636	3,305	806	947	1,497	66	4	51	

APPENDIX XII.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts during the year 1905-06.

Tribunals.	Number of Applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		SENTENCES.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further Enquiry Ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court ...	8	...	...	9	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Judge's Court	74	2	2	63	43	10	8	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Total ...	82	2	2	72	49	13	10	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	

APPENDIX XIII.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of in the Year 1905-06.

	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present Year.										Suits disposed of during present Year.						Remarks.
											Value.			Suits for land pre-perty.	Suits for money recoverable.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 600.	Number of suits above Rs. 600 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.		Average Duration.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs	a.	p.													Rs	a. p.	Y. m. d.	
Chief Judge's Court ...	6	2	3	...	9	2	7	1	2	1	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	160	0 0	2 4 19	
Joint Chief Judge's Court	3	7	10	5	13	12	6	6	7	6	39,454	5	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	2	46,118	13 6	0 6 $11\frac{1}{2}$	
Bhavnagar Civil Judge.	69	61	1,451	1,277	1,520	1,333	1,459	1,269	61	69	1,69,805	13	$7\frac{1}{2}$	36	1,214	27	955	257	41	24	...	397	205	167	500	1,67,867	13 $11\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $12\frac{42.5}{1,259}$	
Mahuwa Court ...	146	43	844	882	990	925	947	864	43	61	56,124	11	3	19	847	16	752	113	15	2	...	296	296	...	272	57,735	15 8	0 1 $22\frac{222}{272}$	
Kundla „ ...	22	28	586	432	608	460	580	453	28	7	64,369	0	10	3	427	2	346	73	10	3	...	122	167	55	109	63,447	0 10	0 2 $0\frac{339}{339}$	
Lilia „	13	9	97	115	110	124	101	123	9	1	10,642	10	7	...	115	...	91	21	2	1	...	41	48	...	34	26,670	13 11	0 1 $3\frac{9.5}{2.5}$	
Talaja „	15	20	308	282	323	302	308	296	20	6	24,504	7	4	6	270	6	225	48	8	1	...	90	96	3	107	12,603	2 4	0 2 $18\frac{5.1}{2.0.5}$	
Sihor „	14	12	289	302	303	314	291	304	12	10	36,673	7	8	9	284	9	224	68	7	3	...	93	92	56	63	27,424	11 8	0 1 $8\frac{3.2}{3.0.4}$	
Umrala „	3	5	277	217	280	222	275	217	5	5	14,346	1	11	...	217	...	179	34	3	1	...	49	120	...	48	16,117	3 11	0 0 $24\frac{1.0}{3.0.7}$	
Gadhada „	9	2	208	178	217	180	215	178	2	2	12,080	13	10	...	176	2	151	24	1	2	...	49	60	30	39	12,080	13 10	0 1 $5\frac{2.8}{3.6.5}$	
Botad „	14	5	489	241	503	246	498	246	5	...	24,514	1	0	3	236	2	198	31	8	4	...	74	99	4	69	26,756	1 0	0 1 $21\frac{1.2.5}{1.8.5}$	
Total ...	314	194	4,562	3,931	4,876	4,125	4,682	3,957	194	108	4,53,015	9	$6\frac{1}{2}$	76	3,791	64	3,121	669	95	41	5	1,214	1,184	315	1,244	4,56,982	10 $7\frac{1}{2}$	2 20 145	
																												0 4 $13\frac{6}{11}$	

APPENDIX XIV.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits in the year 1905-06.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of Appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average Duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
											Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.											Y. m. d.	Y. m. d.
Hazur Court	7	16	24	19	31	35	15	30	16	5	96,471 4 1	14,602 12 0	8	21	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	0 7 10	0 8 0
Chief Judge's Court ...	15	15	33	41	48	56	33	40	15	16	15,556 1 6	6,022 15 9	15	24	1	3	5	9	...	1	12	3	0 5 $20\frac{8}{33}$	0 5 $22\frac{27}{40}$
Joint Chief Judge's Court	36	34	144	125	180	159	146	136	34	23	27,687 7 4	26,288 10 10	91	62	18	31	20	29	13	3	4	11	0 3 21	0 6 $3\frac{4}{17}$
Total... ...	58	65	201	185	259	250	194	206	65	44	1,39,714 12 11	46,914 6 7	114	107	22	37	27	40	14	6	17	16	0 5 $14\frac{8}{99}$	0 6 $18\frac{133}{550}$

APPENDIX XV.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees in the year 1905-06.

Tribunals.	Opening Balance.		Value of Opening Balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of Applications pending Disposal at the close of		
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
			Rs a. p.			Rs a. p.			Rs a. p.			Rs a. p.			Rs a. p.			
Chief Judge's Court ...	...	...	...	...	5	45,387 12 2	...	5	45,387 12 2	...	1	1,500 0 0	...	4	43,887 12 2	3	1	...
Joint Chief Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	20	88,318 12 6	...	20	88,318 12 6	...	8	29,297 11 4	...	12	59,021 1 2	5	1	6
Bhavnagar Civil Judge's Court	328	225	1,03,616 15 5	1,639	1,326	1,94,284 13 1	1,967	1,551	2,97,901 12 6	1,742	1,351	1,49,641 1 2	225	200	1,48,260 11 4	72	53	75
Mahuwa Court ...	1,121	92	32,628 8 2	962	1,235	2,00,483 12 3	2,083	1,327	2,33,112 4 5	1,991	1,242	1,75,469 1 9	92	85	57,643 2 8	49	20	16
Kundla ,, ...	88	293	1,12,881 15 6	918	789	1,19,178 13 3	1,006	1,082	2,32,060 12 9	713	964	1,80,579 5 4	293	118	51,481 7 5	82	16	20
Talaja ,, ...	97	59	10,080 10 7	610	655	37,665 4 7	707	714	47,745 15 2	648	648	4,558 10 3	59	66	43,187 4 11	40	8	18
Lilia ,, ...	178	1	27 12 0	178	188	25,589 14 2	356	189	25,617 10 2	355	180	22,880 10 4	1	9	2,736 15 10	8	1	...
Sihor ,, ...	141	34	8,183 9 6	408	385	46,151 5 8	519	419	54,284 15 2	485	375	40,811 11 3	34	44	13,473 3 11	29	4	11
Umrala ,, ...	75	128	20,971 8 1	391	327	44,696 1 5	466	455	65,667 9 6	338	403	46,844 15 2	128	52	18,822 10 4	47	2	3
Gadhada ,, ...	40	13	8,571 1 10	181	218	26,616 2 10	221	231	35,187 4 8	208	210	6,627 8 11	13	21	28,559 11 9	11	3	7
Botad ,, ...	148	37	14,368 12 11	574	464	65,886 6 2	722	501	80,255 3 1	685	491	73,554 14 0	37	10	1,700 5 1	9	1	...
Total ...	2,186	882	3,11,280 14 0	5,861	5,612	8,94,259 2 1	8,047	6,494	12,05,540 0 1	7,165	5,873	7,36,765 9 6	882	621	4,68,774 6 7	355	110	156

APPENDIX XVI.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Registration of Documents during the year 1905-06.

Name of State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents Registered.						Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-Bonds.		Miscellaneous.														
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.			Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bhavangar Civil Judge's Court ...	306	287	190	178	8	10	13	12	12	12	83	75	306	287	1,12,787	9	2	92,516	9	8	...	...	...	...	
Mahuwa Court	254	140	134	87	10	3	5	9	28	14	77	26	254	139	99,642	15	3	47,002	8	0	...	...	...	1	
Kundla ,, ...	132	85	114	77	11	7	3	...	1	1	3	...	132	85	71,925	8	0	36,590	0	0	...	...	...	...	
Lilia ,, ...	5	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	5,005	0	0	1,990	0	0	...	...	...	...	
Talaja ,, ...	23	36	21	27	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	8	23	36	6,067	0	0	14,943	12	0	...	...	...	...	
Sihor ,, ...	135	126	90	82	12	15	5	4	2	3	26	22	135	126	37,044	8	0	35,935	11	0	...	...	...	...	
Umrala ,, ...	36	40	33	35	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	5	36	40	10,736	0	0	11,560	8	0	...	...	...	...	
Gadhada ,, ...	15	20	14	16	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	15	20	3,165	0	0	16,227	12	0	...	...	...	...	
Botad ,, ...	54	54	42	47	7	6	1	...	...	...	4	1	54	54	25,317	0	0	19,111	0	0	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	960	794	643	555	49	42	27	27	44	32	197	137	960	793	3,71,690	8	5	2,75,877	13	2	...	...	...	1	

APPENDIX **XVII.**

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1905-06.

Description.	Past Year.			Present Year.			Remarks.
	Number of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees Realized.	Number of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees Realized.	
	No.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	No.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	
Mortgages	643	2,56,527 5 0	1,832 4 0	555	2,14,852 10 8	1,504 7 0	
Sale-deeds	49	44,200 3 3	106 15 0	42	13,352 8 0	100 0 0	
Wills	27	15,309 0 0	88 2 0	27	10,250 0 0	88 0 0	
Money-Bonds	44	9,783 0 0	55 5 0	32	16,670 0 0	61 10 0	
Miscellaneous	197	45,866 0 2	460 0 0	137	20,752 10 6	331 0 0	
Total... ...	960	3,71,690 8 5	2,542 10 0	*793	2,75,877 13 2	2,085 1 0	
Deduct Expenditure... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net Profit... ...	...	...	2,542 10 0	...	...	2,085 1 0	

* The total number of documents presented was 794, but 1 remained unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.

APPENDIX **XVIII.**

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing the Number of Persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the year 1905-06.

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing Mortality among Convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Bhavnagar Central Jail ...	1	155	218	353	373	144·5	138·9	141	Rs a. p. 11,699 12 0	...	
Mahuwa	1	1	90	69	91	4·189	3·23	2	852 5 9	3·28	
Kundla	1	4	69	54	73	3·472	2·6	1	759 3 2	16·95	
Lilia	1	...	11	14	11	·247	·23	...	422 3 4	13·306	
Talaja	1	...	29	18	29	·408	1·09	6	694 1 4	18·41	
Sihor	1	2	21	15	23	·07	·12	...	571 10 9	5·14	
Umrala	1	...	18	4	18	·15	·46	...	599 11 11	1·58	
Gadhada	1	...	10	14	10	·55	·60	1	661 14 3	12·32	
Botad	1	...	20	36	20	·66	·32	...	718 3 6	·12	
Bhavnagar Lock-up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	9·9	
Total... ..	9	162	486	577	648	154·546	147·55	151	16,934 2 0	10·37	

APPENDIX XIX.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the years 1904–05 and 1905–06.

Name of Municipality.	Receipts in		Expenditure in	
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
Municipal President's Office	...	...	1,112 15 2	1,107 3 2
Bhavnagar City Municipality	50,715 5 8	53,099 10 3	49,322 0 0	*61,045 0 0
Mahuwa do.	2,441 9 0	2,211 6 6	7,535 13 6	7,833 2 4
Kundla do.	14 11 0	32 15 0	4,786 1 7	4,314 3 5
Sihor do.	369 7 2	305 1 1	4,434 15 11	4,416 15 8
Botad do.	374 13 6	286 10 7	2,291 12 5	2,513 12 3
Total of those in charge of the Municipal President.	53,915 14 4	55,935 11 10	69,483 10 7	81,230 4 10
Gadhada Municipality	...	...	1,593 5 7	1,347 6 5
Umrala do.	...	...	1,437 0 9	1,583 4 7
Talaja do.	...	...	1,373 11 1	1,342 6 0
Rajula do.	...	...	1,344 4 0	1,126 11 1
Lilia do.	...	...	729 8 3	782 3 3
Grand Total	...	...	75,961 8 3	87,412 4 2

* The increase is due to the heavy prices of fodder, and special expenditure on account of plague.

APPENDIX XX.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement of Rainfall in 1905–06.

District.	April 1905.	May 1905.	June 1905.	July 1905.	August 1905.	September 1905.	October 1905.	November 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past five years.	Remarks.
Bhavnagar	...	...	...	12·37	·35	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·6	14·12	23·4	
Sihor	...	...	·10	10·39	·20	1·41	...	...	...	...	·9	...	12·19	9·42	20·73	
Mahuwa	...	...	...	8·25	·78	3·19	...	...	...	...	·12	...	12·34	5·93	16·3	
Kundla	...	...	·40	6·85	·49	2·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·41	8·36	16·88	
Lilia	...	...	...	8·59	·10	0·70	...	...	...	...	·5	...	9·14	8·94	18·19	
Umrala	...	...	·55	15·75	·16	2·70	...	...	...	...	·50	...	19·3	12·57	23·77	
Botad	...	...	·13	18·6	·63	3·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·41	8·24	16·87	
Gadhada	...	...	·25	10·31	·0	1·79	...	...	...	...	·71	...	13·6	9·24	16·8	
Talaja	...	...	·76	8·66	1·28	1·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·21	7·59	23·40	
Victor	...	...	·25	5·33	·32	1·24	...	·3	...	...	·15	...	7·32	4·96	15·24	
Average for the whole State...	...	...	·24	10·51	·43	2·01	...	·03	...	...	·28	...	13·38	8·93	19·15	

APPENDIX XXI.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Comparative table of Rainfall in the various Districts for eight years ending 1905–1906.

Districts.	Samvat year. 1954.	Samvat year 1955.	Samvat year 1956.	Samvat year 1957.	Samvat year 1958.	Samvat year 1959.	Samvat year 1960.	Samvat year 1961.	Average per District.
Bhavnagar City ...	37·33	7·7	38·15	17·3	24·29	26·12	14·12	14·6	22·27
Sihor	32·61	7·32	29·80	11·67	27·23	23·77	9·42	12·19	19·25
Mahuwa	18·83	11·78	26·38	14·4	14·23	23·77	5·93	12·34	15·85
Kundla	25·93	8·8	34·35	10·30	18·15	16·50	8·36	10·41	16·51
Lilia	21·96	4·51	29·70	11·44	24·12	26·31	8·64	9·44	17·03
Umrala	30·11	7·52	25·52	13·60	31·73	40·98	12·57	19·3	22·63
Botad	17·45	3·34	29·84	9·78	19·96	23·84	8·8	22·41	16·84
Gadhada	13·75	7·88	25·25	10·43	22·5	23·78	9·24	13·6	15·68
Talaja	26·38	8·69	38·8	16·51	30·25	36·55	7·59	12·21	22·03
Port Albert Victor ...	20·39	9·42	23·41	10·55	23·83	21·58	4·96	7·32	15·16
Average for the whole State	24·43	7·69	30·12	12·59	23·62	26·32	8·96	13·38	18·32

APPENDIX XXII.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Agricultural Stock during the year 1905-06 A. D., Samvat 1961.

District.	HORSES AND CATTLE.									PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		Remarks.
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Males.	Buffaloes. Females.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Mahuwa	15,500	15,650	211	17,910	232	316	42	783	23,750	4,819	...	627	1,815	The figures are approximate as no regular census has been taken.
Kundla	15,375	11,250	200	14,000	135	225	40	500	19,620	7,399	...	515	1,966	
Lilia	5,750	3,250	112	935	66	145	27	16	12,778	2,165	...	...	1,054	
Daskrohi	7,300	8,975	442	9,550	500	300	200	345	17,200	3,471	...	474	1,617	
Umrala	8,250	3,945	174	5,650	30	130	16	151	20,901	3,034	...	33	1,272	
Sihor	6,500	4,725	360	5,250	130	185	775	900	18,000	1,937	...	120	1,050	
Gadhada	3,500	1,260	85	1,310	24	59	13	108	9,348	2,448	..	56	975	
Botad...	5,500	3,700	200	2,000	50	75	500	300	25,000	2,915	...	125	1,145	
Talaja	9,425	8,950	200	11,660	50	300	50	600	16,000	3,157	...	130	1,300	
Victor	5,125	4,645	118	6,235	220	163	67	282	10,477	2,023	...	35	1,180	
Total ...	82,225	66,350	2,102	78,215	1,437	1,828	1,727	3,985	1,72,889	33,368	...	2,115	12,854	

APPENDIX XXIII.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing Monthly Average Prices of Food-stuffs for five years ending with March 1906.

Month.	1901-02.				1902-03.				1903-04.				1904-05.				1905-06.			
	Seers for one Rupee.				Seers for one Rupee.				Seers for one Rupee.				Seers for one Rupee.				Seers for one Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bajree.	Juwar.	Rice.	Wheat.	Bajree.	Juwar.	Rice.	Wheat.	Bajree.	Juwar.	Rice.	Wheat.	Bajree.	Juwar.	Rice.	Wheat.	Bajree.	Juwar.	Rice.
April	19	26	40	15	21	28	32	20	27	32	40	20	32	34	42	20	22	26	32	20
May	19	24	39	15	21	26	32	20	30	38	44	20	30	38	42	20	20	22	25	18
June	19	22	34	14	20	25	28	20	27	32	40	20	32	32	50	20	20	20	24	15
July	20	28	30	14	19	26	25	18	28	32	42	20	32	32	50	20	20	22	24	16
August	20	29	28	17	20	25	27	20	30	42	40	20	30	30	45	20	22	28	32	18
September	20	28	31	15	21	24	26	20	32	42	40	20	22	27	36	20	21	21	28	17
October	18	21	27	16	31	32	40	21	32	42	65	20	21	27	36	20	20	20	25	17
November	19	29	32	16	26	32	40	20	32	42	65	20	26	31	32	20	20	20	25	17
December	21	28	37	17	23	32	40	20	32	42	76	20	24	27	31	19	18	20	25	17
January	21	27	34	17	23	32	40	20	32	30	60	20	25	31	38	20	18	19	25	16
February	21	27	30	19	26	32	40	20	34	36	50	20	22	29	37	21	18	19	26	17
March	20	26	29	19	26	34	38	20	32	32	50	20	27	29	38	20	18	19	27	17

APPENDIX **XXIV.**

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

STATEMENT of the EXPORT TRADE of the several Ports for the years 1904-1905 and 1905-1906.

EXPORT.

Number.	Names of Articles.	Bhavnagar.				Mahuwa.				Port Albert Victor.				Talaja.				Sonsai.				Total.			
		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.	
		Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.
1	Cotton ... ...cwts.	526,171	1,47,32,789	116,875	30,37,756	76,591	22,18,200	14,475	393,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604,762	1,69,50,988	131,350	34,31,056
2	Grain ... ... ,,	234,226	8,18,811	172,672	6,90,688	65,905	1,82,511	618	2,762	20,456	59,823	112	440	28,218	82,239	2,222	8,024	3,681	10,667	495	2,405	352,487	11,53,551	176,099	7,04,319
3	Wool ... ... ,,	5,196	2,66,575	5,831	3,20,732	835	84,175	3,373	1,65,548	14	480	...	...	132	3,751	43	1,312	...	...	...	...	6,178	3,54,981	9,248	4,90,612
4	Ghi ... ... ,,	11,990	4,79,600	10,821	4,32,840	8,288	3,29,517	3,784	1,65,699	537	20,849	950	40,415	1,604	74,953	1,124	38,439	1	55	...	...	22,720	9,04,974	16,679	6,77,293
5	Molasses ... ... ,,	825	5,775	1,498	8,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,002	6,792	1,498	8,991
6	Cotton-seeds ... ... ,,	44,167	84,702	5,802	12,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,267	9,102	...	...	...	...	44,167	84,702	7,076	21,652
7	Hides ... ... No.	10,440	6,525	103,313	83,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,440	6,525	103,313	83,415
8	Cocoanuts ... ... ,,	160,000	450	128,515	4,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160,000	450	128,515	4,133
9	Stone ... ...cwts.	800	200	769	380	...	...	...	...	20,900	5,225	44,600	11,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,700	5,425	45,369	11,533
10	Oil, Sweet ... ... ,,	1,211	18,172	682	10,230	3,056	43,712	1,534	24,765	262	3,932	33	507	223	2,752	7	111	1	25	...	...	4,735	68,593	2,306	35,613
11	Dates ... ... ,,	96	384	1,076	4,304	32	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	491	1,076	4,304
12	Metals ... ... ,,	884	51,870	3,033	2,12,345	210	558	54	371	...	...	23	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,104	52,429	3,111	2,13,311
13	Cotton Yarns ... No.	853	1,07,450	547	86,997	...	...	4	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	853	1,07,450	551	87,248
14	Red Dungry Cloth	1,179	31,559	24,657	25,578	11	389	330	275	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190	31,960	24,987	25,778
15	Peacock Feathers	...	...	...	210	...	170	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	399
16	Fictitiots Salt ...cwts.	1,452	3,941	1,260	2,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,452	3,941	1,260	2,992
17	Other Articles	...	10,62,465	...	7,95,462	...	4,48,431	...	3,10,421	...	36,813	...	8,419	...	24,852	...	3,100	...	7,562	...	14,696	...	15,80,126	...	11,31,998
	Bullion { Gold ... Tolas.	...	...	756	18,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	756	18,144
	Bullion { Silver ... ,,	15,000	9,180	78,377	59,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	9,180	78,377	59,976
	Cash ... . Rs.	...	7,67,300	...	52,300	...	56,005	...	4,73,806	...	...	...	2,745	...	...	...	25,200	...	...	...	...	...	8,23,305	...	5,53,351
	Total... ...	...	1,84,47,247	...	58,59,948	...	33,63,776	...	15,40,187	...	1,37,122	...	64,274	...	1,89,578	...	85,240	...	18,309	...	17,001	...	2,21,46,934	...	75,66,750

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

STATEMENT of the IMPORT TRADE of the several Ports for the years 1904-1905 and 1905-1906.

IMPORT.

Number.	Names of Articles.	Bhavnagar.				Mahuva.				Port Albert Victor.				Talaja.				Sonrai.				Total.			
		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.	
		Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity or Number.	Value in Rupees.
1	Rice ... ... Cwts.	332,506	16,02,985	171,144	9,41,292	29,702	1,39,537	41,805	1,61,727	7,538	23,602	12,186	45,329	5,048	22,115	4,168	19,495	...	...	27	91	374,904	18,53,239	2,29,130	11,70,034
2	Grain ... ... ,,	53,390	1,87,870	489,900	20,53,200	11,134	37,034	199,486	6,07,216	1,666	5875	34,590	1,07,041	940	3,603	21,472	61,580	11	20	280	831	67,142	2,34,057	7,46,728	28,59,899
3	Cloth ... ... Bales.	4,816	14,56,990	3,357	10,27,722	203	1,07,206	101	59,831	26	10,226	32	11,878	8	2,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,053	15,76,575	3,490	10,99,431
4	Metals ... ... Cwts.	58,420	6,36,619	40,366	5,43,732	5,588	34,802	4,974	28,046	32	184	145	885	17	292	50	306	7	38	22	153	64,065	6,72,923	45,559	5,73,122
5	Timber ... ... ,,	100,000	1,07,414	222,100	2,92,800	32,230	31,009	12,070	25,385	3,574	3,374	1,126	1,202	9,875	11,125	4,500	6,750	212	222	...	...	214,911	2,16,144	240,390	3,26,387
6	Sugar ... ... ,,	142,777	14,37,775	92,675	9,92,809	11,329	1,06,406	6,653	75,384	2,013	18,417	1,024	12,255	903	8,543	543	6,273	...	...	...	...	158,028	15,71,141	100,901	10,86,612
7	Molasses ... ... ,,	17,968	92,792	15,660	1,09,965	11,094	64,281	10,437	62,623	3,704	20,305	5,098	20,121	6,575	32,905	3,797	30,378	...	4	1	9	39,342	2,10,288	35,599	2,22,796
8	Oil, Sweet ... ... ,,	2,734	43,744	5,718	91,500	1,115	16,725	58,754	69,777	...	...	2,753	10,330	...	...	620	2,158	2	30	1	21	3,851	60,499	67,152	1,73,065
9	Betelnut ... ... ,,	7,234	79,582	6,927	69,177	1,729	18,901	1,038	13,941	186	2,063	95	1,142	6	76	6	80	...	...	...	...	9,156	98,117	8,067	84,840
10	Ghi ... ... ,,	21	840	10	472	24	920	...	...	23	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	...	...	69	25,000	10	472
11	Ivory ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	5	3,352	4	1,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3,352	4	1,434
12	Silk... ... ... Bales.	...	...	4	1,200	2	1,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,458	4	1,200
13	Wool ... ... Cwts.	5	1,000	4	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,000	4	247
14	Cocoanuts ... ... No.	2,485,915	74,574	20 14,890	60,446	1,02,260	5,537	3,82,045	3,573	66,545	1,995	52,235	1,757	4,200	132	4,000	119	...	...	...	...	2,748,820	82,225	2,453,170	65,895
15	Coir ... ... Cwts.	9,312	65,184	12,881	77,287	2,302	12,034	2,830	16,912	222	1,046	208	1,444	213	1,303	246	1,503	2	18	2	15	12,111	80,185	16,220	97,161
16	Cotton Yarn ... ,,	3,200	2,60,219	6,284	1,07,383	839	61,090	1,85,625	51,975	70	5,440	189	5,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,109	3,33,349	1,92,038	2,25,323
17	Paper ... ... Reams	25,545	76,365	20,764	62,292	1,165	3,505	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,810	79,930	20,764	62,292
18	Dates ... ... Cwts.	12,141	48,566	16,347	67,389	5,537	20,063	2,419	9,034	71	284	...	...	15	60	63	248	...	...	...	...	17,754	69,573	19,329	76,731
19	Dry Dates ... ... ,,	6,973	34,806	14,853	89,119	452	2,451	801	3,694	22	115	87	439	20	80	55	244	...	...	...	...	7,467	37,512	15,796	93,496
20	Groundnuts ... ,,	5,398	32,389	3,919	23,517	1,100	5,530	1,420	8,316	210	1,043	35	181	7	42	43	214	...	...	...	...	6,805	39,064	5,418	32,228
21	Tobacco ... ... ,,	1,603	10,011	1,430	11,440	363	2,304	795	7,115	...	...	4	101	65	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,097	12,762	2,229	18,656
22	Oil-seeds ... ... ,,	5,279	36,953	36,902	2,21,412	17	65	12,763	84,741	...	...	1,183	7,940	30	150	1,182	8,177	...	...	...	...	5,326	37,168	52,010	3,22,270
23	Other Articles	...	17,92,913	...	22,26,718	...	3,15,792	...	4,62,492	...	35,378	...	61,617	...	87,766	...	1,67,069	...	555	...	394	...	22,32,402	...	29,21,290
	Bullion. Gold ... Tolas.	...	...	...	...	213	4 688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	4,688	...	...
	Bullion. Silver ... ,,	1,200	850	...	...	55,000	40,000	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,200	40,850	...	600
	Cash ... ... Rs.	..	...	...	...	...	2,15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,000	...	...
	Total... ...	...	82,05,501	...	91,60,890	...	12,52,840	...	17,56,356	...	1,35,035	...	2,92,639	...	1,70,801	...	3,04,597	...	934	...	1,315	...	97,65,112	...	1,15,17,384

APPENDIX **XXVI.**

Abstract of the Trade Return of all the Ports of the Bhavnagar State.

Exports of the Principal Articles.

Year.	Cotton.		Grain.		Wool.		Bales of Cotton-Yarn.		Other Articles.		Total.		Decrease for 1905-1906.
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs
1904–1905 ...	604,762	1,69,50,988	352,487	11,53,511	6,178	3,54,981	853	1,07,450	...	35,79,104	...	2,21,46,034	
1905–1906 ...	131,350	34,31,056	176,090	7,04,319	9,248	4,90,642	551	87,248	...	28,53,485	...	75,66,750	1,45,79,284

Imports of the Principal Articles.

Year.	Rice.		Grain.		Cloth.		Metals.		Timber.	Sugar & Molasses.		Oil Seeds.		Other Articles.	Total.		Increase for 1905-1906.
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
1904-1905	374,904	18,53,239	67,142	2,34,057	5,083	15,76,575	64,065	6,72,025	2,16,144	1,97,370	17,81,429	5,326	37,168	33,94,475	...	97,65,112	
1905-1906	229,130	11,70,934	7,46,728	28,59,899	3,490	10,99,431	45,558	5,73,122	3,26,587	1,36,500	13,09,608	52,010	3,22,270	37,54,533	...	1,15,17,384	17,52,272

APPENDIX XXVII.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1905-06.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Communications	...	78,306	78,306	...	...	...	78,306
Buildings...	99,327	22,535	1,21,862	...	...	...	1,21,862
Harbour Works	...	17,313	17,313	...	...	...	17,313
Water Works	11,679	8,144	19,823	...	...	...	19,823
Public Recreation	...	14,476	14,476	...	...	...	14,476
Miscellaneous Works	...	59,548	59,548	...	...	...	59,548
Relief Works	12,878	...	12,878	...	...	...	12,878
Works under Civil Departments ...	...	10,217	10,217	...	...	...	10,217
Printing Press	...	14,871	14,871	...	...	...	14,871
Grand Total ...	1,23,884	2,25,410	3,49,294	...	...	...	3,49,294

APPENDIX XXVIII.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Relief Works under Civil Agency in 1905-1906.

District.	Name and Nature of Work.	Utility of Work.	Amount of Famine Expenditure incurred.
			Rs
Bhal.	Deepening of Tank in Nava Madhia	Storage of rain-water for drinking purposes.	43
	Do. do. Paliad		188
	Do. do. Devalia...		99
	Do. do. Jaswantpur		10
	Do. do. Savainagar		152
	Do. do. Ganeshgadh		50
	Do. do. Juna Madhia		129
	Do. do. Adhelai...		69
	Do. do. Otaria		73
	Do. do. Sandhida		139
	Do. do. Sanes...		409
	Do. do. Gundala		46
	Total Expenditure Rupees		1,407

APPENDIX **XXIX.**

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing the Financial Position of the State at the end of Samvat 1961.

Dr. **Cr.**

Particulars.	Amount.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.	Amount.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
To Balance of last year brought over	21,41,109		By Expenditure for 1961 as shown in column 13 of Appendix XXX.		37,26,030
,, Amount transferred to Darbar Credit being surplus of Revenue including the above balance at the end of 1960 being ... ... Rs. 88,18,454			,, Deposits re-paid during the year—		
Less—Balance shown above ... ,, 21,41,109			(*a*) B.-G.-J.-P. Railway Account	2,27,762	
	66,77,345		(*b*) Miscellaneous deposits of Departments and others	1,14,146	
		88,18,454			3,41,908
,, Receipts for 1961 as shown in column 3 of Appendix XXX.	...	40,87,141	,, Debts paid during the year to— Prabhashanker S. P. & Co.	...	3,50,000
Debts and Liabilities.			*Dues and Advances.*		
			,, Dues by the districts for arrears, &c.	...	31,65,290
,, Deposits as under :—			,, Loans and advances as under :—		
(*a*) Railway Provident Fund Account ...	3,60,907		(*a*) Advances to Departments and others ...	12,95,110	
(*b*) Hakdars Account	4,53,000		(*b*) Loan to Venishanker Mills	40,000	
(*c*) B.-G.-J.-P. Railway Current Account ...	2,36,207		(*c*) ,, Ardeshir Kekobad & Co.	19,500	
(*d*) Savings Bank Account	9,79,102		(*d*) ,, Bhayats	1,20,000	
(*e*) Fixed Deposits Account	8,67,815		(*e*) ,, Merchants	1,30,500	
(*f*) Charity and Scholarship Deposits	28,100				16,05,110
(*g*) Sundry Deposits liable to be credited ...	2,83,893		,, Investments as under :—		
(*h*) Miscellaneous Deposits of Departments ...	3,29,426		(*a*) B.-G.-J.-P. Railway	78,19,740	
		35,38,450	(*b*) Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Shares ...	1,00,000	
,, Debts as under :—			(*c*) Shiajee Chokolate Manufacturing Co. Shares	2,000	
(*a*) Prabhashanker S. P. & Co., on account of Loan of 30 lacs	10,75,000				79,21,740
(*b*) Bhavnagar State Bonds	14,87,100		,, Balance—		
		25,62,100	Cash	18,67,967	
			Government Promissory Notes	28,100	
					18,96,067
Total... ...	...	1,90,06,145	Total... ...	...	1,90,06,145

APPENDIX XXX.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements during the year 1961 (Samvat)

RECEIPTS.

Nature of Demand.	Demand. Arrears.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,41,109
Receipts.								
Land	18,75,459	25,51,032	44,26,491	8,77,338	25,77,176	...	35,49,153	
Customs	34,957	2,33,450	2,68,407	2,19,284	3,02,331	...	49,123	
Abkari	1,239	49,851	51,090	49,416	47,114	...	1,674	
Salt	1,017	16,729	17,746	15,909	16,963	...	1,837	
Taxes	14,080	53,022	67,102	52,769	45,210	...	14,333	
Law-Courts	500	77,107	77,607	76,615	74,752	...	992	
Miscellaneous	55,583	34,006	89,589	46,856	47,436	...	42,733	
Education	...	23,212	23,212	16,111	16,809	...	7,101	
Sudhara Varad	7,608	36,688	44,296	19,468	17,977	...	24,828	
Interest and Exchange ...	31,861	36,348	68,209	17,093	21,895	...	51,116	
Profit and Loss	...	368	368	155	1,303	...	213	
Printing Press	...	29,900	29,900	29,900	24,797	...	...	
Forests	...	27,765	27,765	27,765	23,838	...	...	
Najarano	714	14	728	68	25	...	660	
Total	20,23,018	31,69,492	51,92,510	14,48,747	32,17,626	...	37,43,753	
Previous arrears recovered ...	...	...	...	+78,885	...	...	—78,885	
Total... ...	...	...	...	15,27,632	...	...	36,64,878	
Railway	...	9,17,649	9,17,649	9,17,649	9,05,490	...	...	
Grand Total ...	20,23,018	40,87,141	61,10,159	24,45,281	41,23,116	...	36,64,878	

Receipts during the year 1961 as per *column* 5 above	...	24,45,221
Deposits in the Savings Bank	...	8,56,235
One year Fixed Deposits	...	8,31,747
State Bonds	...	14,87,100
Total...	...	77,61,472

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates. Current year.	Budget Estimates. Previous year.	Actual Expenditure. Current year.	Actual Expenditure. Previous year.	Amount.
10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Political (including tribute, &c.)	2,2 ,355	2,23,397	2,03,674	2,29,903	
Darbar (including Rajkutumb and Relatives).	3,79,467	3,77,467	3,64,827	3,84,591	
Administration	1,41,818	1 54,204	1,54,439	1,67,386	
Revenue...	4,14,331	4,29,172	3,62,321	3,54,560	
Law-Courts (including Jail, &c.)	98,420	1,00,975	86,254	87,785	
Police	1,17,746	1,17,393	1,20,565	1,12,737	
Education	1,44,009	1,41,710	1,42,211	1,42,890	
Medical (including Vaccination).	70,098	70,981	68,556	68,477	
Public Works (including Press &c.)	2,39,506	2,61,469	3,49,294	3,12,033	
Municipality	85,247	89,454	87,412	87,769	
Pension	1,46,675	1,45,152	1,33,364	1,42,872	
Charities...	88,212	88,380	81,012	82,638	
Guests	12,379	12,916	1,15,352	14,559	
Public Recreation... ...	28,973	29,148	25,193	33,779	
Infirm	14,870	14,870	27,605	51,633	
Conveyance	1,11,761	1,12,762	1 40,013	1,16,779	
Stud and Sick Stable ...	24,875	31,075	29,956	31,383	
Profit and Loss	...	...	15,690	94,807	
Hakdar	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,69,000	1,85,466	
Interest, &c.	2,00,000	1,33,600	1,55,487	1,38,938	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	1,30,560	94,639	1,22,466	96,555	
Do. Purchase of Horses.	...	...	45,492	...	
Infantry...	59,127	61,387	54,035	57,242	
Delhi Coronation ...	...	...	...	346	
Marriage Expenses ...	...	...	1,03,121	...	
Miscellaneous (including District tours, extra servants, Hodikhana, &c.)	81,102	80,963	1,55,873	1,48,932	
Total	29,57,531	29,21,119	33,04,152	31,44,401	
Railway	4,00,500	4,55,100	4,21,878	3,98,471	
Grand Total...	33,58,031	33,76,219	37,26,030	35,42,872	

Expenditure during 1961 as per Column 13	...	37,26,030
Amount paid by way of repayment of the Loan of 1956...	...	3,50,000
Withdrawals from the Savings Bank	...	8,22,514
,, of one year Fixed Deposits	...	6,57,482
Advances to Departments and others	...	3,37,479
Cash balance at the end of the year	...	18,67,967
Total...		77,61,472

APPENDIX XXXI.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Comparative Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the years 1904-05 and 1905-1906.

No.	Names.	Number of Patients Treated.				Result of In-Patients.								Expenditure.		Average Daily Attendance.	
		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		1904-05.				1905-06.							
		1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Chief Medical Officer's Office Establishment, &c.													Rs a. p. 8,789 15 6	Rs a. p. 9,149 2 10		
1	Bhavnagar Takhtsingjee Hospital ...	11,070	12,785	470	489	354	50	27	39	363	50	32	44	16,067 8 9	16,074 4 6	320·7	390·5
2	„ Jail „ ...	1,033	950	359	406	346	...	3	10	398	...	...	8	700 14 2	691 2 1	52·1	38·1
3	„ Sir Jasvantsingjee Dispensary...	20,475	23,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,909 7 4	8,481 1 0	188·1	529·9
4	„ Benba Naniben Female Dispensary	6,931	6,901	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,998 15 0	2,107 2 4	121·9	138·3
5	„ Juwansingjee Dispensary ...	19,188	24,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,063 0 8	5,390 8 10	395·1	492 7
6	„ Imperial Lancers' „ ...	2,629	3,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240 1 7	1,201 7 4	42·7	46·8
7	„ Darbari Aushadhalaya... ...	4,247	5,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	573 6 6	770 3 8	63·5	87·9
8	Sir Takhtsingjee Poor-house Dispensary	267	253	23	34	11	...	6	6	17	...	12	5	583 2 0	608 12 0	37·3	28·3
9	Mahuwa Dispensary	15,222	16,334	2	11	1	1	...	...	7	...	1	3	3,331 13 3	3,337 0 9	241·0	249·7
10	Sihor „	7,334	8,601	4	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3,063 6 3	2,975 2 6	145·5	180·7
11	Kundla „	11,094	10,648	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,693 7 0	1,956 6 0	172·0	169·3
12	Botad „	3,152	3,163	3	8	2	...	1	...	12	...	1	...	1,293 6 5	1,644 0 3	72·0	13·3
13	Talaja „	4,921	4,743	6	3	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1,418 3 1	1,784 13 0	81·6	84·8
14	Umrala „	2,302	2,722	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	1,417 11 11	1,599 10 0	23·6	44·6
15	Gadhada „	3,700	4,150	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1,749 3 0	1,763 5 2	54 8	56·1
16	Lilia „	2,806	3,693	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,266 14 9	1,310 5 8	47·0	57·3
17	Rajula „	2,523	2,663	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,263 15 10	1,276 9 10	30·8	36·5
18	Jesar „	2,924	2,850	4	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1,183 8 4	1,266 1 9	16·8	38·2
19	Plague Hospital	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	0·1
20	Relief Work Shell Dispensary ...	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·8
	Total... ...	121,818	138,269	878	965	730	53	40	55	799	56	49	61	62,488 1 7	63,387 3 6	2,449.8	2,755.9

APPENDIX **XXXII.**

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

CASES or POISONING brought for treatment at the Hospital and Dispensaries in the year 1905-1906.

No.	Names of Dispensaries.	Opium.			Arsenic.			Daturra.			Alcohol			Kerosine.			Aniline.			Nux-Vomica.			Narcotic			Unknown Vegetable Poison.			Cannavis Indica.			Copper.			Mercury.			Poisoned Wounds.									Grand Total.		
																																				Snakebite.			Scorpion bite.			Centipid.			Panther.					
		Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.
1	Bhavnagar Takhtsingjee Hospital ...	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	6	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	29	27	2
2	„ Jail „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	„ Sir Jasvantsingjee Dispensary	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	34	34	...
4	„ Benba Naniben Female Dispensary	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
5	„ Juwansingjee Dispensary...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
6	„ Imperial Lancers' „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
7	„ Darbari Aushadhalaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sir Takhtsingjee Poor-house Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Mahuwa Dispensary...	6	5	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	20	18	2
10	Sihor „	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	21	1
11	Kundla „	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
12	Botad „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
13	Talaja „	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
14	Umrala „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
15	Gadhada „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
16	Lilia „	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	21	3
17	Rajula „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
18	Jesar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
	Total... ...	30	23	7	...	...	...	2	2	...	19	19	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	7	7	...	3	2	1	1	1	...	5	5	...	81	81	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	158	150	8

APPENDIX XXXIII.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement of Surgical Operations performed in 1905–1906.

Major Operations.

Removal of Tumours	6
Do. foreign body from deep Tissue ...	3
Opening of deep Abscesses	107
Do. Abscess Liver	1
Excision for Trichiasis	14
Do. Pterygium	9
Probing for Lachrymal Obstruction... ...	1
Extraction of Lens	41
Evisceration of Eyeball	1
Rhinoplasty	1
Extraction, Nasal Polypus	5
Do. Polypus Ear	1
Paracentesis of the Abdomen	6
Opening of Fistula in Ano	1
Ligature of Artery	1
Litholapaxy	15
Removal of Urethral Calculi by cutting ...	1
Dilatation Stricture	3
Amputation, Penis	1
Application of Forceps (Labour Cases) ...	17
Craniotomy	2
Version	6
Reduction of Inverted Uterus	14
Removal of Ovum in Abortion	2
Sequestrotomy	3
Osteotomy	1
Reduction, Dislocation, Lower Jaw and Limbs, &c.	25
Amputation of Thigh and Leg	4
Do. Arm	4
Rupture for unusual thickness of Fatal Membrane	2
	298

Minor Operations.

Opening of Cyst	11
Removal of Warts	80
Do. Tumour	3
Removal, foreign body, Skin...	12
Do. do. Ear...	65
Do. do. Eye...	6
Do. do. Nose	11
Do. Eyelashes	27
Paracentesis, Anterior Chamber	1
Opening of small Abscesses	1,950
Do. Fistula in Ano	1
Do. Gumboil	7
Restoration, Ear	2
Carried over ...	2,126

Brought forward ...	2,126
Incision, Blepharitis	1
Extraction of Teeth	965
Passing of Catheters	540
Sounding the Bladder	7
Reduction of Prolapsus Ani	4
Digital Compression Bleeding from Gums ...	1
Removal of Urethral Calculi	2
Dilatation Stricture Urethral	2
Slitting Phimosis	9
Circumcision Phimosis	12
Puncturing Acne	8
Reduction, Paraphimosis	8
Do. Hernia	1
Rupture of Bursa	1
Tapping the Hydrocele	15
Osteotomy	1
Injection of Uterus	1
Reduction of Uterus	4
Insertion of Intra-Uterine and Vaginal Pessaries	16
Rectification of Displacement of Uterus ...	15
Insertion of Prolapsus Uteri	1
Dilatation of Os by artificial Dilator ...	5
Incision for Imperforate Hymen	3
Removal of Retained Placenta	3
Do. Small Sequestra	4
Reduction, Dislocation, Thumb	1
Cupping	1
Skin Grafting...	1
Removal, Deformity, Finger	1
Incision inflammed gum	3
Amputation, Finger	3
Subcutaneous Injection	1
Application of Sutures	21
	3,787

APPENDIX **XXXIV.**

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing particulars of Vaccination for the year 1905-1906.

No.	Name of the State.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Total No. of villages.	Total No. of villages visited by			No. of Children.				Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.	Small-pox.							Number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 population.	Cost.		Remarks.
							Total number vaccinated.		Number inspected			No. of Villages affected.	No. of Cases.									
													Previously protected.			Previously unprotected.						
				Vaccinators.	Inspectors.	Superintendents.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	By Inspectors.	By Superintendents.			Recovered.	Died.	Deformed.	Recovered.	Died.	Deformed.		Total.	Per each successful case.	
																				Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	
1	Bhavnagar ...	412,664	658	577	209	129	P 10,527 R 105	435 19	8,452	5,255 Besides 8,981 old cases.	P 95·2 R 82·6	173	534	86	8	818	279	9	25·7	5,168-10-0	0 7 9	

APPENDIX XXXV.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Statement showing the details of Vaccination during the year 1905-1906.

No.	Circles.	Population of District according to census of 1901.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total Number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.					REVACCINATION.			Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Percentage of unknown cases to total cases.		Average annual No. of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual No. of deaths from small pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.				Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Revaccination.		Primary.	Revaccination.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
										Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	Unknown.												
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
					M.	F.	Total.																		
1	Bhavnagar ...	66,432	754·9	1	P 969	964	1,933	...	1,938	1,398	453	1,888	4	8	6	...	97·4	75·0	28·5	0·2	...	1,835	27·6	29	0·4
					R 1	7	8																		
2	Mahuwa ...	56,687	182·9	1	P 532	573	1,105	...	1,122	715	294	1,020	13	14	11	...	90·9	78·5	18·1	1·1	...	1,035	18·2	19	0·3
					R 9	5	14																		
3	Kundla ...	53,608	147·3	1	P 681	638	1,319	...	1,319	1,110	156	1,286	26	12	7	2	97·5	58·3	24·1	1·9	16·6	1,174	21·8	1	0·01
					R 11	1	12																		
4	Rajula ...	46,504	95·9	1	P 676	660	1,336	...	1,336	669	636	1,305	8	67	67	...	97·6	100·0	29·5	0·6	...	992	21·3	2	0·04
					R 45	22	67																		
5	Sihor ...	56,454	161·8	1	P 751	746	1,497	...	1,501	642	741	1,420	14	12	6	...	94·6	50·0	25·2	0·9	...	969	17·1	7	0·1
					R 8	4	12																		
6	Botad ...	45,216	107·4	1	P 532	469	1,001	...	1,003	758	193	954	3	2	1	...	95·1	50·0	21·1	0·3	...	752	16·6	5	0·1
					R 2	...	2																		
7	Talaja ...	48,044	125·8	1	P 765	853	1,618	...	1,638	1,085	432	1,528	13	11	7	1	93·2	63·6	31·9	0·7	9·1	961	20·0	14	0·2
					R 10	1	11																		
8	Umrala ...	39,719	83·1	1	P 607	576	1,183	...	1,193	766	340	1,126	7	1	...	...	94·3	...	28·3	0·6	...	631	15·8	5	0·1
					R 1	...	1																		
	Total ...	4,12,664	143·4	8	P 5,513	5,479	10,992	1,389	11,050	7,143	3,245	10,527	88	127	105	3	95·2	82·6	25·7	0·7	2·3	8,349	20·2	82	0·2
					R 87	40	127																		

APPENDIX **XXXVI.**

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Comparative Statement showing attendance, expenditure, &c., in the several Educational Institutions in the years 1904-05 and 1905-06.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9
Class and Name of Institution.	Number of Institutions.		No. of Pupils on Rolls on 31st March.		Average daily attendance.		Total Ex-penditure.		Receipts from Fees.		Net Expenditure (*i.e.*, difference of Columns 5 and 6.)		Incidence of net cost per pupil.		Remarks.
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	
	No.	No,	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	
I. Arts College—															
Samaldas College	1	1	86	76	74	64	24,206 0 0	20,041 0 0	2,783 0 0	3,403 0 0	21,423 0 0	16,638 0 0	289 8 0	218 14 9	
II. High School—															
Alfred High School	1	1	410	368	337	296	18,844 0 0	14,078 15 0	7,269 0 0	5,954 6 0	11,084 0 0	8,124 9 0	32 0 0	16 11 0	
III. Middle Schools—															
(1) Anglo Vernacular School, Bhavnagar	1	1	425	370	381	330	8,237 0 0	6,484 8 0	3,823 0 0	3,072 4 0	4,414 0 0	3,412 4 0	11 9 0	9 4 0	
(2) ,, ,, Mahuwa ...	1	1	223	217	187	189	3,112 2 0	4,003 11 0	1,570 5 0	1,575 5 0	1,541 13 0	2,428 6 0	6 15 0	11 3 0	
(3) ,, ,, Sihor ...	1	1	94	107	85	96	1,735 3 0	1,976 8 0	643 4 0	721 9 0	1,091 15 0	1,254 15 0	11 9 0	11 12 0	
(4) ,, ,, Kundla ...	1	1	67	65	55	55	1,271 14 0	1,235 7 0	442 13 0	451 3 0	829 1 0	784 4 0	12 0 0	12 1 0	
(5) ,, ,, Botad ...	1	1	42	47	38	29	1,284 0 0	1,304 14 0	318 10 0	279 14 0	965 6 0	1,025 0 0	20 9 10	21 13 0	
(6) Rajula English Class	...	1	...	30	...	28	...	180 0 0	...	105 0 0	...	75 0 0	...	2 8 0	
(7) Majiraj Girls' School English Class..	1	1	16	12	11	5	788 0 0	2,554 0 0	146 0 0	195 0 0	642 0 0	2,359 0 0	11 12 0	14 0 0	
Total of Middle Schools...	6	7	867	848	757	732	16,423 3 0	17,739 0 0	6,944 0 0	6,400 3 0	9,484 3 0	11,338 13 0	11 0 0	13 4 0	
IV. Primary Schools—															
(1) Boys' Schools	118	118	9,253	8,800	6,973	6,887	49,828 0 0	51,880 12 0	8,452 0 0	8,095 10 0	41,376 0 0	43,784 2 0	5 14 0	4 15 8	
(2) Girls' ,, ...	17	17	2,484	2,373	1,884	1,883	14,019 0 0	14,729 11 0	...	...	14,019 0 0	14,729 11 0	7 7 0	7 1 0	
(3) Sanskrit Pathshalas	3	3	60	75	47	57	2,096 0 0	2,149 . 8 0	...	...	2,096 0 0	2,149 8 0	34 15 0	28 10 0	
(4) Urdu School	1	1	116	132	86	94	647 0 0	678 0 0	...	...	647 0 0	678 0 0	7 8 0	5 2 0	
Total of Primary Schools...	139	139	11,913	11,380	8,995	8,371	66,590 0 0	69,446 15 0	8,452 0 0	8,095 10 0	58,138 0 0	61,351 5 0	4 14 0	5 6 0	
V. Aided Schools—															
(1) New English School, Bhavnagar...	1	1	172	196	142	162	956 0 0	1,116 0 0	...	...	956 0 0	1,116 0 0	6 11 0	5 11 0	
(2) Sanatan Dharma School ,, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) Vernacular Schools, Mahuwa ...	2	2	245	253	205	206	452 0 0	373 5 0	...	...	452 0 0	373 5 0	2 3 0	1 8 0	
Total of Aided Schools...	3	4	417	449	347	368	1,408 0 0	1,489 5 0	...	...	1,408 0 0	1,489 5 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	
Total of all Educational Institutions...	150	152	13,693	13,121	10,510	9,831	1,26,976 3 0	1,22,795 3 0	25,489 3 0	23,853 3 0	1,01,587 0 0	98,942 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	
Inspection charges incurred on all Schools except College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,854 10 0	6,048 2 0	...	...	5,854 10 0	6,048 2 0	0 6 10	0 7 4	
Grand Total... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,830 13 0	1,28,843 5 0	25,489 3 0	23,853 3 0	1,07,391 10 0	1,04,990 2 0	7 14 10	7 15 4	

APPENDIX XXXVII.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

List of Private Schools in 1905-06.

(1) The Khoja Boys' School at Bhavnagar.

(2) „ Girls' „ „

(3) „ Boys' „ Mahuwa.

(4) The Jain Girls' School at Bhavnagar for religious instruction.

(5) The Arya Samaj Girls' School at Bhavnagar.

(6) The Bohra School at Bhavnagar.

(7) The English Class at Umrala.

(8) The English Class at Talaja.

(9) The Girls' School at Dungar.

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

List of Scholarships granted in the year 1905-06.

No.	Name of Scholarship.	No. of Scholarships.	Aggregate Value per Month. Rs	a.	p.
1	University Scholarships called Sir Jaswantsinhji Scholarship	2	24	0	0
2	Darbari Scholarships in Samaldas College	13	90	0	0
3	Juwansinhji Scholarships „	2	16	0	0
4	The Gujarat College Scholarship	1	15	0	0
5	The Grant Medical College Scholarship...	1	20	0	0
6	Ahmedabad B. J. Medical School „	3	40	0	0
7	The Calcutta Medical School „	1	25	0	0
8	The Agra Medical School „	1	15	0	0
9	The Aligad Mahomedan Anglo Oriental School	1	20	0	0
10	Students in England	2	625	0	0
11	The Grasia School, Gondal	2	30	0	0
12	Grasia Scholarships in Bhavnagar High School	10	60	0	0
13	„ „ A.-V. School	10	60	0	0
14	Mahal Students studying in Bhavnagar High School ...	5	25	0	0
15	The Bhavnagar High School	2	9	0	0
16	„ Anglo-Vernacular School	1	5	0	0
17	„ The Taluka School...	1	5	0	0
18	Majiraj Girls' School	1	5	0	0
19	Vudva „	1	4	0	0
20	Keshaba Scholarships for Grasia Girl-students	2	10	0	0
21	The Muhuwa Middle School	1	8	0	0
22	The Kundla „	1	3	0	0
	Total... ...	64	1,114	0	0

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